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Colored Felt Hats
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PETTER
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GHTFUL
RESORT
ation of the Lake Erie, Essex & Detroit
is famous for its fertility and strawberries
t southerly point in Canada, celebrated
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cold baths on each floor free to guests.
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nd, Kingsville and Detroit. Telephone
S. MATHEWS, for many years stew-
for rooms should be made in advance
WALKER & SONS, Proprietors. 36
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PAVEMENT
apest Pavement known.
says of it:
coe-street, Toronto, May 16, 1889.
rm last year in my stables and coach
be perfectly durable, does not absorb
Another good feature it possesses is
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DERICK W. STRANGE, M.D.
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EDICAL FACULTY, McGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL, September 9th, 188
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ntlemen,—I have taken and tested a samp
your "EXTRA GRANULATED" Sugar,
nd that it yielded 99.85 per cent. of Pure
. It is practically as pure and good s
r as can be manufactured.
Yours truly,
G. P. GIRDWOOD.

THE TORONTO RUBBER CO. OF CANADA
T. McILROY, JR., & CO.
India Rubber goods of every description.
38 KING-ST WEST.

The Toronto World.

Dominion Royal Mail Line.
Saloon—Toronto to Liverpool $60.00.
Intending passengers should apply at once to secure first choice of berths. C. S. Gzowski, jr., general agent, 24 King-street east, Toronto.

TENTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING JULY 22, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

TIMELY LONDON TOPICS.

POLITICS SUDDENLY BECOME INTERESTING.

Surprise at the Result of the Marylebone Election—Parnell's Visit to Scotland—The Vanishing of the Parnellites from the Commission Court.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Mr. G. W. Smalley cables The Tribune from London: Politics have suddenly become interesting. The Marylebone election is one thing which makes them so. The Tories woke up this morning to find their majority reduced from 1485 to 493. This surprising result was in fact known last night, and news of it was received before midnight at houses where balls and parties were going on. As the Unionists are in the majority in such places, their gayety suffered an eclipse. Explanations of the usual kind are given. Mr. Leveson-Gower is an aristocratic Radical, and his social position and socialistic opinions both helped him, say his discomfited opponents. They should have thought of that before and polled their full strength, instead of folding their hands, saying that the seat was safe, and letting their vote run down to its present foolish figure.

Mr. Parnell's visit to Scotland is another political incident of interest. Scotland is favored with the presence of both Mr. Parnell and of the Shah at the same time: Mr. Parnell in Edinburgh and the Shah in the Highlands. Mr. Parnell reached Edinburgh yesterday, 30,000 people collecting in Princess-street and Calton Hill to welcome him. The Times itself describes the scene as striking, and the crowd as enthusiastic. "Believe me," said Mr. Parnell, "Ireland will thankfully and in good faith accept the settlement which Mr. Gladstone has offered her as an end to the strife of centuries, as a real treaty of peace between the two nations." Unhappily he is not believed. "Every man of sense," replies The Times, "must see that Mr. Parnell's assent to a so-called treaty of peace would not be worth a defaced postage stamp the day any article in it was challenged by a Dublin Parliament." Other Conservative organs are equally sceptical. Moreover, the Scotch Home Rulers seized this occasion to press their demand for a Scotch Parliament, and Mr. Parnell promised them the solid Irish vote. "What is this but Imperial disintegration?" ask the Unionists. A protest appears against giving Mr. Parnell the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, signed by the chairman of the Citizens' Committee on behalf of 18,000 electors. "We repudiate, they say, "the action of the Town Council, and declare it the act not of the citizens as a whole, but of a faction who are abusing for party ends the power entrusted to them for very different purposes."

Mr. Parnell said nothing yesterday about the new Tenants' Defence League, nor has any fresh explanation of its objects appeared from any authoritative source. Mr. Smith Barry, who leads the landlord party, is not so much alarmed as to prevent him from leaving for the Continent, where he will stay three weeks.

Not a Drum Was Heard.

