The World is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Canada. It knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public measures.

The World aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a metropolitan news paper.

The World is offered at a price which places it within the reach of all: $3 per annum, $1 for four months; 25 cts for one month.

Farmer Mulock's Fireworks.

Mr. William Mulock, M.P. for North York, has the reputation among his friends of being an astute man—one who works very deep down to secure his ends in any affairs with which he may be charged, and who in working his farm up in York believes in sub-soil plowing of an uncommon depth. Mr. Mulock is furthermore in the enjoyment of a splendid competence, and therefore when he talks on the political concerns of this country The World is inclined to listen attentively, for we confess that we have a lack of public men who can afford to be disinterested.

But a perusal of the address of Mr. Mulock delivered to his constuents at Queensville on Tuesday night is sufficient to dispel any illusion as to his Ulysses-like craft, or as to any broad and disinterested views he may have on Canada's commercial and political future.

Mr. Mulock is a Toronto lawyer representing a rural constituency; so is D'Alton McCarthy; and as the former undertook to criticize the speech of the latter made the previous evening under similar circumstances in the County of Simcoe, the first suggestion that comes up is a contrast of the two deliverances. This contrasting we, however, leave to the public who have read the two addresses.

For a characterization of Mr. Mulock's speech we must use one of his own words—jug-handled—and we cannot make clear the point better than by quoting one of his illustrations especially prepared by him for the bucolic mind:

Suppose you want to buy a barrel of salt. At one time salt was worth 90 cents a barrel. The combines in Canada were able to raise the price to $1.50. One fourth of barley was worth 80 cents a short time ago. If you wanted to get a barrel of salt and give barley instead, at 80 cents you would give a bushel and a eighth; or six pounds, to get one barrel of salt. That is if you were getting the full value of your swap. In other words, one bushel and six pounds of barley is the real value for one barrel of salt. Take your barley now and try and get a barrel of salt. You will get 45 cents for your barley, and you have to give $1.50 worth of barley, or 3 bushels and 10 pounds, to get one barrel of salt. Under this system you give two bushels more than is necessary to buy one barrel of salt. One bushel and six pounds is the real value, and you have to pay under the present system three bushels and one-third. Are you getting a fair return for what you give? No; you are robbed in what you sell and what you buy. You have not even the satisfaction that for every three bushels you raise you give over two to the Government. It is worse than that, because you give these two bushels into the pockets of the combines and take it out in glory or patriotism or something else. [Laughter.] Two-thirds of the farms are virtually handed over to the combines, and one-third of a farmer's life and labor are devoted to the advancement and aggrandizement of a few people in this country.

All of which is mere political jugglery. The Canadian Parliament did not make the McKinley tariff on Canadian barley; yet Mr. Mulock twirls the two balls of the McKinley tariff, and the Canadian tariff in such a way that he thinks the North York farmer will infer that the Reform party, if put in power, could and would remove both these evils. That the Reform party can abolish the McKinley bill by any act of the Canadian parliament is so absurd that Mr. Mulock does not attempt to exploit it; he merely uses it as a flash-light. For he knows the conditions on which Mr. Blaine has told Canadians that they may enjoy the United States markets—straight annexation.

Nor in regard to the Canadian tariff does Mr. Mulock tell the farmers how the Reform party can, by act of the Canadian Parliament, remove the taxation it involves, except by a resort to "direct taxation on a large scale," to use the phrase of Mr. E. W. Thomson.

If Mr. Mulock has any cure for the evils of these two tariffs, other than annexation, or direct taxation on a large scale, we would be glad to make them known to the people of Canada. He did not make them known to the people of North York.

