The World For The Ladies

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STRIVINGS AFTER NATIONALITY.

The need for a Canadian commissioner at Washington, says The Dundas Banner, becomes daily more apparent. The British minister, even were he disposed to serve Canada, has many other demands upon him. As our contemporary puts it, if it is necessary that Canada should be represented by a commissioner in England where all are friendly, it is doubly necessary that she should be represented in the adjoining republic where many are not.

The Kingston Whig resents the sneer of a Montreal paper that of Canadian militia men none of them are capable to direct affairs, and that "such an officer can only be had under present circumstances from among the generals of the imperial army, and until he can be provided from the graduates of our own militia it is necessary that he should be chosen from across the water." If there are not, says The Whig, half a dozen officers in Canada who could discount either a Luard or a Middleton then the best thing that could be done would be to dump the whole militia system into the sea.

Dundas Banner: It is folly to say that the volunteer system of the country has not produced one man competent to take General Middleton's place. Nor is it a strong argument to hold that an old warrior is alone competent for the position. Canada is not looking for trouble and has no expectation of war. The names of two or three capable men could be mentioned offhand. One is Lieut.-Col. Otter of the Infantry School. Another is Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison of the Body Guard. Either of these men would fill the vacant place quite as satisfactorily as it has been filled by General Middleton or any of his predecessors. In any event Canada is entitled to appoint the officials for whom she has to provide the salaries, and this is one of them.

Pickering News: We would not gain freedom by joining with the Republic; we have now all the virtues of monarchical government combined with those of a republican one. The people rule just as certainly as though we elected a president, and we have protection offered in troubled times without the expense of keeping up a standing army in time of peace.

Canada would be acting the part of a fanatic to seek to change her present position. Let her go on as she has in the past until her population warrants her in pushing for independence when England will willingly comply with the request and we will then be in a position to maintain our dignity in a way that will be the delight of every true Canadian. Let us down with all annexation demagogs and shout Hurrah for Canada!

THE NEGLIGE SHIRT.

The men of this continent are slowly but surely becoming more rational in their habits. They, too, like the women, are engaged in a dress reform. One of the marked changes of the past few years is the use of the neglige summer shirt. The movement of the rebellion against stiff-starched shirt linen took the form in Chicago and the west of doing without a coat or even a waistcoat in the hot days. Then came next the neglige shirt. In Canada some years ago we took to white flannel shirts. But they shrank frightfully. Still we persevered, and now Quinn and his imitators are giving us lighter, finer, and delightful summer shirts. New York, that paragon of men's dressing, has at last surrendered, and all over that metropolis men in neglige shirts are to be seen. True, The Tribune says, the ordinary New Yorker had severe qualms as to what the tyrant Public Opinion would say, but these are being overcome, and the rebellion against the boiled shirt in summer has set in in earnest. The Tribune hits off the timidity of the men on this subject thus:

It is true that many men this summer are wearing the neglige shirt, but they do not manifest that glad and free spontaneity of manner that one would expect of men knowing themselves to be in the right. Some of them unconsciously assume the attitude of martyrs; they know they are bidding a bold defiance to a tremendous power, and they feel that the result for them may be disastrous. Others wear neglige shirts that at a distance might be taken for boiled shirts, and by assuming a light and frivolous manner, try to keep their friends from noticing that they are social rebels. Still others turn up the collar of their coat whenever they can do so, in order to conceal their daring deed from public view.

The attention of The Hamilton Times is directed to the article in La Patrie of July 10, wherein that sound Liberal paper speaks in harsh terms of the equally sound Liberal sheet of the west.

Toronto with its cool, bracing weather, its thermometers standing at 70° or less, and its exhilarating lake breeze, offers its sincere condolences to Chicago and New York City, where the frightful temperature of 100° in the shade has mowed down victims by the score.

The melancholy days have come
When housewives have to pay
For ice to keep about 15 cents' worth of tired
butter, ancient cream, scraps of boiled-
over meat, moldy berries, leathery
vegetables, and various kinds of eat-
ables, so-called, from spoiling, a sum
generally not less than
Half a dollar a day.

Going on strike appears to be contagious among London officials. The unprecedented strike of the police is hardly over before a portion of the letter-carriers, who also have grievances, adopt a like method of securing what they demand. The novelty of these strikes is not their least interesting feature. They do not appear thus far to have accomplished much for those who engaged in them.

The discontinuance of the subsidy paid by the colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand for the past twenty years for the purpose of maintaining a regular line of mail steamers between the colonies and San Francisco attracts deserved attention. It appears that while the colonies have paid their portion the United States Government has failed to pay its, and that too in face of the fact that the mail to the antipodes is fifteen times greater than that which comes this way, and the further fact that the United States exports to the colonies in 1889 amounted to $2,250,000, as against $1,500,000 export from the colonies to America.