A most disappointing spectacle was provided on Tuesday by the Parnellite managers. Some of the more excitable Irish expected to see Sir Charles Russell and his colleagues retire from the commission to the sound of trumpet and beat of drum; but not so much as a penny whistle was heard. There was no statement of reasons. There was no attack upon the tribunal. There was no defiance to the prosecution. There was nothing for the gallery; and the evening papers which described it as a dramatic scene must have been hard up for a head-line. It was not dramatic, and there was no scene. The audience which crowded the courtroom, as it has been crowded for weeks, felt themselves ill-treated. Sir Charles Russell made his announcement in the baldest, briefest way: "He had been instructed to retire." He made no allusion to the ruling of the court by which the books of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union were excluded as evidence. Withdrawal was a grave matter, so there had been a long consultation; but in the end Mr. Parnell adhered to his original resolve. The court would therefore understand that he, Sir Charles, no longer appeared. The court understood perfectly. Sir James Hannen looked down from the bench with his wonted serene gravity. "We are sorry," he said, "to lose the assistance of counsel, but otherwise things remain exactly as they were before. I need hardly say," added he, with something like suavity in his tone, "that Mr. Parnell remains entirely subject to the jurisdiction of the court." Mr. Parnell rose, and the hopes of those who longed for a scene revived. But Mr. Parnell, who cares little for scenic effects, had nothing more urgent than to ask that a day for his final cross-examination be fixed. Messrs. Reid and Lockwood followed. They and their juniors, in a word the whole body of Parnellite counsel, must go. Sir Charles Russell started off as soon as Mr. Parnell rose. A dignified exit was not possible. He had to elbow and squeeze his way past Mr. Reid and Mr. Lockwood, and through the crowd in the body of the court and at the doorway. So had the others. They vanished one by one, each with difficulty.

Why Did They Go?

Reasons are as plenty as blackberries. Funds have given out, it is said. American subscriptions have ceased, the money is all spent, no more is to be had, and the daily expenses are reckoned by thousands of dollars. Reasons of policy are not less imperative. Mr. Parnell has felt that things were not going well. Much of the recent testimony had been damaging. Mr. Davitt had frightened the English public. Other witnesses had been indiscreet. Too much light had been thrown on the methods of the League. Sir James Hannen and his colleagues are supposed to be deeply impressed with the details of lawlessness. It is at least possible that their report may be hostile. What better way of anticipating it than to withdraw after Friday's decision, and to allege partiality of the court? It could not be alleged in court; it may well be out of court. Those who wish to believe it will believe it. The Daily News is indiscreet enough to reveal a secret. "The Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union," says that singular organ of Home Rule, "were obliging enough to walk into a trap."

The Committee on Royal Grants do not report because they cannot agree. The majority would probably accept, if allowed, what is called Mr. Gladstone's compromise, namely, to increase the Prince of Wales's allowance by $200,000 a year on condition that no further grants shall be made to any of the Queen's grandchildren. The Queen stands out against this condition, and her Ministers are in an exceedingly awkward position. Feeling in the country is rising high. Grants are unpopular, and protests pour in. Even Tory constituencies prot st, and some Tory members will have to choose between offending the court and risking their seats. An agreement of some sort in the committee is now expected on Monday. To-morrow's meeting in Hyde Park against grants is organised as usual by the Radical and Socialistic clubs.

The Spectator bluntly expresses the dictates of national prudence when it remarks: "We do not believe that the English people either wish for or would tolerate princesses in bombazine; but though they desire silk, they are not the people to furnish silk for a tribe."

Gladstone's Tribute to Parnell.

EDINBURGH, July 20.—The presentation of the freedom of the city to Mr. Parnell took place in the Corn Exchange, which was packed to the doors, while hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The Earl of Aberdeen was in the chair. Mr. Parnell was given an enthusiastic reception, the immense audience rising and cheering for several minutes. Deputations from all the Liberal societies in Scotland presented addresses. Mr. Gladstone in a letter to Earl Aberdeen wrote:

"The time has not yet arrived for detailing the memorable experience of Mr. Parnell during the last two years. I believe that experience to be unparalleled in the history of British statesmen in parliament for the past two centuries. I consider the Parnellites to be in the best sense Conservatives. They have been a restrictive force of great value to the peace of Ireland and honor of England, while the tyranny of the government has deepened the aversion of Ireland."

Salisbury Wins.

LONDON, July 20.—The jury in the case of Wm. O'Brien against Lord Salisbury for damages for slander to-day returned a verdict in favor of Lord Salisbury.

A Brilliant Social Week.

LONDON, July 20.—The week has been one of unusual brilliance socially, even for London. The Duke of Devonshire's ball at Devonshire House to the Prince and Princess of Wales was the first for sixteen years, and 1300 invitations were issued. Mrs. Henry Oppenheim gave both a ball and a concert the following night, at both of which the Princess was present, though in black for the death of her aunt. Lady Rothschild celebrated the coming of age of her son with a ball on Thursday evening, to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise and other Royalties. The marble halls of this Rothschild palace were illuminated for the first time with electric light. Last evening there were balls at Bridgewater House and at Lady Guinness' house in Grosvenor-place, besides a reception at the French Embassy. The short list might be much extended, and next week promises to be hardly less remarkable, both the Duchess of Westminster and Lady Dudley opening their houses. With that the season ends, and London society disperses till next spring.