There is a great question involved in the McKinley tariff—that of protection and free trade, and the same issue is involved in our Canadian tariff. And be it strange or not, the great majority in each country have unhesitatingly declared in favor of protection as the best method of attaining not only material development but also political independence, and as such they thoroughly believe in it;—there is also the still more vital issue of national life and its opposite, national extinction, and on this point, too, the great bulk of Canadians have a clear and well-defined ambition, from which they are not to be led aside by the mere incidence of taxation on particular articles—it may be on salt or it may be on barley or it may be on both. Reform politicians these days forget the strength of the old adage that ruled among our neighbors thirty years ago and which is as true with them and us to-day as it was then—not one cent for tribute, millions for defence—and it is because Canadians think that the McKinley bill is hostile to them, especially hostile to them in the matter of farm products, and because they think that our national salvation is implicated in the maintenance of a protective tariff, that they will continue to support such a tariff, let it contain, as it must, not a few inequalities, not a few petty hardships, but which for its purpose is the best engine yet devised.

No, Mr. Mulock, you have not touched the vital issues on their vital points; you do not approach them in a statesmanlike way; you simply resort to "back-line" methods for "back-line" people; you do not appeal to the national intellect; what you have given us is of the nature of cheap fireworks whose life ceases with their ephemeral flash.

The Transplanting of Evil.

Dr. Barnardo boasts that, in sending to the [illegible] children from Old World [illegible] operated Booth's scheme [illegible] poor. [illegible] of Barnardo speaks. [illegible] that England [illegible] who legis- [illegible] that [illegible] punish [illegible] it— [illegible] said [illegible] of [illegible] road

for correction. The Canadian reformatories are stored with the fruits of Barnardo's labors in England's behalf, and our criminal statistics attest the value of his services to the Motherland.

He has brought out many boys who have done well, but the best freight he ever brought over the ocean was a relief to London and a burden to this young country. Some lads have done exceptionally well and made useful citizens, but altogether Canada has suffered at Barnardo's hands.

The Convention Badly Needed.

That Mr. Laurier has called a mass meeting of Liberals for the near future is the only ray of hope that illumines the prospect of that great party. His act proves that he appreciates the necessity for an experience meeting, where all may come and freely own their hopes and fears. Until that convention is held all public speakers belonging to the party should avoid utterances and all its presses cease to print. Declining this advice will only multiply the labors of the coming convention.

The mass meeting will seek to heal differences and draw up a plan of campaign that will obviate the necessity that makes each individual member of the party at present splutter against the Government in his own original way. Here are four recent utterances by Reform oracles:

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie said: "I am a free trader; but not on the ground of excluding England."

E. W. Thomson, a life-long member of the party and for years editorial writer on The Globe, says: "As a humble supporter of that scheme of Unrestricted Reciprocity which Mr. Mackenzie favors I venture to ask you to tell us all why its accompaniment, Direct Taxation on a Great Scale, has not yet been earnestly and energetically recommended to the people by the patriots who are now leading the Federal Opposition."

Mr. John Charlton, in what this party organ called his "masterly presentation of the case for Reciprocity," at Richmond Hill on Jan. 9 said: "It has been said that it would lead to direct taxation. Well, that would not be a very great calamity to this country."

The Globe yesterday editorially said: Direct taxation would afford a sovereign cure, but if any person believes that that remedy could be applied forthwith let him take a walk in Quebec or Nova Scotia. When it comes it will probably be as the result of our inability to borrow more money, and the day on which it is enforced will be a critical one in our career.

Compare these remarks and express no surprise that the Undertakers Association should convene here at the same time as the Liberals.

The Mail's circulation liars are endeavoring to draw out an Ananias competition with The Empire and The Globe. It would seem that the closing of an advertising contract is the cause of this wholesale violation of the Ninth Commandment.

Speaking of the Dempsey-Fitzsimmons fight a compositor says the Nonpareil was slugged out.—Hamilton Spectator.

Yes, from the time he led off in the ring.

Temperance people will no doubt point a moral with the statement that Fitzsimmons never tasted liquor.

Revised Statutes and Sunday Cars.

