The Toronto World

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A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
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THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1910.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY MANOEUVRES.

This question of the double-tracking of Yonge-street by the Metropolitan Railway is one of more than ordinary moment, both to the city and the adjacent Town of North Toronto. The insidious way in which the railway company is working to get a double track has been disclosed by the action recently taken in bringing the matter before the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

When the matter was before the board a few days ago, Chairman Leitch required little evidence or argument before making up his mind in regard to the situation, evidently relying on the powers conferred on the board at the last session of the legislature. Neither the city nor the Town of North Toronto was accorded any lengthy hearing, due apparently to the chairman's belief that the amendment to the act, by which the railway commission is governed, excluded all other considerations than those directly arising from the traffic carried.

The amendment to the act is one of the jokers always inserted to the detriment of the municipalities, and for the obvious benefit of the franchise-holding corporations. The new section referred to is as follows:

"The powers conferred by this act in the case of street railways wholly or partly in cities having a population of one hundred thousand or over, shall include, but in the case of other street railways shall not include, the power to require the company owning or operating the street railway to construct, maintain and operate additional lines and extensions of existing lines, in, along and upon any street or highway or part of any street or highway upon which the company has authority to construct, maintain and operate its railway."

From the terms of this amendment, it might plausibly be argued that this special power was granted for no other purpose than to allow the Metropolitan to double-track Yonge-street. For no provision is made for the protection of the rights of the municipalities thru which the railway operates, and this raises a nice question for Premier Whitney to settle as to the equity of an authority which arbitrarily enlarges a valuable franchise.

All haste is being made by the Metropolitan Railway to take advantage of this chance to tie up Yonge-street indefinitely, and its action is particularly objectionable at a moment when North Toronto is about to take a vote of the people on annexation. If Premier Whitney will look into the question he cannot but recognize the injustice done to the city and to the Town of North Toronto if the powers of the railway board as outlined in the amendment made last session are to be exercised without regard to present conditions and immediate contingencies. The situation is indeed one which he cannot afford to overlook in the public interest.

The nature of the amendment put thru last session does little credit to the municipal committee of the Ontario Legislature, and at the same time it reflects on the ability and acumen of the solicitors for the City of Toronto, and the Town of North Toronto, in not protecting the rights and interests of the two municipalities as carefully as they might have done and as should have been done.

ELECTRIC HEATING.

Not the least illuminating among the occurrences at the Berlin gathering on Tuesday was the practical lesson given on the manifold purposes for which electricity can be employed. These are rapidly increasing and it is certain that in the near future household toil will be greatly lessened by the introduction of electrically driven appliances of all kinds. Another field of special importance in this country is electric heating for offices, stores and private houses. This branch has received special attention in Britain and the London electric companies are advertising it widely at specially low rates, and are lending electric radiators on hire. Our city council, thru the officials in charge, should take this up and be prepared to make it a leading feature of the public service.

IN GUISE OF FRIEND.

Most of the really dangerous opposition to the hydro-electric power policy was veiled under apparent friendship. Its false friends were, or professed to be, highly delighted with the principle of the thing. It was a splendid idea, but it was carried out in the wrong way. As a general policy it merited the highest approbation, but the lamentable details spoiled everything. The only way they wanted it carried out was by the undertaker. The detail they chiefly objected to was its unquenchable vitality. The Globe was at its old game yesterday of praising up the power scheme, and regretting at the same time the atrocious policy by which Hon. Adam Beck was able to secure easements at a rate which made the whole scheme practical. And yet The Globe's news columns of the same day reported Mr. Beck's statement that while the commission had powers of expropriation, they had never once had recourse to the big stick.

But nothing could be more melancholy for the corporation prophets than the details of Tuesday's proceedings, with their assurance of the frustration of all their ill-humored hopes. And what a lesson for The Toronto News, which once "ran greedily after the error of Balaam," and whose corporation allegiance now perishes in "the gainsaying of Core."

FAIR TRADE AND COMPETITION.