To let—small offices suitable for commission or agency business. Apply at once. Frederic Nicholls, Permanent Exhibition.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Later Reports From the Northwestern States More Favorable.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 21.—Grain men who have just returned from trips over the territory say there will be probably two-thirds to three-fourths of an average wheat crop in Dakotaf while it is generally acknowledged the condition of affairs in Minnesota is much more favorable. In Northern Minnesota the yield will be the best for years. Western Wisconsin and Northern Iowa also send favorable returns.

Mr. Mohler's Prospectus.

ST. PAUL, July 21.—A. L. Mohler, Assistant General Manager of the Manitoba Railway, has just completed a thorough examination of the wheat crop along the lines of the Manitoba system. He predicts that the country tributary to the Manitoba lines will furnish for shipment 32,000,000 bushels of wheat. This, he says, is confirmed by Chicago experts.

Simply a Lie.

WINNIPEG, July 20.—The story originating at Grafton, D.T., that settlers in the Canadian Northwest had been reduced to eating field mice and gophers is simply a lie. The chances are good for two-thirds of a crop and there is no destitution anywhere.

Try a sample package of Savona. All grocers keep it.

Baltimore Protests.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.—The Corn and Flour Exchange to-day adopted a resolution protesting against the action of the railroad companies terminating here in restoring the rate on wheat to the basis of 25 cents per hundred from Chicago to New York, because of its vicious effect upon trade here and because with the low rates now current via the water route the rate is simply prohibitory. The resolution calls upon the companies to continue the 20 cent basis.

Soft and healing for your hands and the best washer in the World—Everyday Soap.

Killed by a Shark.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 21.—Edward Roe, a young Eng'ishman, while swimming in the Cumberland Sound with 15 other boys from Fernandina, was struck by a shark, which bit off the calf of one leg. Roe was taken into a boat at once, but bled to death before medical assistance could be obtained. This is the first instance known of a shark attacking a man in these waters.

Encourage home manufactures and buy Savona.

Life Had Become a Burden.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 21.—Mr. and Mrs. George Susemith, aged each over 75, Friday night rode to the end of the street car line here, walked to the river, tied their arms together and jumped in. Their bodies were found four miles below the city. Old age and poor health were the cause of their suicide.

Advances made on merchandise warehoused with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

A Louisiana Lynching.

CLINTON, La., July 21.—Three of the five negroes who murdered Pratorion a few months ago were captured at Red River Junction and brought to Clinton to-day and will be lynched to-night at the scene of the murder.

Always use the best Everyday Soap.

Will Have to Default.

NEW YORK, July 20.—It is officially announced that the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway will have to default on the interest on the 5 per cent. bonds due Sept. 1 amounting to $200,000, and that a receiver will then be appointed.

Two More Johnstown Victims.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 20.—Two more bodies were found here to-day.

Get a Dineen Hat.
Get a Dineen Hat.
Get a Dineen Hat.
Get a Dineen Hat.
Get a Dineen Hat.
Get a Dineen Hat.
Get a Dineen Hat.
Get a Dineen Hat.
Get a Dineen Hat.
Cor. King and Yonge-streets.

Storage for merchandise, furniture, etc. Warehouse receipts issued. Frederic Nicholls, 68 to 69 Front-street west.

THE DREIBUND'S NEW ALLY

TURKEY TO AID AUSTRIA IN THE EVENT OF WAR WITH RUSSIA.

Gravity of the Situation in Servia—King Milan's Partisans Eager for a Civil Conflict to Crush the Russians—Boulanger Issues Another Manifesto.

BERLIN, July 20.—The long pending negotiations with the Porte aiming at the adhesion of Turkey to the triple alliance have finally resulted in an entente, under which the Dreibund guarantees to maintain the integrity of Turkish territory in accordance with the treaty of Berlin. The question concerning Crete is reserved, Prince Bismarck promising to influence Greece not to interfere provided further autonomy is conceded to the Cretans. It is stipulated that Turkish troops shall co-operate with Austria in Servia and Bulgaria in the event of a war with Russia. The Sultan received Count Radowitz, the German ambassador, on Wednesday, and arranged for the reception of Emperor William, whose visit to Constantinople depended upon the Porte's conclusion of an entente. The negotiations were accelerated by the gravity of the situation in Servia.