The ordinary citizen does not know much about law. The average opponent of Sunday street cars seeks to awe the agitation with sections of the law of Moses—seeks to kill it off with broad references to the Revised Statutes of Ontario. The "Act to Prevent the Profanation of the Lord's Day," Chap. 203, R.S.O., is referred to. Let us outline that measure.

We are going to give you the genuine Act, for Her Majesty, as the preamble assures us, enacted it by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario. Clause 1 contains the main provisions and we will quote it in full:

1. It is not lawful for any merchant, tradesman, artificer, mechanic, workman, laborer or other person whatsoever on the Lord's Day, to sell or publicly show forth, or expose, or offer for sale, or to purchase, any goods, chattels, or other personal property, or any real estate whatsoever, or to do or exercise any worldly labor, business or work of his ordinary calling (*conveying travelers* or Her Majesty's mail, by land or by water, selling drugs and medicines, *and other works of necessity and works of charity only excepted*). R. S. O., 1877, c. 189, s. 1.

There it is. Exception is expressly made in favor of "conveying travelers." If the street cars ran on Sunday it would be to convey travelers, thus accepting a wise and specific provision of the law. To prove this refer to clause 7, wherein is found the only qualification of the term found in the whole Act. It says: "Sunday excursions.....for amusement or pleasure only.....shall not be deemed a lawful conveying of travelers within the meaning of this Act." The street cars would not be running excursions for amusement or pleasure only, and are therefore not prohibited. It is as plain as statutory language can make it.

That this is the law is borne out by the fact that the law does not interfere with the running of the cars in Hamilton and Belleville, St. Catharines and Thorold on Sundays. They are run in these places for the conveyance of travelers or as works of necessity. Why not then in Toronto?

"Other works of necessity," is another exception in clause 1. Who shall define the necessities of this city? The people only can do so.

That the Ontario statutes present no barrier to a Sunday car service is shown, but to enlighten the people and promote the proper observance of the holy day a brief summary of the further provisions of the law may be given.

It is unlawful to hold, convene or attend any public political meeting or to tipple, revel, brawl or create riot.

You must neither gambol nor gamble, nor run races on foot or with vehicles.

Except in defence of your property from any wolf or other ravenous beast or bird of prey you must not use any dog, gun or other engine of death. Neither may you fish howsoever.

You must not bathe in any exposed spot within any city limits or within view of places of worship or residence.

The prohibition against steamboat excursions does not apply to ferries so engaged.

All sales, purchases or contracts made on Sunday are null and void.

18. This act shall not extend to the people called Indians. R.S.O. 1877, c. 189, s. 17.

Workingmen's Chance

at McKendry's great January sale. There are offered men's wool socks, 10c a pair; men's wool undervests, 39c and 50c, worth 75c; boys' wool shirts, worth 50c, for 25c; men's wool cardigans, were $1.50 and $1.75, for 75c and $1; and bring your wife, who can get a dolman or ulster as low as $2. A wonderful sale at 278 Yonge-street.

Cod Liver Oil.

This valuable medicine for weak lungs and debility is frequently rendered unavailable by its strong odor and taste. Caswell, Massey & Co's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with pepsin and quinine, entirely overcomes these objections. See letters from leading physicians. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal, and all druggists. ed

Good Advice.

If you do not want to injure your liver and kidneys, don't buy baking powder in bulk. Buy the Price's or Borwicks, both are absolutely pure and as cheap as the bad powders. Purity of the Princess and Borwicks proven by the Dominion Government and legally sworn declaration with each package.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A Great Line of Attractions at the Theatres Next Week—What Can be Seen This Evening.

If you wish a good hearty laugh don't fail to see "Rapid Transit" at the Academy of Music. Only three more performances, to-night and to-morrow night and a matinee.

"The Bottom of the Sea" will conclude its engagement at the Grand to-morrow night. Matinee to-morrow afternoon.