In their homilies concerning their favorite fiscal fad local free trade organs not infrequently supply answers to their own arguments. When, for example, treating of United States conditions, and incited by the desire to rescue the people of that country from the grip of its huge tariff, much stress is laid on the undoubted fact that the protected manufacturer sells his goods in Britain and elsewhere at considerably smaller prices than obtain in his home market. Great play is made on occasion with incidents such as that of the enterprising American who bought watches of U. S. make in England, shipped them back to the country of their origin—free of duty on that account—and proceeded to undersell the makers on their own grounds. As illustration for service in the United States, the story serves its purpose, but it is very bad as an inducement to Canadians to adopt a system of free imports.

Under present circumstances the United States' manufacturer has a large home market, protected by a tariff, beside which the Canadian variety can be fairly described as one for revenue only. He gets high prices thru high protection, and he can afford to dispose of his surplus products at slaughter prices wherever he can find an opening. Canada is peculiarly liable to this dumping process, against which the moderate tariff now in force affords the only relief. The measure of protection it affords has given Canadian industries the chance to live, and it has compelled United States concerns to establish branch manufactories on this side of the line and to afford in this way employment for Canadian labor. Remove the tariff or reduce it to a point which allows no profit and Canadian industries must perforce disappear. Other things being approximately equal, Canadian manufacturers have no reason to be relieved of fair competition. The point is that United States competition, as now conducted, is unfair and operates prejudicially to local industries. Once in control of the Canadian field prices would be limited only by outside competition. If the United States is really concerned about improving trade relations, let it begin by reducing its tariff to a parity with that of the Dominion. Time enough then to talk of reciprocal concessions.

Pure water, pure milk and pure slums is Dr. Hastings' battle cry.

"Meet me at the Fountain" will be a rallying cry at next year's exhibition. Thanks to President George H. Gooderham's generosity, Dr. Hastings will see that the real pure flows from it.

Among those who have traveled east from Toronto, Sir Aemilius Irving must be accorded the truest regard. He bears his patriarchal years with fine dignity, and the honor paid him by his brethren of the craft was well-timed.

F. N. BURT CO. SUCCESS.

It is said that when the business of Mr. F. N. Burt of Buffalo was purchased a little over a year ago, neither sellers nor purchasers recognized its real value. The experience of over a year in conduct of the business by the F. N. Burt Co., Limited, has demonstrated the strength of the company's earning power, an indication of which is suggested by the fact that taking the combined values of the preference stock and the proportionate common stock bonus the shares sell freely on the Stock Exchange some 18 or 19 points higher than the prices at which they were originally offered.

The F. N. Burt Company are specialists in the manufacture of small paper boxes in the States and in Canada, in which they use machinery and methods that have been perfected for special work over a term of years, and in Canada do a large counter check book business as well. Pressure of demand upon facilities in Buffalo and Toronto, involving increases in factory, machinery, etc., would have meant postponement of establishing a "Burt" business in what the directors regard as the very attractive Pacific Coast territory of the United States had it not been that advantage has been taken of an opportunity to secure the profitable, going business of the Pacific Manifolding Book Company of Emeryville, a manufacturing suburb of San Francisco, California. It is understood that a company is now being organized to be called the Pacific-Burt Company, Limited, which will operate in the territory named.

Shares of the new company will likely be offered for public subscription in the newspapers of next Monday morning. It seems not unlikely, in view of the record of F. N. Burt Company, Limited, that there will be a good appetite for the securities. A. E. Ames & Co., Limited, who offered the F. N. Burt securities, are also sponsors for the present transaction.

CONVICT LABOR.