A Cabinet council held in Vienna Thursday debated whether the time had come for military intervention by Austria. The War Minister reported the arming of the Servian reserves en masse, and the distribution of 350,000 rifles and abundant munitions furnished by Russia and France, they debiting the Servian treasury under easy conditions of deferred payments. Russian officers, he said, were engaged in inspecting fortresses, barracks and depots in Servia. The Minister advocated immediate action. Everything was ready to mobilize two army corps into Servia. The council declined to wait until Count Kalnoky influenced the reappearance of King Milan in Belgrade. The partisans of King Milan are eager for a civil war to crush the Russians. If it occurs King Milan will invoke Austrian assistance and thus give Kalnoky ground to interfere.

The statement of the semi-official Courier of Warsaw is reproduced here without comment to the effect that in the event of a Franco-German war an Italian army marching via Brenner will join the Germans at Metz. Austria will provide transportation for the Italian troops through the Tyrol.

Sticks to His Story.

LONDON, July 20.—The name of the man who was arrested on suspicion of being the Whitechapel murderer and who subsequently confessed that he was guilty is William Brodie. He was arraigned before a police magistrate this morning. He stated to the magistrate that the confession made by him to the police was true. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

The Salt Combine.

LONDON, July 20.—Five-sixths of the amount of capital stock in the American Salt Company reserved for Great Britain has already been subscribed by shareholders in the Salt Union. A premium of 15 shillings is already offered on the shares of the new company. Lists will be opened in London and New York Monday.

Seditious Assemblies to be Suppressed.

PARIS, July 20.—M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, has decided to form a new body of police, consisting of 100 men, whose special duty it shall be to suppress seditious assemblies.

The Temps says: The dismissal of officials who sympathize with the Boulangist movement continues. Thirty clerks in the Finance Department and a large number of others in the offices of the Ministers of War and of the Interior will be discharged.

The National says: The Government proposes to warn the electors that General Boulanger is ineligible as a candidate for the Councils-General.

Another Boulanger Manifesto.

LONDON, July 21.—General Boulanger, Count Dillon and M. Rochefort have issued the following manifesto:

To the French electors: We have disdained to reply to the absurd calumnies concocted by ministers who have been convicted of peculation. Our abstention from this odious comedy is now justified by the indignant repulsion of attempts to extort from officers of the army lying denunciations of their former chief. Those suborners of witnesses have not hesitated to employ the taxpayers' money to obtain false depositions from jail birds in their very cells at Mazas. These are the miserable prevaricators who accuse their former Minister of War of corruption. Public disgust has already condemned and the justice of the country will speedily overtake these malefactors. They appealed to the penal code, but the outcome of their infamous machinations was that they could bring absolutely nothing against us. If they could have obtained the most trivial proof they would not thus have risked the assize court by negotiating with forgers. It is for you, dear fellow-countrymen, to judge between us and these thieves. We await with confidence your sentence, from which these bandits, who feel its approach, vainly endeavor to escape. Long live regenerated France! Long live the honest Republic.

Paris Will Vie With London.

LONDON, July 20.—The Shah is Sir Algernon Borthwick's guest from Saturday to Monday, at Invercauld, one of the most beautiful places in the Highlands, eight miles from Balmoral. He returns to London next week, and will be present at Princess Louise's wedding on July 27. Then he departs for good and bestows his company on the French, who are organising fetes for him meant to eclipse all the English splendors.

A Final Refusal.

PARIS, July 21.—The French Government has given a final refusal to assent to the Egyptian conversion scheme.

Homeless Hundreds.

PESTH, July 21.—Four hundred houses and public buildings were destroyed by fire in the town of Paks to-day. Many children are reported to be missing. Hundreds of people are renderedshomeless and the greatest distress prevails.

Try the new-pure card soap Everyday.

A Nelson's Monument.

A London correspondent says that when Mayor Clarke of Toronto tilts his hat to one side, leans up against one of the posts in Trafalgar-square and starts in to blow about the Queen City, old Lord Nelson cocks his ear and devoutly wishes he were alive now to enjoy the luxury of quinn's summer flannel shirts and Toronto's balmy lake breezes.

Fancy flannel shirts and shirting in very choice patterns. We make to order, or you can have them ready-made, at White's, 65 King-street west.

Watch Repairing.

High and medium grade watches properly put in order and fully guaranteed. A. Beeton, high grade watch specialist, opposite postoffice.

A TERRIBLE CRASH.

An Excursion Boat Collides With a Bridge With Fatal Results.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 20.—The steamer St. Nicholas, with 500 colored excursionists aboard, ran into the closed drawbridge over St. Augustine Creek, four miles south of Savannah, at 9 o'clock to-night, demolishing the forward part of the steamer, killing two women, and injuring 28 men and women, some of whom will die. Captain Boullineau, who commanded the steamer, said he blew a whistle when turning into the creek from the Savannah River, but the bridge-tender did not signal that the bridge was closed until it was too late to stop the boat. The engines were backing when the crash came. The forward decks were crowded. The upper deck was carried away and the pilot house and hurricane deck crashed down on the mass of people. One of the dead was a colored cook and the other is an unknown young woman.