"Undoubtedly a great play." This is the universal verdict of all who have seen John T. Stevens in "Wife for Wife" at Jacobs & Sparrow's. Matinee to-morrow.

At Robinson's Musee Theatre thousands of people are delighted every afternoon and evening. Open from 1 to 10 p.m.

"Good Old Times."

The attraction at the Grand Opera House next week will be the latest English dramatic success by Wilson Barrett and Hall Caine entitled "Good Old Times." In speaking of this play The New York Tribune says: "To make a play move with life and spirit on its first night and to give to its performance all the effect of which it is capable, the audience should be in sympathy with it and with the actors who are presenting it. If anything were lacking to the enjoyment of 'Good Old Times,' Wilson Barrett and Hall Caine's drama, as given at the Fourteenth-street last night, the fault was not with the audience. The laughter that followed the comic people of the play, the groans and hisses that assailed the villains and the

clapping of hands, the stamping of feet and the cheers that greeted the good people and their virtuous words and acts might well recall 'good old times' to any old lover of the kind of play that forces the righteous to drag a wretched existence through four acts, in which the wicked prevail over them and enjoy all the things that are not their own, and then reverses the whole situation in the fifth act and leaves the good prosperous and happy and the bad miserable or penitent."

The Academy Next Week.

The new play "Cuchillo," which has been such a success and which will open a week's engagement at the Academy of Music next Monday, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday, is an event that will be looked forward to by the theatre-going public. The Chicago Tribune says: "At McVicker's one sees Redmund. He is a thorough artist, quiet, self-centred and repressive. His humor is refined but forceful, and when now and then he drifts into a deeper and more serious mood he does it with ease, and with a grace that shows that a well-schooled intelligence lies behind the conception. He may not catch the shrieking, ridiculous gallery gods, but to one who understands and loves the daintier touches of comedy he comes as pleasing as an autumn rain after a drought." Everything will be done to give it a grand send-off with elaborate scenery, etc. Mrs. Thomas Barry, Mr. William Barry, Miss Beatrice Lieb (who is a Toronto favorite), will appear at each performance. Plan is now open.

"The Mountain King."

"The Mountain King," Mr. James H. Wallick's new play, which he will produce for the first time in this city at next Thursday's matinee at Jacobs & Sparrow's, is a comedy melodrama in four acts, written expressly for Mr. Wallick by Frank Dumont. It has a very interesting plot and one that an audience never tires of following, the scene being laid in the mountains of Eastern Tennessee among the haunts of illicit distillers. Mr. Wallick assumes the character of Alfred Burton and Bard Sampson, a secret service detective or a man of nerve, who works himself into the camp of the moonshiners under the disguise of a speculator, and there learns of the murder of his father years before in Boston and at the same time discovers his long-lost sister in the person of a poor blind girl that he has fallen in love with and has befriended on several occasions. In this character Mr. Wallick fully sustains his well-earned reputation of being an actor of more than ordinary merit.

The cast calls for a number of specialties and which are presented by some of the cleverest people in the business. The chief actor of Mother Sullivan, who keeps a road-side tavern, is admirably portrayed by Mrs Wallick, and is a study of an original character living near Knoxville, Tenn.

Mr. Wallick's horses play important parts, and Raider, his favorite animal, always is on hand at the right moment.

Other Amusement Matters.

The first of a series of popular concerts will be held to-morrow night at the Auditorium. The price of admission is very low. The best talent in the city will contribute, among them being Miss Evelyn Severs (soprano), Miss Helen Mar Paterson (elocutionist), Alex. M. Gortie (tenor), F. T. Chambers (baritone), Herbert L. Clarke (cornetist), James Fax.