Editor World: "Cotton's Weekly" has been assuming an attitude of intense hostility to Sir James Whitney on the subject of the employment of convict labor on the roads in the northern part of the province. To many this question may seem trivial, but I think there is some justification for the stand taken by "Cotton's Weekly." The capital evil would be the hiring out of convict labor to private parties, which, I venture to say, the Whitney Government have not the faintest idea of doing. The Whitney Government deserves great credit for much of its actions on prison matters, and its establishment of the convict farm at Guelph is, I think, altogether to be commended as a piece of sound and real statesmanship. Incidentally, "Cotton's Weekly" raises a note of alarm on the too great development (if I remember rightly) of manufacture in connection with that farm. The convict labor question is, in fact, one of the most puzzling of questions. The true position seems to be that convicts should produce their own necessities, or their value, and very little, if anything, more. The universal, and I think sound, instinct of the laboring classes opposes the introduction of convict-made goods into the general market, where they will compete with the products of free labor.

The government should avoid any interference with the free labor market, or any use of convict labor which could be termed speculative. Now, of course, the use of convict labor on these northern roads is not speculative. But the district is a somewhat speculative section of the province, and the construction of these roads may be indirectly of advantage to speculative interests. I doubt if the government have fully grasped this fact. I consider that the use of convict labor on the public roads is a bad precedent, and might lead to evils. It might conceivably get too much mixed up with politics.

The fact should never be lost sight of that convict labor is a form of slave labor, and that slave labor is an abomination. It is a sad fact that there may be, and are, among convicts, a certain small proportion of absolutely innocent men. Moreover, there may be among them men "guilty" of merely politico-economic offences. And there are always among them men measurably guilty of real crimes, but far from deserving capital punishment—which convict labor may amount to when overdriven, and which it does amount to quite often, if what we hear is true, in the southern states of America. A man out of work, driven from an overstocked labor market, becomes technically a vagrant, and as such is liable to imprisonment—is liable to be metamorphosed into a convict. In my opinion the charge of vagrancy is slung round rather too freely, in fact, in our courts. Here is a vicious circle. Convict labor puts free laborers out of work. Then they become vagrants, and the courts may transmogrify them into convicts, thus intensifying the original source of the trouble. There are a good many evils in the State of Denmark, and I don't know that "Cotton's Weekly" is so far out after all. I understand that strong local representations have been made to the government from the north against this new, tho tentative departure of theirs, and I am inclined to think that they would act wisely to nip it in the bud. S. J. MacKnight.

GET OUT THE TRAFFIC SQUAD.

Editor World: Will you please allow me a small space in your paper to give a motorman's warning? This is the time of year when it is very difficult and dangerous for motormen running street cars, because of the bad slippery rails, caused by conditions of the weather and falling leaves. There are some drivers of rigs who think that motormen can stop their cars any time they want to, and that they dare not run into them. They are very much mistaken, for there are times when it is impossible for motormen to stop their cars on such short warnings and dares which they meet with. Street cars only have the one narrow course to run on, and cannot get out of the way of anything; any sane person who will drive or get on this course in front of an approaching street car should be responsible for the result. If an accident happens some people will say that the motorman was driving too fast and reckless. There is no motorman who will drive a car faster than he is forced to, because every car has a scheduled time to run on. Most of the company's officials when they see a car anywhere along the line know if it is on time. If the motorman is two minutes ahead of his time his attention is drawn to it. There are some drivers of rigs who use the tracks, wait until the street car gets within a few yards of them before they turn off, and think they are not delaying the cars. It is a great mistake, for there are times when motormen have to start to shut down half a block from them, and before they can get within the distance expected of these stubborn drivers, the motormen have been slowing down for a block or more. If the rails are bad and a motorman has got a big load of passengers to handle, and he meets with several of these drivers, he cannot keep on time. The result is, people who are waiting the cars, instead of getting one in from three to five minutes, have to wait ten minutes or more, and sometimes when a delayed car stops at the first intersection, there are more than enough people to fill it. When it leaves it has to run past groups of people who have been waiting ten or fifteen minutes, and before a great number of the people who are on the car get to the streets they want, the conductor calls out, "Take the car behind please, this car turns back." Sometimes the car behind is not in sight, because it has had to stop for people the crowded car left. This is the only way delayed cars can get on their scheduled time. If these people would go down to the city hall and express their feelings to the officials, instead of to the Toronto Railway Co.'s employes, they might do some good. If the police commissioners were to let one of their men on a motor cycle get after these careless, stubborn parties for a few weeks it would do away with a great many accidents, delays, and a great source of inconvenience which thousands of the citizens are forced to contend with.