An Associated Press dispatch from Winthrop, Me., relating the operations of a wind storm there, informs us that Mrs. Phoebe Howard's barn roof was torn off. This is, as the old time dispatches were headed, "important if true." But who Mrs. Phoebe Howard is, how she came to have a barn, who put a roof on it, how many chickens she kept and whether or not she had a horse, a cow or a pig, or all, will probably forever remain a mystery. All an anxious public will ever know is that the roof is a wreck.

Stars and Stripes in Toronto.

Editor World: I enclose you a cutting from The Lockport Journal to show what effect the senseless habit of Canadians in running up the United States flag on every conceivable occasion has on a stranger. I know that the display of the Stars and Stripes is merely an expression of the kind feelings Canadians have towards their "pavonic" neighbors and nothing more, but do Americans so consider it? No. They take it as another indication of the desire of Canadians to become "free from the galling yoke of English tyranny." There is an idea which pervades the United States, and which is infiltrated into the American brain, that all good originates with themselves, that all the progress of the nineteenth century in arts and sciences is due to Americans, and that the people of almost every country are consumed with the desire of becoming citizens of their heterogeneous nation. Would they raise the Union Jack out of courtesy to British subjects? Not much. Indeed, if an Englishman or Canadian should attempt to put up an English flag over his own residence it would be in great danger of being pulled down. C. F. D.

Lockport, N. Y., July 6.

[A Lockport gentleman who has just returned from a two days' visit to the Great Summer Carnival at Toronto says that, if appearances go for anything, it is not necessary to annex Canada, for virtually she is already most all American. Said he: "Way, everything is red, white and blue over there," and if it wasn't for the soldiers forcing an obeyance of the Queen's orders, the people there would forget that they were not living in a free country. The carnival is a big affair and the decorations throughout Toronto are profuse, but there are more U. S. flags flying there to-day than there are British flags. The law does not allow a person to decorate with U. S. flags alone, so some of the people hoist several huge flags bearing the Stars and Stripes and only one little flag with the Lion thereon.]

The Park Problem.

Editor World: People must not suppose that because the most prominent citizens and those contributing most to the city exchequer are in favor of retaining the Bloor-street property for park purposes, it will therefore be done. Your own clever suggestion as to the raising of the needed money and Mr. Goldwin Smith's endorsation of the scheme will only go to swell the literature on the question that is already available for the persuasion of those who rule over us. Is it not a reflection on our system of municipal government that year after year the city council is enabled to set at naught the expressed opinion of those whom it is thought to represent? It is 18 years now since the park scheme was carried at an influential meeting of citizens and endorsed by the city press powerfully and unanimously.

I am tempted just now to write on the subject because I was in New York last Tuesday when the mercury stood at 100° in the shade. It not infrequently gets into the 90's here; and we shall soon have here quite as large a population as there is to-day in New York city proper, between East and North rivers, the Central Park and Brooklyn bridge. I saw thousands of people in Union Square, Madison Square and Washington Square that afternoon; and probably the lives of not a few adults and of many children were saved by their existence. We have let the opportunity of acquiring McGill Square from the McCutcheon estate escape us. That would have been our Washington Square. We should have the Upper Canada College Square for our Union Square, and the Bloor-street grounds for a third resort.

The question of expense does not seem to me to be insuperable. If a man chooses to grow up to man's estate he must pay for enough cloth to cover a man, and the boy's suit must be cast aside. Let us have a Park Commission, and a beautiful city. It will pay. The attraction will draw hundreds of families to our midst, but year after year one opportunity after another is lost. Yet thousands are squandered on extending the limits of the city and in carrying modern improvements to spots that had better be left for goose commons. Beautify the centre and leave the suburban speculators to their own devices. FAIRSH AIM.

They Can All Go Through the Strait.

Editor World: In your editorial note on the Chignecto Marine Railway you produce the impression that large sailing vessels cannot go through the Strait of Canso. No sailing vessel or steamer has yet been built, and it is safe to say that none will ever be built, that could not pass through the strait. BLUENOSE.

Toronto, July 11.

Report Him to the Attorney-General.

Editor World: I see it reported in The World that our governor, Sir Alexander Campbell, is about to take a two months' holiday. Has he got leave from the City Council; and, if not, can the council stop his pay? IGNORAMUS.

Toronto, July 11.

The Thrush.

Editor World: What boat is Prince George on at the present time? S.

Collingwood's New Dry Dock.

COLLINGWOOD, July 11.—The Canadian Pacific steamship Athabasca, Capt. Foote, arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning from Owen Sound to go in dry dock. She was successfully docked, had a new wheel put on and left this afternoon at 5 o'clock for Owen Sound to take her regular trip. The Athabasca experienced no trouble whatever in entering the harbor and dry dock. It is expected other steamers of the same line will be docked next week. Mr. Henry Beatty was on board the Athabasca and expressed himself as being well pleased with Collingwood and her harbor.