A jolly evening was spent last night by the members of F Co., Queen's Own Rifles, at the new rooms of the bugle band, it being the occasion of the second concert given by the company this season. A musical and literary program was carried out under the direction of Captain McGee, who acted as chairman, consisting of songs by Sergeants Burns, Woods and Fletcher, instrumental music by the bugle band orchestra, and Sergeant Woods and Messrs. Milne and Lye. Bugle-Major Swift sang "Jack's Yarn," Privates Acheson, Clement, Davies, Cuthbert, Kain and Downes contributed to the evening's amusement with songs, recitations, and Prof. Bohner presided at the piano. The names of 25 recruits were handed in.

MORE NOTES OF PROGRESS

From Two of the East End Presbyterian Churches.

Leslieville, over the Don, has a successful Presbyterian cause. Pastor William Frizzell presided at the annual meeting of the church. Treasurer Pashby slated the receipts at $2047 and only a deficit of $57, after meeting all expenditures and supporting liberally all the schemes of the church. Sixty-nine names were added to the membership roll, making a total of 230. A committee was appointed to report on the advisability of erecting a new and more commodious church. These managers were elected: James Richardson, Dr. Cleland, John Gibb, William Jackson, Samuel McClure, Daniel Murray, Samuel Vance.

The first annual business meeting of St. Enoch's Presbyterian Church, Winchester and Sackville-streets, was presided over by Pastor G. C. Patterson and addressed by Principal MacMurchy. He predicted a bright future for the prosperous young church. The membership at the end of the first year stands at 134. Satisfactory reports of the year's operations and building progress were made. These are the managers elected: Messrs. McGregor, Stephens, Petrie, Fischer and McLean.

Income and Outlet.

The three important outlets of disease are the skin, bowels and kidneys. See that they perform their functions properly and use Burdock Blood Bitters to insure this proper action.

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N.Y., writes 'I have been afflicted for nearly a year with the most-to-be-dreaded disease, Dyspepsia, and a times worn out with pain and want of sleep, and after trying almost everything recommended, I tried one box of Parmelee's Valuable Pills. I am now nearly well, and believe they will cure me. I would not be without them for any money."

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

THE LEAVING EXAMINATIONS.

The Joint Board Decide on the Gentlemen Who Will Conduct Them.

The joint board of representatives of the Senate of the University of Toronto and of the Education Department met yesterday and appointed the examiners and associate examiners for high school leaving and university matriculation examination. They are as follows:

EXAMINERS.

Classics—Prof. A. J. Bell, William Dale, Prof. John Fletcher.

Mathematics—Prof. A. R. Bain, Prof. N. F. Dupuis, Prof. I. E. Martin.

French and German—Prof. M. S. Clarke, Prof. John Petch, John Squair.

English History and Geography—Prof. W. J. Alexander, T. C. L. Armstrong, J. E. Bryant.

Physics, Chemistry, Biology—Graham Chambers, J. J. Mackenzie, Prof. T. H. Smyth.

ASSOCIATE EXAMINERS.