The purest of all soaps is Everyday.

125 Horses Cremated.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Early this morning fire broke out in the three-story brick building in East Eleventh-street occupied by Moses Weill as a stable and storage place for carriages. The fire gained great headway before the firemen arrived, as the watchman instead of sending out an alarm ran several blocks to his employer's house to notify him. The place was completely gutted. The neighborhood being a tenement district great excitement was created and the police had to clear the street, which was filled with half clad people. This was hardly accomplished when the front wall of the building fell into the street. Several firemen and policemen were struck by the flying bricks and slightly injured. Of the 128 horses in the building only 3 were rescued. Of the 120 vehicles 50 were destroyed. The loss on vehicles is $10,000, on horses $15,000, and on the building $20,000.

Families leaving town for the summer can have their furniture carefully stored with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

AFTER HER JUST DUES.

Mrs. Rickens of Montreal says She Has Been Cheated Out of An Estate.

Mr. Owen Murphy, ex-Mayor of Quebec, is being prosecuted in New York by Mrs. Rickens of Montreal, for an alleged attempt to cheat her out of the bulk of her share in her deceased husband's property.

John M. Rickens and his wife formerly lived in Quebec. They separated, he going to New York and she to Montreal. He grew wealthy by real estate investments. In late years, however, he disregarded his marital bonds and consorted with a New York beauty. In Nov., 1887, Rickens died, leaving his property to the woman he had taken to his home. Then Owen Murphy appeared on the scene. He came to attend the funeral and found that the will was invalid on account of the absence of one witness's signature. He posted to Montreal and got Mrs. Rickens to sign agreements which, in fact, gave him her claims for a small sum. She now claims that she was not aware of what she did, having signed the agreements without knowing their contents. Mr. William A. Short, who is well known in Toronto, is conducting the case for the plaintiff.

"Tom, Col. Co. and the Rev. Dr. Laidlaw"

EDITOR WORLD: The following letter was refused insertion by the paper to whom it was addressed:

EDITOR NEWS: Referring to your article in last Saturday's News reflecting on this society, and more particularly on the Board of Directors, we would say that the statements made by the rev. gentleman, to use a mild term, we beg hereunder to point out some of the more glaring inaccuracies.

1. The allegation that the Rev. Dr. "acted in a straightforward and upright manner throughout" is a matter for question. That he has persistently endeavored to shape the policy of the company to favor defaulters (himself being one of the heaviest of these) is borne out by the records and is known to all his co-directors.

2. His "history of the society" and allegation that the "scheme had failed" are largely misstatements of fact.

3. That the Rev. Dr. "became the holder of 50 shares of the capital stock" is only a part of the truth. He purchased a much larger number of shares from outside parties and not any from the company. Part of these he sold, and had he been able to dispose of the remainder with account profit to himself we would probably have heard nothing of his heroic efforts on behalf of "righteousness." The same may be said as to his "stockings" in scrip contracts, only a small proportion of which he obtained from the company, though as an active "middleman" he secured a large amount from outsiders and "unloaded" it on "enthusiastic friends" at a good advance, thus considerably enhancing the cost to present holders over that charged by the society. Since the spring of 1883 he has paid nothing to the company on the remainder (except some trivial counter charges which were applied, and he is now over $200 (two thousand one hundred dollars) in default on scrip contracts. Then the rev. gentleman has admitted that he never intended carrying out the covenants that he entered into on his hand and seal, his avowed object being to "unload" on others had the "boom" not collapsed at too early a stage and thus thwarted his "benevolent" intentions.

4. "The Board of Directors determined to exercise their powers in an unjust and illegal manner." Were this the fact (which it is not) the Rev. Dr. had his remedy, as had any other shareholder.

5. "They have used harsh and oppressive measures" and, he says, "let me give you an instance," then quotes a "Tale of Suffering." The facts in the case of the Tillsonburg case are directly the opposite of what the Rev. Dr. has given. The parties in question had paid half the amount due on contracts for a section of land and at their own request were allowed to retain half of the section and were freed by the society from further liability and are, we are glad to say, still in the colony in prosperous circumstances. Mr. Robert Hamilton, the eldest son, is vice-president of the Central Saskatchewan Agricultural Society at Saskatoon, and can be corresponded with.