W. H. Hodgson

Famous Singer Dead.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Charles Gilbert, the famous French baritone and buffo of the Metropolitan Opera House, died suddenly last night in his apartments at the Hotel Gregerian.

$500.00 IN PRIZES

given away by the publishers of this well-known illustrated weekly magazine.

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Canada's Illustrated Weekly

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Let us have your subscriptions daily—a dollar with each one. We will keep a careful tally.

The Canadian Century
MONTREAL 2667

GOLDWIN SMITH IN CANADA.

Collier's Weekly is publishing Goldwin Smith's own story of his life in Canada. There is a preface which says that his political and personal recollections he had planned to put into more extended form, but the opportunity was denied him. "My craving for domesticity sent me to Canada," is the frank confession of the late sage of the Grange. The following are extracts from the first article:

"With the politics of Canada, otherwise than a looker-on and critic, I did not meddle. They were the politics of party when the cause of party had ceased to exist, as it did after the governor-generalship of Lord Elgin. In my time there was absolutely no political issue of any moment, nothing but a struggle for place carried on by intrigue and corruption, extending unfortunately to legislation and appointments. To carry thru parliament a bill forcing Roman Catholic schools on two provinces of the Northwest, the Roman Catholic prime minister raised the sessional indemnities of both houses of parliament, created a number of pensions, and granted a salary to the leader of the opposition. To serve a political purpose one who had not practised law for 20 years was made chief justice. Of legal patronage generally party use was made, injurious to the independence both of bench and bar. "Graft" was the slang name for corruption among the people who complained truly but helplessly that everything was full of it. At a farmers' picnic I drew a farmer aside and asked him what was the difference in principle between his party and the other. He was long in answering, but at last he replied: 'W say the other fellows are corrupt.' The world will not go on in this way forever.

"Lord Durham's postulate that the French of Quebec must be anglicized to complete the work of political fusion had not been fulfilled in 1873. The French were French still, socially and politically as well as in language, and politicians were and still are as much as ever compelled to court them. Jesuitism, which European morality even in Catholic kingdoms had spewed out a century before, was recognized by government and reinstated in its emoluments and its power of killing truth.

"What is the destiny of Quebec? Durham took it for granted that Quebec must be absorbed in British Canada. Instead of being absorbed, Quebec dominates by the help of venal support in the other provinces. Her quasi nationality has now a powerful and chivalrous champion in Bourassa. But the end must come. The English provinces and the United States, to which the workmen of Quebec go, will have their influence. The people of Quebec, the peasantry especially, are pious and devoted to the priesthood, who have hitherto been their leaders and masters. But papalism cannot reign forever, and when it loses its hold, Quebec's nationality will fail.

"The separation of the provinces, among which there was little interchange of population, the course of migration being to the States, was a serious political evil. I do not know at this moment what are the politics or who are the political leaders of the provinces on the Atlantic or of those on the Pacific coast. The interests and connections of those provinces must in part be nearly as much American as Canadian, the American tariff notwithstanding."

Arrested for Bigamy.

SHERBROOKE, Que., Oct. 12.—Joseph Pinneault, alias Alexis St. Laurent, was arrested here on a charge of bigamy, on the complaint of Mrs. Pinneault, his first wife. Pinneault is a resident of Montreal, and lived with his first wife near St. Cunegonde-street until he deserted his 19 months ago. He then came to Sherbrooke, and on May 2 married a Miss Charest of this city.

Too Strong for Boys.

CHATHAM, Oct. 12.—As a result of drinking the contents of a quart bottle of whiskey they found, two Chatham Township boys were found in a precarious condition. Wellington Bissell, 14, has just recovered consciousness after 24 hours; Van Solomon is still unconscious and may die.

AT OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Oct. 12, 1910.