L. H. Alexander, Owen Sound; J. J. Bell, Petrolia; J. E. Burgess, Sydenham; R. A. Barron, Georgetown; A. W. Burt, Brockville; Adam Carruthers, Toronto; James A. Carman, Iroquois; J. W. Connor, Berlin; E. Corkhill, Sarnia; Christopher Crasweller, Essex; W. S. Cody, Kemptville; J. L. Cox, Collingwood; L. J. Cornwall, Ingersoll; Charles Clarkson, Seaforth; Thomas Carscadden, Galt; J. D. Christie, Simcoe; L. C. Corbett, Arnprior; A. De Guerre, Galt; John Davidson, Norwood; J. E. Dickson, Newmarket; J. C. Dunlop, Toronto; W. S. Ellis, Cobourg; William Elliott, Mitchell; C. Fessenden, Peterboro; David Forsyth, Berlin; William Forest, Stratford; T. H. Follick, St. Mary's; R. A. Gray, London; C. Guiset, Ottawa; J. M. Hunter, Barrie; John Houston, Brighton; E. W. Hagarty, Mount Forest; J. R. Hamilton, Collingwood; D. H. Hunter, Woodstock; J. C. Harstone, Lindsay; J. A. Houston, Smith's Falls; T. M. Hunter, Napanee; J. Henderson, St. Catharines; W. T. H. Irvine, Kingston; J. Jeffries, Peterboro; J. S. Jamieson, Morrisburg; A. G. Knight, Deseronto; L. A. Kennedy, Athens; L. Kinnear, Cayuga; A. P. Knight, Kingston; M. F. Libby, Toronto; W. H. Libby, Cobourg; I. M. Levan, Owen Sound; J. T. Lillie, Port Elgin; R. A. Little, London; T. H. Lennox, Woodstock; W. N. Logan, Aylmer; C. J. Logan, Galt; P. C. McGregor, Almonte; J. McMurchie, Harriston; D. McBride, Port Perry; Alexander McDougall, Ottawa; C. McDowell, Renfrew; Neil McEachern, Toronto; C. W. Mulloy, Lucan; Joseph Morgan, Walkerton; Alexander Murray, Brampton; F. W. Merchant, London; C. A. Mayberry, Stratford; D. S. Paterson, Chatham; J. H. Pakenham, Owen Sound; Noah Quance, St. Thomas; J. G. Robertson, Owen Sound; W. J. Robertson, St. Catharines; W. W. Rutherford, Aylmer; T. H. Redditt, Aurora; Hugh I. Strang, Goderich; Alexander Steele, Orangeville; O. L. Schmidt, Harriston; J. Richard Street, Caledonia; C. Smith, Oshawa; W. K. T. Smellie, Gananoque; Alexander Shields, Campbellford; F. H. Sykes, Toronto; W. G. Shepherd, St. Thomas; A. Sinclair, Windsor; W. F. Seymour, Toronto; E. A. Smith, Toronto; H. B. Spotton, Barrie; E. O. Sliter, Kingston; G. E. Shaw, Toronto; James Turnbull, Clinton; W. W. Tamblin, Whitby; R. A. Thompson, Hamilton; N. J. Wellwood, Oakville; R. H. Watson, Madoc; W. Williams, Collingwood; J. R. Wetherell, Strathroy; A. W. Wright, Galt.

DOCTORS IN DISAGREEMENT.

Strong Feeling Aroused Over the Medical Health Office Vacancy.

There was a brave attempt made yesterday to appoint Dr. A. R. Pyne medical health officer. The sub-committee of the Local Board of Health charged with the all-important duty of appointing a successor to Dr. Canniff met in the morning. Present were Ald Lucas, Graham, Gibbs and Carlyle (St. And.). Touching Dr. Pyne's charges against the board of medical examiners, Prof. W. H. Pike, one of the members, wrote that since the doctor had waited until his position in the examination had been defined before making complaints, it was hardly worth while answering them. Prof. Pike denied several of the statements contained in the Pyne affidavit, and in conclusion Prof. Ellis joins his name with that of the writer in absolutely refuting the affidavit.

As the reply did not touch on the assertion that one of the candidates had been allowed to stay away from the laboratory three hours and then return with notes, the board decided to ask the examiners for a specific answer to this particular charge.

Ald. Gibbs moved that Dr. A. R. Pyne be appointed for the ensuing six months, he having given satisfaction since temporarily holding office.

Ald. Carlyle vigorously and successfully opposed this resolution.

It was then resolved to submit the whole matter to the council and let it be fought out there.

Later in the day there was a meeting of the full board when the action of the sub-committee was approved of.

The medical experts sent in their bill for their services, which totaled the respectable figure of $2534. Ald. Lucas thought that the experts had been doing the work for love and patriotism.

Ald. McMullen, in moving the bill be paid, said it was nothing more than he expected.

Ald. Small denounced the whole proceeding as a farce. It was a disgrace to the medical profession.

Mayor Clarke believed with Ald. McMullen that the bill should be paid, but the meeting adjourned without arriving at any particular decision, but to just leave it over.