A New Hand at the Helm.

LONDON, July 11.—Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor finally severed his connection with The Star to-day and bade farewell to his co-workers. The occasion was one of pleasant speech-making and hand-shaking. Mr. Massingham succeeds Mr. O'Connor as editor-in-chief, and Prof. James Stuart, Gladstonian M.P. for Hotton, will direct the political policy of the paper.

The Wizard of Wall-street Still at It.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A St. Louis special says: "Jay Gould and the Wiggins Ferry Co. have made an alliance to control all freight coming across the river at this point with a view to shutting the new Merchants' Bridge and Terminal Company from all local and southwestern trade."

The brightest flowers must fade, but young lives endangered by severe coughs and colds may be preserved by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, in short all affections of the throat and lungs are relieved by this sterling preparation, which also remedies rheumatic pains, sores, bruises, piles, kidney difficulty, and is most economic.

Deserted Her Child.

STREETSVILLE, July 11.—A male child about two months old was left at the door of A. H. White, secretary of the Streetsville Woolen Company, the other night. The identity of the heartless mother is still wrapped in mystery, and in the meanwhile her unfortunate offspring has been taken charge of by the authorities of Toronto Township.

Moses Had Asthma.

My husband had asthma for eight years with severe cough, and his lungs also were affected. He could neither rest, work, nor get relief from any medicine he tried. Some time ago we got Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and after taking six or eight bottles his cough is entirely cured, the asthma greatly relieved, and his lungs greatly benefited. MRS. MOSES COUCH, Apsley, Ont.

Fatality at Fairbank.

NEWMARKET, July 11.—Alexander Patton, butcher of Fairbank (formerly of this place), was drawing a load of wood home when the load capsized, throwing him off and injuring him fatally, his spine being paralyzed. He died two days later.

M. Sheehan of Osceola, Mich., writes: "I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on horses for different diseases and found it to be just as you recommended. It has done justice to me every time and is the best oil for horses I ever used."

A Fatal Fall.

NEWMARKET, July 11.—An old lady named Mrs. Bonge, who resided with her sister, Mrs. Eli James, fell down stairs about 11 o'clock last night and died in half an hour. Death was caused by the nervous shock and fracture of the skull.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

WHISKY, TOBACCO, IDLENESS.

A "Wave of Immorality" Spreading Over the Continent.

HAMILTON, July 11.—The Prison Reform Commission closed its labors here this morning and in the evening left for Toronto, from whence they will proceed to the east. There was a new set of witnesses to-day, but the questions were of the usual order, and the answers did not develop anything original. Jailer Kitchen of Brantford complained that the police of that city were too prone to "run in" the farmers who might get "full." Sheriff Edmund Deedes of Norfolk County, Mr. Joseph R. Mead, a member of a local prison reform committee, and Sheriff McKellar of Hamilton each testified that drunkenness was the chief cause of crime. Thomas W. Butler, Governor of Simcoe Jail, gave evidence similar to that of the jailers of Haldimand, Lincoln and Welland in regard to the influx of tramps in winter from the United States. Mrs. Elizabeth Bradley of Birmingham, England, gave evidence of her four years' prison work. She spoke of heredity as one of the strongest factors in the production of the crop of criminals. She had found that sexual vice combined with drunkenness formed an almost insuperable bar to the reclamation of fallen women. The fluent witness enlarged on the demoralizing effect of tobacco-smoking in the second and third generation. This and alcohol were the causes of physical as well as moral evils. In conclusion Mrs. Bradley said there was a rapid wave of immorality sweeping over Canada and the United States. She attributed this to the large immigration of boys and girls with seeds of moral and physical disease in them. Unless they were specially looked after by individuals and societies they would lapse into crime through their hereditary taint. Mrs. Bradley was asked if she had visited the Victoria Industrial School at Mimico. She had not, and on its working being explained to her she condemned the system, stating that 100 boys could not be properly trained without female influence.

ASYLUM ABUSES IN QUEBEC.

Irregularity at Beauport—A Grave Charge Implied Against Longue Pointe.

QUEBEC, July 11.—Coroner Belleau has received instructions from the Attorney-General to exhume the body of Marceline Jobin, an inmate of the Beauport asylum, who died suddenly there some time ago and was buried without an inquest, he having not been notified. The body will be exhumed this evening and the inquest held to-morrow morning.