Motions set down for single court for Thursday, 13th inst., at 11 a.m.:
1. Ring v. Morris.
2. Re Henderson and West Nissouri.
3. Diehl v. Johnston.
4. McCready v. Owens.
5. Graham v. Valleau.
6. and 7. Patterson v. Dart.
8. Appleby v. Appleby.

Peremptory list for divisional court for Thursday, 13th inst., at 11 a.m.:
1. Cosby v. Detlor (to be continued).
2. Union Bank v. Taylor.
3. Re Weir.
4. Re Dusome and Thornhill.
5. Lucas v. Bruyea.
6. Fuin v. St. Vincent.
7. Funmore v. Dunstan.

Non-Jury Assize Court.

Non-jury assize court at 11 a.m.:
12. Grocers v. Bostock.
72. Bradley v. Toronto.
73. Sovereign Bank v. Wilson.
74. Dunn v. White.
75. Colis v. Rotkin.

Jury Assizes.

10 a.m.:
46. Lennox v. G.T.R.
54. Peacock v. Roby.
55. Clifton v. Jeffries.
56. Davidson v. Toronto Railway.
57. Kamanoff v. Ont. Power Co.
22. Squire v. Bull.

Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C., Master.

Hall Brothers v. Lount.—G. H. Sedgewick for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an attaching order. Order made, returnable on the 14th of October before the judge of the county court of York.

Boyd v. City of Toronto.—Urquhart (Wm. Johnston) for defendants. Motion by defendants for liberty to issue and serve a third party notice on Godson Constructing Co. Order made.

McArthur v. Maltby.—Grover (J. B. Holden) for defendant. S. W. McKeown for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for an order dismissing action for want of prosecution. Order made dismissing action without costs.

Guardian Securities Co. v. Mexico N. W. Ry. Co.—J. Montgomery for plaintiffs. Motion by plaintiffs on consent for order dismissing action without costs. Order made.

Griffiths v. McCutcheon.—Greenlees (Cassels & D.) for defendant. Motion by defendant on consent for an order dismissing action without costs. Order made.

Gibson v. Hawes.—F. Arnoldi, K.C., for plaintiff and receiver. Motion by plaintiff for an order authorizing action against alleged debtor of a partnership which is being wound up. Order made.

Colis v. Rotkin.—P. Rosenbees, defendant in person. McLarty (Heyd & H.) for plaintiff. Motion by defendant to postpone trial owing to Jewish holidays. Order postponing trial until week commencing Nov. 14, on undertaking to proceed then. Costs to plaintiff in cause.

Sliven v. Timiskaming Mining Co.—H. E. Rose, K.C., for defendants. H. S White for plaintiff. Motion by defendants for leave to amend statement of defence. Reserved.

Single Court.

Before Latchford, J.

Re Curran estate.—N. D. McLean for executors. L. F. Heyd, K.C., for Walter Curran. F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infants. D. Urquhart for Albert E. Curran. R. B. Henderson for two children of A. E. Curran. Motion by executors for an order construing will under C.R. 938. Stands sine die pending negotiations for settlement.

Appleby v. Appleby.—E. Armour for plaintiff. A petition by plaintiff to have purchase money of property paid into court to answer her dower and payment of alimony due and to become due. By request of counsel motion stands until 13th inst.

La Rose Mines v. Argentum Mines.—G. H. Sedgewick for plaintiff. M. Macdonald for defendants. Motion by plaintiff to continue injunction. By consent of parties motion enlarged for two weeks. Injunction continued meantime.

Golden Lake v. Renfrew Power Co.—M. Macdonald for plaintiff. D. C. Ross for defendant. Motion by plaintiff to continue injunction. By consent of parties motion enlarged to trial. Injunction continued meantime.

Re Williams Trusts.—F. Aylesworth for applicant. Motion by applicant for an order allowing the present trustee to retire and appointing another trustee in his place.