6. As to "forfeiting shares." This is a power conferred by act of Parliament on boards of directors, and the society was legally advised to forfeit shares rather than incur useless expense in suing for arrears. Each director takes this opportunity to deny emphatically that he has ever been a party to make any call for the purpose of "freezing out" any shareholder.

7. "Directors illegally elected." Had this been so it would apply to the Rev. Doctor's election on two occasions as well as to the other members, but he well knows that this also is an untrue statement and one he has probably adopted from his newly found friend Mr. Joseph Alpheus Livingston. The members of the board were elected by a large majority of the qualified shareholders; and as the Rev. Dr. now claims to have a majority of these at his back, were his statement true the remedy is in his own hands, but he knows that this, like his other allegations, lacks the element of truth.

8. As to the rotten egg story at Saskatoon, the manager, for himself, says that the intimation in your paper was the first he heard of the matter.

9. The rev. gentleman's allegation that he has "done nothing in connection with the society to be ashamed of," raises a delicate question as to what a man, not to say a clergyman, should be ashamed of. If going into an enterprise as a speculation and as "an aggressive middleman," reaping advantages therefrom in its earlier stages, then endeavoring to shift his loss on to others (in addition to their own), quarrelling with and casting aspersions on the characters of his co-members of the board because they would not, in breaching their trust, accord him preferential treatment, and when thwarted in his aims promulgating false and malicious statements in newspapers and joining hands with Mr. Livingston (whom he formerly denounced as "one of the vilest" of men) in an endeavor to wreck the concern because his own ends could not be attained, are nothing to be ashamed of, then perhaps the rev. gentleman need not be ashamed.

We think, Mr. Editor, that you, having unconsciously or otherwise libelled every member of the Board by publishing the grossly false and malicious statements contained in said article, should at least give this statement as prominent a position in your paper as you did the article calling it forth.

Signed by order of the Board of Directors and for each member individually,

C. POWELL, Manager.

Temp. Col. Society's office, 121 King-street west, Toronto.

Holiday Trip.

Before starting for a railway or ocean trip for the summer the traveler will, if prudent, obtain an accident policy from the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, 83 King west.

Very delicious—Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum

THE BATTLE OF THE CARS.

TWO CAMPS, EACH SANGUINE, ARE BEING FORMED.

Further Interviews on the Proposed Sunday Cars—A Large Majority in Favor of Progress and Reform—An Excited Pulpiteer—Saturday Night Endorses The World.

Further interviews and additional correspondence show that there is a very prevalent desire on the part of all classes of citizens for a partial running of street cars on Sundays. It is advocated principally in the interest of church-goers, family re-unions, change of scene, fresh air and health, and also to give Toronto facilities which several smaller towns in the Dominion enjoy and that without detriment to religion and morals. Subjoined is a sthe of what The World has collected and its correspondents think:

Mr. William Fraser: "I am in favor of Sunday street cars as long as they don't interfere with church services."

Captain Johnson: "The city will never amount to anything till we have Sunday cars."

Mr. N. J. Smith: "I am thoroughly in favor of Sunday cars and would like to see the matter carried through as soon as possible."

Mr. J. F. Brown: "I think The World is making a move in the right direction. It would give the citizens a chance to attend church and the workingman a little fresh air in the afternoon."

Mr. M. Kelly: "I can see no more harm in Sunday street cars than in the rich having their coachman."

Mr. E. J. Reilly: "I will strongly support any movement toward Sunday street cars. I don't want, however, to see the drivers work seven days a week. If we can't have Sunday street cars, why allow the rich man to have his coachman?"

Mr. John Connor: "It would be a great boon to the poor. I say give the workingman a chance."

Mr. T. Rahelley: "I like a quiet Sunday as well as any one, but I think street cars would be very convenient and would not affect the morality of Toronto."

Mr. M. Walsh: "I believe Sunday street cars would be an accommodation to the poorer classes and therefore a benefit to Toronto."

Mr. D. A. Carey: "I am prepared to support Sunday street cars, since it would be in the interests of the poor."

Mr. D. P. Cahill: "I am opposed to the running of street cars on Sunday because it involves unnecessary labor and tends to demoralize the only day in the week which is entirely free from business and its attendant worries."

Mr. M. Costello: "Street cars all day Sunday and accommodation for the workingman."

Mr. C. Burns: "The poor should be accommodated as well as the rich. Sunday street cars would greatly benefit Toronto."

Father O'Reilly: "I would be delighted to see Sunday street cars in Toronto."

Father McPhillips: "Put me down as thoroughly in favor of Sunday street cars."

Mr. W. H. Seyler (Supt. German Lutheran S.S.): "Most decidedly in favor of it. Let us have a Sunday service by all means."