MONTREAL, July 11.—In the Practice Court a petition was presented on the part of the Medical Superintendent of Longue Pointe Asylum, Dr. Duquette, to force a young woman of St. Hyacinthe, Taraide Beauchamp, who had been a patient at the asylum up to the time of the fire which destroyed the institution, to return to the care of the sisters in charge. There was a counter petition on the part of Mr. Paul T. Beauchamp, the cousin of the young woman in question, to the effect that, as she is not insane and as her relatives are perfectly capable of taking care of her, she should be liberated from the control of the asylum authorities. There is money involved and it is a case of a quarrel between members of the family. Argument will be heard on Friday.

$9000 IS THE AMOUNT.

That's What Mr. Langley will be Asked to Pay for the Exchange.

The Sites and Buildings Committee of the Public School Board met yesterday afternoon, Chairman James Kerr presiding. The other members present were R. S. Baird, T. A. Hastings, J. B. Henderson, William Kerr, R. A. McCracken, T. R. Whiteside, Frank Somers. The gentlemen appointed to inspect Mr. Henry Langley's property in Alexander-street and the Church-street school and site with a view to obtain an idea as to the respective values of the two properties, reported that the school property is worth $9000 more than the other, and that in the event of an exchange Mr. Langley should pay this sum on the bargain.

All things considered the committee concluded that the Church-street site is preferable and tenders will be asked for the erection of a new school. It was decided to ask for tenders for the erection of an eight-roomed school on the old Maple-street site. The caretakers of all the schools were granted two weeks' holidays providing that their duties be not interfered with thereby.

A special meeting of the board is called for Monday night.

NINE WARDS FOR TORONTO.

The Civic Service Reform Committee Adopts Ald. Leslie's Scheme.

There was a meeting of the Civic Reform Committee yesterday at which Ald. E. A. Macdonald (chairman), Hallam, Graham, Moss, Carlyle (St. Thos.), G. S. Macdonald, Hewitt, Leslie, Vokes, Hill, Gillespie, were present. A map, the work of Assessment Commissioner Maughan, was submitted, showing Ald. Leslie's proposed dividing of the city into nine wards running from the bay to the northerly city limits. The dividing lines are:

No. 1—At the Don River.
No. 2—At Sherbourne-street.
No. 3—At Yonge-street.
No. 4—At Simcoe-street.
No. 5—At Spadina-avenue, including the Island.
No. 6—At Tecumseh and Muter.
No. 7—At Shaw-street and Ossington-avenue.
No. 8—At Dufferin-street.
No. 9—From Dufferin-street further west.

The committee adopted the idea after an indignant protest from Ald. Hallam.

The Executive afterwards received the report and sent it on to council.

To Locate a Crematory.

There was a short meeting of the Markets and License Committee yesterday to discuss garbage crematories, Ald. George Verral presiding. All the committee were in favor of the scheme, but there was a marked disinclination on all hands to have the crematory located in the respective wards of the members. After a vain attempt to settle the matter in committee it was left in the hands of Ald. Gowanlock, J. E. Verral, Small and Moses to find a suitable site.

Ald. George Verral and City Commissioner Coatsworth were instructed to investigate certain alleged irregularities in the method of conducting business in the western cattle market.

The Sherbourne-street Arbitration.

The witnesses for the Corporation in the Sherbourne-street arbitration case, accompanied by the counsel and arbitrators, yesterday afternoon visited the proprietors affected, and the examination will be resumed on Monday. No evidence of importance was taken yesterday. All the testimony on behalf of the owners of the property has been heard.

No Locus Standi for Ah Sin.

PHŒNIX, Ariz., July 11.—Application was made yesterday before Judge Kibbey for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of 24 Chinamen who recently attempted to enter the United States from Mexico. The United States attorney raised the point that the Chinese in question cannot claim the privilege of habeas corpus, they being aliens and in the United States illegally and in direct violation of the Congressional enactment. Judge Kibbey sustained the point and denied the writ. The counsel for the Chinese then made an application for a writ of certiorari, which the court also denied on the same grounds. The Chinese will be taken to San Francisco and sent back to China.

A Devilish Deed at Devil's Lake.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D., July 11.—Agnes Baldwin, a notorious prostitute, yesterday murdered John Kinney at her homestead across the Bay, and chopped his body almost to pieces. She confessed that she knocked Kinney down and killed him and then proceeded to cut him up. She cut off his head and legs and buried the body in a gunny sack. The murderess and a companion, an other harlot, are in jail.

A Victim of Asthma.

NEWMARKET, July 11.—William Rowland, a county constable for over 20 years, dropped dead on the street the other night. He had been troubled with asthma.

Suicide at Cooksville.

STREETSVILLE, July 11.—An old pensioner living at Cooksville cut his throat in a frightful manner with a razor on Monday last. He died Tuesday.

BIG CHANGES IN ST. ALBAN'S.

A Host of 4-Inch Mains to be Torn Up and Replaced by 6-Inch.