Campbell v. G.T.R. Co.—A. E. H. Creswicke, K.C., for plaintiff. F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infant. Motion by plaintiff for judgment pursuant to consent and agreement. Judgment for plaintiff for $1500 and all costs. The $1500 to be divided, $500 to widow and $1000 to be paid into court to credit of infant and to be paid out at majority. The income meantime to be paid out with the privity of official guardian for maintenance.

Brain v. Coffen.—B. F. Justin, K.C., and H. S. White for plaintiff. J. G. Smith and W. A. F. Campbell (Georgetown) for defendant. An appeal by plaintiff from the report of J. A. C. Cameron, an official referee, on the taking of accounts between the parties. Order that matters be referred back to the official referee with instructions to consider the $50,12 as paying the indebtedness of the defendant not to the 23rd August, but upon the old account that is up to death of Edwin Brain, except the sum of $44.31 for goods supplied prior to Edwin Brain's death, but not entered in the ledger until afterward, and to take the accounts between the parties subsequently and report. Costs reserved.

Trial.

Before Riddell, J.

Moorehouse v. Perry.—E. McKay for plaintiff. I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., and A. E. Knox for defendant. This is an action by the plaintiff, a physician of Toronto, to recover $3944.79 for moneys alleged to have been loaned to the defendant, a married woman, at various times. Judgment: This case is purely one of fact and must be disposed of upon the credibility of the parties, with such assistance as can be derived from the evidence of two solicitors called and from the documents. From my observance of the witnesses in the box, their conduct and demeanor, I am of opinion that the evidence of plaintiff is to be accepted rather than that of the defendant, and I say this being not at all forgetful of the fact that his manner of answering was not all that could be desired; nor do I forget the episode as to mortgages, exhibits 31 and 32, which certainly is not creditable to anyone connected with it. Judgment for plaintiff for $2780.23, with interest on the smaller sums comprising this, from respective times of advancement, and costs. Counter claim dismissed with costs.

Before Latchford, J.

Breen v. City of Toronto—J. D. Montgomery for plaintiff. H. S. Drayton, K.C., and C. M. Colquhoun for the city. D. L. McCarthy, K.C., for Toronto Railway Company. An action by plaintiff for damages for breaking his leg by falling among some loose scoria blocks on the boulevard on Spadina-avenue, near the corner of Richmond-street. Judgment: The plaintiff did not proceed to the line of the crossing across Spadina-avenue, but attempted to cross in a diagonal direction from some point north of the corner, and not in line with the south side of Richmond-street, or upon the crossing. At the close of the plaintiff's evidence I dismissed the action as against the Toronto Railway Co. The question now is as to the liability of the defendants, the City of Toronto. That question depends on whether the city owed the plaintiff any duty to leave the boulevard on the west side of the tracks unobstructed by the blocks. A bylaw has been put in prohibiting any person from walking upon any boulevard if there are crossings along, across, or adjoining such boulevard at convenient distances. There were such crossings here and at other points undisturbed and in good repair. The council had power to enact and did enact a regulation regarding any boulevard. The plaintiff says he was injured on the boulevard. Had he conformed to the prohibition the injury would not have resulted. The tort arises out of the transgression and the plaintiff has, I think, no remedy. Judgment should be entered dismissing the action, but in the circumstances costs should not be awarded the city.

Divisional Court.

Before Mulock, C. J.; Clute, J.; Sutherland, J.

Re Morris R. Dean—W. A. Henderson for applicant. No one contra. A motion by Morris R. Dean for a writ of habeas corpus, referred to this court by Middleton, J. Order made by consent dismissing application with costs.

Hurd v. City of Hamilton—H. E. Rose, K.C., for defendants, the city. A. M. Lewis (Hamilton) and J. M. Telford (Hamilton) for the plaintiff. C. J. Holman, K.C., for defendants, the T., H. and B. Railway. An appeal by the defendants, the City of Hamilton, and a cross-appeal by the plaintiff from the judgment of Britton, J., of June 4, 1910. Argument of appeal resumed from yesterday. The appeal of defendants, the city, was dismissed with costs, and judgment reserved on plaintiff's appeal.