Mr. Philip Jamieson: "Although I do not like to see the good old Presbyterian Sabbath broken, I think the scheme an admirable one."

Mr. Joseph Walker (R. Walker & Sons): "A good Sunday service is what is wanted in this large city. I am for the scheme."

Mr. L. O. P. Genereux: "I think we should have Sunday cars in the interests of the community."

Mr. R. L. Nelles, Freight Agent, G.T.R.: "The system we have at present is good enough. I for one am not in favor of changing it."

Mr. A. J. Watson (Willard Tent, Dep.): "I am strongly opposed to a Sunday service."

Mr. John F. McKenna: "I think the scheme an advantageous one. These merchant princes work their coachmen on Sunday—why object to car drivers working?"

Ald. Baxter: "I am against Sunday street cars, and cannot give a definite answer about the people voting on it."

Ald. A. A. Macdonald: "Put me down as against the movement, and I do not believe that the people should be asked to vote on the question either."

Ald. Hill: "I like Sunday to be a day of rest, but would not oppose the question being submitted to the people."

Ald. Graham: "You can rank me among the opponents. As to the matter of letting the people decide I cannot give an opinion without further consideration."

Inspector McGregor: "I believe the city is better without them, but the people know best."

Mr. William Burns, J.P.: "I will support the Sunday cars to a certain extent. Not as generally as on week days, but to accommodate outlying wards."

City Relief Officer Taylor: "I am against Sunday cars first, last and all the time."

Inspector Stephen: "I do not believe in Sunday cars. We do not want them."

Mr. H. P. Dwight: "What seems altogether unnecessary in small towns takes a different aspect in large cities and many things become necessary or desirable in the one case which are not in the other. The question as to what constitutes a proper observance of Sunday assumes a different shape under different conditions. Many kinds of labor have become absolutely necessary in large cities for which there is not the slightest necessity in a country village. I visited High Park the other day and was struck with the extent and beauty of the place even in its present partially improved condition and it occurred to me that hundreds of people young and old are confined through the week in close and unhealthy employment and who cannot afford an extended vacation through the summer might find health and recreation in this park and other similar resorts on Sundays if there were any available means such as street cars by which they could be reached. The Sunday cars might be used for other purposes perhaps not so commendable should hardly be a sufficient reason for preventing their use altogether.

"The question as to Sunday observance in connection with telegraph lines came up many years ago. At first our lines were all regularly closed on Sundays. Soon there came occasions of urgent requests that messages might be transmitted on Sundays in cases of sickness, death, &c., and although the strict Sabbatarians denounced the opening of the lines on Sundays this has long ago entirely ceased, and we hear no more of it; and this will no doubt be the case so far as Sunday street cars, ferry boats, &c., are concerned, where the convenience and health of people have to be taken into account."

One Law for the Rich, Another for the Poor.

In his lecture at Science Hall last night Mr. Charles Watts took occasion to discuss the running of Sunday street cars in Toronto. He characterised The World's stand on this movement as "noble and heroic. When I find The World amid all this cant and hypocrisy," said Mr. Watts, "coming out in the manner it has come out, I say all honor to that paper, and I say let us do our best to support it in that stand." He referred to the communications and interviews printed in The World and said: "I find that the majority of those who have written are either in favor of running the street cars on Sunday or else are of opinion that the people themselves should decide."

The running of cars on Sundays depended upon the people and if they failed in their duty now they would have no reason to complain afterwards. Postmaster Patteson's letter was quoted. The World says he "hits from the shoulder," said the lecturer, "and so he does. His is the boldest manifesto on our side that has ever been heard in Toronto."

Mr. Watts favored street cars on Sundays because rightly or wrongly they were an absolute necessity; secondly, freedom demanded that they should be run; those who liked to walk could do so, and those who wanted to stay at home could do so. Riding on Sunday cars was obligatory on nobody. The law of progress sanctioned the movement. "The day," said he, "is past when we are to be fettered by theological restriction." [Applause.] Under the present regime the rich could ride on Sunday, but the poor could not. There was, in fact, one law for the rich and another for the poor. The objection that it would lead to increased labor was unsound; the man who worked on Sunday could rest on Monday. That system prevailed in Germany.

A Sermon Against Sunday Street Cars.