The Waterworks Committee meets on Monday, but the department will be practically closed to-day to allow the many brethren within its gates to do honor to the glorious 12th. Superintendent Hamilton will report as follows: Water pumped at main pumping station for the two weeks ending July 5, 214,833,494 gallons, coal consumed 480 tons; St. Alban's ward station, water pumped 10,876,780 gallons, coal consumed 88 tons 500 lbs.; at high level station, water pumped for week ending June 28, 4,468,720 gallons, coal consumed 17,000 lbs. With reference to the latter the new engines are reported as doing nobly. Up to date 1160 services have been put down. Horse troughs have been placed in position at Bolton-avenue and Elliott-street, Broadview-avenue and Queen, Sumach and King, Berkeley and Esplanade, Spadina and King, Bathurst and Front; drinking fountains at Bathurst and Front, Bolton-avenue and Elliott, Elm-road north of iron bridge, Military Park, Bathurst and Bloor, Dufferin and Dundas, Sherbourne and Gerrard.

In the matter of guaranteed mains the recommendation is as follows:

In reference to the motion of Ald. Carlyle asking for a return of the guaranteed mains I beg to say I find upon examination that very few of them have been down for a full year and therefore I cannot give the revenue, but have instructed the inspectors to call upon the parties to sign and complete their bonds, or would recommend that the water be cut off the premises of those who petitioned for the mains and have not yet signed the guarantee bond.

In the matter of 4-inch mains in St. Alban's Ward Mr. Hamilton advises the committee to take up the following and replace them by 6-inch mains in order to insure a sufficient fire pressure:

	Length in feet.
Abbe-street, Brock westward	300
Brown-street, Brock westward	297
Dufferin-street, King southward	480
Clarke-street, Brock westward	217
Elm Grove-avenue, Queen to King	1284
Gwynne-avenue, Queen to King	1299
Jamieson-avenue, north, near top of street	200
Jamieson-avenue, south, King southward	2081
Lorne-street, close to Jamieson	350
Melbourne-avenue, Dufferin to Cowan	1284
Maple Grove-avenue, Brock to O'Hara	490
Frederick-street, Sorauren eastward	350
Spencer-avenue, King southward	1275
Tyndall-avenue, King southward	800
Union-street, Jamieson to Macdonell	330
Subway, north side of Queen	298
Victoria-street, Jamieson to Dowling	330
West Lodge-ave., north, Marion northward	600
West Lodge-ave., south, Queen northward	350
Marion-street, east, O'Hara westward	686
Maynard-crest	85

EDUCATION FOR WORKINGMEN.

The Number of Classes Reduced from Four to Three.

Ald. Gillespie's technical education scheme was discussed at great length by the Executive Committee yesterday. The Trades and Labor Council sent a deputation headed by D. J. O'Donoghue and S. S. Malcolmson, president of the Marine Engineers' Association, to support the movement. Both gentlemen spoke strongly in favor of the adoption of the report, which they agreed went far towards filling a "long-felt want." It was brought out that the marine engineers' society had initiated the idea and had besieged Mr. Mowat to get evening classes established in connection with the School of Practical Science, but they were told that it could not be done. They then turned their attention to the City Council with the present result.

The report recommended that four classes be started on Oct. 1, one in the centre of the city, one in or near Parkdale, one in St. Matthew's Ward and one in St. Paul's Ward.

Ald. Vokes moved that the number be reduced to one in the centre and let others be established as the idea became worked out.

Ald. Gillespie strongly opposed the amendment, as also did Ald. G. S. Macdonald. It was defeated. Then Mayor Clarke proposed that there be two schools, one in the west and one in the east, and that would be enough to commence on. It was an experiment and experience had to be gained. Ald. G. S. Macdonald opposed this as strongly as the first proposition. Ald. Gillespie moved in amendment that there be three instead of either two or four.

Ald. Hallam held that one properly equipped school was better than four poor ones scattered over the city, citing the one in Bradford (Eng.) as a case in point.

The committee accepted the three schools as a compromise. Then the subject of expense was brought up. The Mayor thought $1600 for furniture, plant, etc., was ridiculously low, and it was finally left to Ald. Gillespie to get a statement from Prof. Galbraith on this matter, the report being adopted with this exception.

A "Talk" Over the Telephone.

There was a funny little scance in the Mayor's office yesterday. In the course of business His Worship called up the Medical Health Department to make an enquiry. Not recognizing the voice, the clerk who answered it was somewhat discourteous. The Mayor cut off the colloquy by requesting the man at the other end of the phone to step down to his office. When he did he was horrified to discover in his interviewer over the wire a no less personage than the chief magistrate of the city. The Riot Act was read to him.

The Successful Candidates.