Coshy v. Detlor—E. G. Porter, K.C., for plaintiff. W. N. Ponton, K.C., for defendant. An appeal by plaintiff and a cross-appeal by defendant from the judgment of the county court of Hastings of June 20, 1910. The action was for trespass, and for a declaration that the plaintiff is the owner of the lands in question and entitled to the use and enjoyment of same without any interference by or from the defendant, and for an injunction to restrain further trespassing by defendant. At the trial judgment was given declaring plaintiff owner of the land, restraining further trespass by defendant, finding plaintiff not entitled to damages for trespass and ordering each party to bear their own costs. Not concluded.

D. M'CALLUM RESIGNS

Superintendent of Penetang Institution Retires, Causing Changes.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, provincial secretary, announced yesterday certain changes in the various asylum staffs, which will take effect on Nov. 1. The statement reads:

Dr. MacCallum, who resigned on June 17 last, to take effect at the end of the present month, is succeeded by Superintendent Wilson of Cobourg.

Dr. Moher of Brockville is transferred to the Cobourg institution.

Dr. Foster, the oldest of the assistant superintendents, is promoted to the position of medical superintendent at Brockville.

Dr. Herriman of Toronto goes to Orillia as medical director of the institution there, Dr. Rollins taking the position of assistant superintendent at Mimico, and Dr. Clare, now at Mimico, taking Dr. Herriman's position at Toronto.

There are other minor changes, practically all being in the way of promotions.

WORSE THAN HANGING.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Judge Marcus Kavanagh in a remarkable opinion, handed down in sentencing Joseph Welcome to life imprisonment for murder, contrasted death with the tored soul of a life convict in his solitary confinement, and told the prisoner that it is not correct to regard the death penalty as the most severe punishment that can be inflicted.

All the Principals Dead.

An appeal heard by Justice Latchford yesterday was remarkable inasmuch as all the original litigants are dead, the executors carrying on the action.

To begin with, Edwin Brain, a Hornby brewer, who had dealings with H. A. Coffin, the defendant, is dead. His widow, who instituted action to recover an amount alleged due as a result of these dealings, has died since the action commenced. The defendant, H. A. Coffin, a Georgetown hotelkeeper, is dead, and the refere to whom the case was referred in the first instance has died.

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MEDICAL

DR. BRUCE RIORDAN has removed to his new residence, No. 1 Roxborough street E., corner Yonge street. Telephone North Two Hundred. Down-town office, 152 Bay street. Telephone Main One. 7123tf

VICTORIA CHARTER DAY

Exercises To-night Will Include Presentation of Portrait.

This is charter day at Victoria College and it promises more than usually attractive features. Prof. Robertson, the newly-appointed dean of the faculty of arts, will this evening address the convocation on some topics suggested by his year in Europe. Chancellor Burwash will present a statement of the new buildings and growth of the college during the past year.

The evening will also be the occasion of the unveiling and presentation to the college of the portrait of Chancellor Burwash, painted by McGillivray Knowles, and donated to the college by the Hon. George A. Cox. After the proceedings in the chapel, the board of regents will entertain the friends of the collegt to light refreshments.

Entrance to the college will be by way of the new west door from West Charles-street, or the south door, the St. Mary-street entrance being closed by the new residence building operations.

A Cargo of Cats.

HALIFAX, Oct. 12.—The Canadian Government steamer Lady Laurier will make a trip to Sable Island shortly, and will take as part of her cargo 20 cats.

Last year a consignment of cats was also required for the island and 75 cents each was offered for them at the wharf. The news spread and as a result the wharf was literally flooded with cats of every conceivable age, variety and color. This year negotiations were conducted secretly.

Garrison Parade.

The route for the garrison parade on Sunday, Oct. 23, will be via Queen's Park, St. Alban's, Wellesley and Jarvis-streets. The return route will be by Victoria and Adelaide-streets to Simcoe-street.

The band of the Queen's Own Rifles will furnish the music for the service and the chaplain of the regiment, Rev. J. P. D. Lloyd, will preach the sermon.

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