"The Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath." Thus quoted Rev. Ira Smith in Beverley-street Baptist Church last night. Vigorously he upheld the orthodox Christian Sabbath and fiercely he denounced the men who sought to profane that holy day by Sunday cars. He admitted there is a popular cry to obtain Sunday traveling convenience. "The World," said he, "is not so influential as to be dreaded, but it expresses the sentiments and so enjoys the sympathy of some of the most prominent citizens—citizens who appear to be willing to lend an ear to its opinions of the movement. The old weapons are being burnished up and brought forth. The old arguments are being presented, and the advocates of Sunday cars are endeavoring to throw dust in our eyes by using some terrible big words: 'Sabbatarian' for instance. Of course, we poor ministers are quite knocked off our feet. There is an appeal of class prejudice—the rich and the poor are placed in opposition to each other. The rich have carriages, the other have not. Then there is an endeavor to create sympathy in the public by saying that the public health demands the change. What nonsense to talk in this way! The plea of health is a delusive argument. God instituted the Sabbath, and we have no more right to break the Fourth Commandment than we have to break any of the others."

The World Endorsed by Saturday Night.

Toronto is a city of nearly two hundred thousand people, and I don't know why a hundred thousand of these who may desire to move about should be blistered by the sun or soaked by the snow when fifty men and a hundred horses working a small proportion of the day would save them from fatigue and ensure a vast deal of additional comfort.

The argument that the Street Car Company would have to put one-seventh more horses and men at work than they now have is an absurdity. No one asks for a three-minute or five-minute service on Yonge, King or Queen streets. All that is petitioned for is a service founded on the idea that on Sunday morning people who are confined in the house should be able to go where they can get a breath of fresh air, visit their friends, attend mass, church or chapel as the case may be and not have to walk their poor feet off in endeavoring to gratify their social or religious impulses. There are more men and more horses than I have specified as needed now engaged in taking our wealthy folk to church and carrying preachers from one church to another. Does anyone imagine that when the Rev. Mr. Good changes pulpits with the Rev. Mr. Toogood a couple of miles away, either of these gentlemen walk? Not by any means: A hack or the carriage of a parishioner helps them on their journey. Somebody has to drive and some poor beast has to draw the trap. When the estemed Bro. Millionaire goes to church his carriage and men servants have to do duty, and the old regulations about not lighting a fire or performing any labor on that day have been so universally abandoned that it is useless for us to mince matters and pretend that the old Jewish Sabbath is being observed.

The fear that it will be the entrance of the wedge and be the precedent which will give excuse to employers to enforce Sunday labor is puerile. No labor should be undertaken on that day which is not an absolute necessity. The "necessities" of modern life should obviate the walking of blisters on one's feet in an effort to hear a celebrated preacher down town or to attend the services of a great divine in a northern pulpit. Should it be a "necessity" to trundle a baby carriage through the hot sun in order to reach a shady place or to show the growth of an infant to an admiring grandmamma? When Christ was walking with his disciples through the corn of which they partook on the Sabbath day did people walk with them, because they were simply obeying the natural law of hunger, and the natural law of rest, it seems to me, does not imply walking when in pursuit of the equally natural law of sociability and a desire to hear the not over plentiful eloquence in the pulpit. "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath," is argument enough; and if we were to attempt to fulfil the law regarding the ancient Sabbath, none would complain more loudly or persistently than those who are so vigorous in denouncing the effort to make Sunday life a little more easy and pleasant than it now is.

Necessity Demands the Reform.

EDITOR WORLD: I congratulate The World upon its useful and heroic action in leading a crusade against the continuation of an oppressive theological restriction. I am decidedly in favor of running cars in Toronto on Sundays. Necessity demands the reform and freedom justifies the agitation for its accomplishment. Mr. Parke was courteous and hearty in his manner, swift in penetration and in discrimination, possessed of great energy and untiring industry. He was a terse, straightforward and vigorous debater and his speeches bore manifest evidence of his tact.

Mr. Parke married Emma K., the daughter of J. L. Forsyth of Sombra, Lambton County, who bore him six children.

From the Way of Wingham.

Capt. Manley has returned from a two weeks' trip and says that the most picturesque scenery noticed during his travels was in the law office of a gentleman well known here, Mr. Harry Meyer, ex-mayor of Wingham. In front each of the six windows is a box of flowers that would take a prize at any horticultural fair. Their perfume is lovely and delights the worried clients of the county of Bruce. They come from near and far just to smell the flowers, and steal one if possible on the sly. The display is under the management of Chief Clerk Payne, who, under the guidance of His Worship, prepares a fine sample of lemonade for all lady clients. While the Adjutant and some lady friends were enjoying the fragrance and a Meyer-Payne lemonade a lady client happened in with a lovely baby.

It was seized and kissed by His Worship, and it appears that Harry kisses all baby clients under three years of age. The Chief Clerk attends to all over that age. On the morning in question the ex-Mayor was presented