Of the odd 30 candidates who wrote for the examination for admission to the Royal Military College, Kingston, these have passed: George F. F. Osborne, Kingston; V. L. Beer, Charlottetown; H. B. Muckleston, Kingston; F. B. Osler, Toronto; A. G. T. Lefevre, Toronto; H. D. L. Gordon, Toronto; F. C. Hennecker, Sherbrooke; R. W. Brighstocke, St. John, N.B.; J. E. Beattie, Sarnia; J. D. Dovell, Halifax; G. H. R. Harris, Toronto; F. N. Gibbs, Toronto; A. H. Bayfield, Charlottetown; R. E. Tyrwhitt, Bradford; R. C. Brown, North Sydney, N.S.; P. E. Thacker, Toronto.

The Separate School Board.

The Separate School Board met in monthly session last night. Vicar-General Rooney presided.

Dr. Cassidy wrote thanking the board for his appointment to the Public Library Board as its representative. The secretary-treasurer was empowered to borrow $13,000 from the Imperial Bank to pay liabilities. The recommendation to purchase T. Conlin's residence, 138 Winchester-street, for $9000 for a school site was referred back, as also the scheme to erect a $4800 residence in McDonnell-square for the Christian Brothers.

For Europe.

Mr. A. F. Webster reports the following passengers booked from Toronto to sail this week for Europe: Rev. E. A. Stafford, D.D., Miss Stafford, Rev. LeRoy Hooker, Miss Patterson, Miss Alderson, Mr. N. R. Butcher, Mr. M. F. Johnston, Mr. R. A. Nesbitt, Mr. J. W. O'Hara, Mr. N. Swan, Mr. J. E. Wetherell, Mr. J. G. Ridout Mr. S. H. Janes, Capt. Watson, Mrs. Watson, Miss Harper, Mr. C. J. Cranfield, Mr. John Rogers.

The Ontario Ladies' College.

Attention is called to the announcement made by the principal of the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby. This institution ranks second to none in the Dominion, and offers superior facilities for the education of young ladies. Principal Hare will be pleased to give all information to parents and others, on application.

A Murderous Minister.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 11.—Rev. Daniel B. Martin, a Methodist preacher, killed Samuel Walker at Avondale, Wednesday night. Martin was in love with Susan Williams, but his attentions were coldly received. There was a church supper in the village, and Martin asked the girl to accompany him there. She refused and accepted an invitation to go with Walker. The couple had walked one block when Martin came up behind them, and with an axe split his rival's head open. The girl fell fainting to the ground. The clergyman fled.

Essex Centre Loses a Hotel.

ESSEX CENTRE, Ont., July 11.—The large three-storied brick hotel owned by E. R. Lewis was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $12,000; insured for $4000. Cause of fire unknown.

Biliousness and Acid Stomach.

Having used your Burdock Blood Bitters successfully for some time past for my complaint, biliousness and acid stomach, I have never found its equal. THOS. W. SUTTON, St. Thomas, Ont.

A GREAT NEWSPAPER RUN IN A PECULIAR MANNER.

J. G. Bennett and His "Shake-ups" in the Herald Office.

For more than half a century, says Maurice M. Minton in the Illustrated American, the name James Gordon Bennett has been a home and abroad a synonym for journalistic enterprise, and from the day that a certain sagacious Scot of that name edited and printed a small paper called the New York Herald the words Bennett and Herald have been riveted together, one and indivisible.

Then Bennett "a more jolly, wholesome youngster," the writer states upon excellent authority, never existed. With alacrity he mastered the details of his work and attended to it with all the steadfastness of a bright young man who felt he would finally inherit the business, and who could not wholly overcome the natural longing for out-door sport on sunny days. By nature generous, warm-hearted, impulsive, quick to give and take offense, placed by an indulgent father in possession of funds ample for every amusement however costly, the "young man" flourished about town. He soon became distinguished as an excellent yachtsman, pigeon shot and sportsman.

Up to this time he was merely "young Jim Bennett," an heir-apparent to the Ann street throne. Upon his accession he became James Gordon Bennett. The energy he had displayed in shooting, sailing, racing and other manly outdoor sports he imparted to the Herald, and the old employes at once recognized that the young man who had converted the top floor of the Herald into a gymnasium was master and intended to reign absolute as master. After a few years Mr. Bennett, who always believed in the homely adage that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," decided that what was true for Jack was equally true for Jim, and made plans accordingly for a life of business and pleasure. Paris was, and is, his favorite place of residence, and in that fact lies much concerning the long line of Herald managers who, like Banquo's line, stretches out to the crack of doom.

J. G. BENNETT.

So much is known of Mr. Bennett's achievements as a gallant sportsman that nothing need be said; it is of his management of the Herald that so much is said inaccurately and foolishly. His attention is like an intermittent fever—spasmodic, but with brief intermissions. When he contemplates a journalistic move it is a great one. The entire world knows it; it is Mr. Bennett, the present, who has made the Herald famous the globe over. His order to Stanley: "Go and find Dr. Livingstone in Africa," made the reputation of Stanley, Bennett, the Herald, and Africa. His expeditions to the north pole, his search parties, his famine relief-parties alone entitle him to a foremost position among the great men of the day. The interest in him, however, is due to the government or misgovernment of his office. He runs it to suit himself, as he has a perfect right to do, and does not consult his employes whether they like it or not. If they do not they can leave, for they are only employed by the week—that is they are paid by the week. But the week is sometimes cauterized, by cable. It is a little way he has; formula: "Services no longer required." Custom has taught Herald men that electrocution is not a "cruel or unusual punishment."

The Herald office affords the young, hopeful and ambitious a wonderful field. It is an excellent school, and from it have graduated the first journalists in the country. It is a theater of great interest to young men, as there is no telling what part will be assigned to them at the periodical "shake-up." A "shake-up," it might be well to state for the benefit of the reader who does not understand this technical expression, signifies rotation in office in the Herald establishment. When Mr. Bennett, who is a great admirer of "Offenbach on Music and Morals," learns from his New York secret service that any of his talented young men are doing very well and making an individual reputation, he decides upon a "shake-up." He twists his reddish-brown mustache, lights a cigarette, and proceeds to make himself angry. When quite sure he is angry he whistles "La plume de mon père," and electrocutes by cable (specially bull, that the economy of transmission of the death-warrant might make the "shake-up" more frequent) the managing editor, or the functionary who in some other official position bears the burdens of the head center. Mr. Bennett is considerate and always begins at the top. An appreciative band of employes have a tradition: Nearer the throne, nearer the street. Having electrocuted a managing editor and a job lot of lesser functionaries, Mr. Bennett draws the names of his remaining employes from his hat and appoints them to positions until all the vacancies are filled. This done he feels assured that the Herald and himself are one, and goes off for a trip on the swift-sailing Namouna. The young men at the home office feel that promotion and uncertainty of lasting is better than dull routine, and gladly do all they can to bring about a "shake-up," for where one falls in the lead another must step forward. How like the duchy of Gerolstein is the Herald office; every office-boy can hope to rise as speedily as Corporal Fritz.

If Mr. Bennett desires to reside in Paris and conduct his business by cable and mail, it is his right, but in exercising that right he adds sore trials and vexations to the unhappy mortals who have, by a series of chances, been shuffled into high positions. Mr. Bennett is a man of humor and imagination. It fand me cents of self-deception he believes he possesses "the all-seeing eye" of a certain detective agency, and that nothing can take place in the offices of the New York Herald and Telegram, or London Herald and Paris Herald, without the secret service before alluded to spreading it out before him. This system is a direct outgrowth of his early training, "that human flesh succumbed easily to temptation and bore watching." The secret service is recruited from those who once held high positions and were electrocuted; in compassion for their inability to earn a living and yielding to their servile applications, Mr. Bennett employs them to do his dirty work. The singular fact remains that while Mr. Bennett will employ faithful, enthusiastic, able men to conduct the various departments of his great journal, he will set spies to watch them—men who are failures themselves and green with envy. These men he prefers to believe. An adverse report by the secret service never results in an investigation. Mr. Bennett is a Cesar to whom there is no appeal: "To ask an explanation of me," cables Mr. Bennett, "is unprecedented in the annals of the Herald." Mr. Bennett decides as his humor, his whim, or his convenience dictates. He finds that distance does not lend enchantment to the view, and when he discovers that a contemporary has stolen a march upon him he touches the magic cable button and orders a transformation scene. A Herald man should live by the day and keep his belongings in a grip-sack, for he, like Poor Jo, is kept "moving on"—it may be to London, Paris, or out of the front door. Lord Alfred's brook and Mr. Bennett chant the same refrain:

"For men may come
And men may go,
But I go on forever."

Mr. Bennett in his office in New York is the best chief a truly wide-awake newspaper man could desire. Quick as a flash to take in idea and act upon it; strong, defiant and determined, he fires his men with enthusiasm. He takes up an idea and accomplishes it with a brilliant dash which electrifies his followers. Prompt to reward merit and ready to overlook folly, he inspires his entire staff and every man in his establishment, but when 3,000 miles of sea are between himself and his men he is the very worst master that ever was known. In his friendships he has always been strong, generous and faithful, but unworthy suspicion of all men has severed many a close tie. In appearance he is one of the most distingue men ever seen in club, cafe, or boulevard; in society he is a brilliant conversationist; in his business relations he is an autocrat; in the newspaper world he is a peer to the foremost, and in the world of all round sports he has no rival. Indeed, he who exclaims: "What a character Bennett would be for a novel!" exclaims with a right to attention. A suggestion, merely—why not call it "James II.; The True Story of a Czar of Herald-dom?"

30,000 Islands.

The Penetanguishene Hotel and Park at Penetanguishene is now open for the reception of guests. The hotel is finely situated on the shores of the lake and is a most beautiful spot. Business men can leave Toronto on Friday or Saturday evening at 5.10 and return to Toronto again at 9.40 on Monday morning. Camping parties can make special arrangements and obtain permits to camp in the park by application to the steward, Mr. Fred Creed, or to Mr. P. J. Slatter, Grand Trunk agent, city.

The Many Uses of Rubber.

There are 500 different branches of articles made with rubber or with concomitant parts thereof. Branches, not individual articles, it must be remembered. Of distinctive appliances and other things made partly or in whole from rubber ten times 500 could probably be enumerated. If this is doubted a glance at the beautiful catalog recently issued by the Toronto Rubber Co. (H. McIlroy, jr., & Co.) will convince the most sceptical. This little work is the completest of its kind, containing hundreds of cuts in artistic colors on 240 well-printed pages, the whole reflecting the utmost credit upon Canadian enterprise and skill.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes this trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

City Hall Small Talk.

The water in the Rosehill reservoir stands at 17 feet 10½ inches.

The Court of Revision, Waterworks Committee and council meet on Monday.

There was no meeting of the sub-committee of property on island leases yesterday owing to lack of a quorum.

In a report to the Executive Committee the City Engineer states that $16,459 is the total amount due Manning & Macdonald in the matter of the Don contract.

Building permits issued: A. Willis, two brick dwellings in Jarvis-street, south of Carlton, cost $8000; W. J. Hughes, brick addition to 236 Simcoe-street, cost $800; Public School Board, additions and alterations to Brant and Phœbe-street schools, etc., cost $18,800.

A Cure for Toothache.

Gibbons' Toothache Gum is guaranteed to cure toothache instantly. Prepared by J. A. Gibbons & Co., Toronto, and sold by druggists. Price 15 cents.

The Commercial Hotel.

of Arthur has recently undergone a change. Mr. J. Burns, of the Marden Hotel, Guelph, has leased the hotel and has made extensive improvements. Travelers will now find the Commercial one of the best hotels on the road.

Fragrant and delicious is the universally expressed opinion of Dyer's Aromated Tooth Paste in tubes. Druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LORNE PARK HOTEL
NOW OPEN
UNDER STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS MANAGEMENT

For terms, etc., apply at Hotel or by letter to Lorne Park Company, Toronto.

Swift and Elegant Steamer Greyhound now running to Port Dalhousie three times a day, at 10 a.m., 2.10 p.m. and 5.15 p.m.

GOOD TRAIN SERVICE 246

H. HAWTHORN, FORMERLY OF LONDON, ONT., Hotel Manager for Company.

ISLAND

Mrs. Durnan's Restaurant and Ice Cream Parlor on Centre Island (Island Park) is now opened for the season. Hot water and all appliances for pic-nic parties free.

Mrs. Durnan hopes to see her old patrons this season, also at the old stand, Hanlan's Point.

MASSASSAGA PARK HOTEL

This famous summer resort hotel will be opened to the public JULY 1. The hotel is pleasantly situated on the Bay of Quinte, within four miles of the City of Belleville and in the vicinity of the best bass fishing in Canada. Guests will find ample accommodation at moderate prices. Rates for the season, $1 per day, $5 per week; children under 12 years of age half price. Address, SIBBITT & CO., Belleville, Ont.

HOTEL CHAUTAUQUA
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

This popular summer hotel, delightfully located upon the grounds of the Canadian Chautauqua, on the shores of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Niagara River, is now open for the reception of guests. No bar. Cuisine and appointments strictly first-class. Boating, bathing, fishing and every facilities afforded. Croquet, tennis and sailing lawns. Concerts and lectures during the season. Sunday ticket, including steamer fare and board from Saturday supper to Monday breakfast, $4. Terms and illustrated circular on application. Address
C. V. WARD, Manager,
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

QUEEN'S ROYAL HOTEL
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada,

Opened for its twenty-second season JUNE 16, 1890. This beautiful summer resort is picturesquely located in a private park at the mouth of the Niagara River, on the shore of Lake Ontario, 7 miles from Buffalo. Michigan Central Railway has four trains daily without change of cars. Trains every two hours, via N.Y.C. R'y, connecting at Lewiston with steamers of Niagara Navigation Company. Four lawn tennis courts, bathing, boating. The famous black bass fishing of Niagara is directly opposite the hotel. Grounds lighted by electric lights. Families can rely on finding every home comfort