INJURED IN THE FACTORY.

A Young Girl Awarded $624 Damages Under the Compensation Act.

Two cases were tried at the assizes yesterday before Sir Thomas Galt under the Workman's Compensation Act. The first was that of Miss Barbara McCloherty of 662 Bloor-street west, who was employed in the laundry of the Gale Manufacturing Company. On June 18 last her hair caught in a revolving shaft and she sustained serious injuries. During the trial (which was under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act) the plaintiff, who is a delicate looking girl, became hysterical and had to be removed from the court. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff for $624.

The other case, which was not concluded, is an action brought by Anne Maguire, the mother of William Maguire, who was killed by the breaking of a scale, owing to an excessive load of iron being placed on it at the Ontario Rolling Mills Co. on Dec. 31, 1889. Mr. Aylesworth, Q.C., and Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey for the plaintiff; Mr. Nesbitt and J. S. Smith for the defendants.

The suit of County Constable Jordan against the C.P.R. for $5000 damages sustained by his son has been settled. The little boy while going over the Bathurst-street crossing caught his foot in the track and before it could be extricated a train passed over it, severing his leg below the knee. Mr. Jordan received $1000 and agreed to a dismissal of the case with costs.

Peremptory list for to-day is: Carleton v. Williamson, Malone v. Williams, Lee v. Darling, Dack v. Moyes, Sutherland v. Jones.

A Toronto Bride's Slipper Auctioned.

WILLIAMSVILLE, N.Y., Jan. 15.—Alexander J. Heyden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Heyden of Toronto, was married at 9¼ this morning to Mary Augusta Snyder, the Rev. Father Wagner officiating. The bride was given away by her brother, Louis Snyder, and Charles Heyden, a brother of the groom, acted as best man. The bride wore a traveling dress of dark green broadcloth. A wedding luncheon was served at noon, after which an uncle of the bride removed her right shoe and proceeded to auction it off. After some spirited bidding, lasting an hour, the price rose from $5 to $45, and the shoe was sold to James Holmwood and Charles Heyden and the money was given to the bride.

Fifteen Months Free.

"Fifteen months ago I had a healing breast. I tried many remedies but got no relief, I then tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which gave me instant ease. It is the best thing I ever used for all kinds of pains or colds." MRS. JOHN CORBETT, St. Mary's, Ont.

G. T. R. Traffic Earnings.

The return of traffic on the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending Jan. 10, 1891, shows the total passenger and freight train earnings to have been $336,015, as compared with $324,665 for the corresponding week last year, or an increase of $11,350.

THE GLOBE'S SUNDAYISM.

An Anti-Puritan Who Takes Issue With the Organ on its Leading Editorial of Last Saturday.

Editor World: The Globe of Saturday last contains a lengthy editorial on the Sunday question, prompted, no doubt, by the recent movement in favor of Sunday street cars, which matter the council have refused to submit to the people's decision at the polls. The World, I think, took the sensible (and no doubt the popular view of the matter), as I feel quite certain that very necessary and much-desired convenience would be immediately furnished if the people were allowed a voice in deciding it. The article in The Globe, though well-written, is entirely lacking in anything like good sound reasons which should justify every enactment established by governments for the benefit of the general community. By what authority, I would ask, does the writer (even on Christian grounds) term Sunday the "Lord's Day"? Does he not know the great Apostle Paul (as reported in the Book of Romans) exonerates all who take a different view, and emphasizes the axiom (which should be rung in the ears of every religious bigot): "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind."

I cannot comprehend how any person can read with any amount of respect the first 13 verses of 14th chapter of Romans and still remain a Sabbatarian bigot or defend such a relic of superstition as Canada's "Lord's Day Act" or other enactments which would deprive any individual of entire religious freedom as regards duty to his Maker.

The Globe writer quotes John Stuart Mill's remarks relative to individual liberty, which Mill tersely puts in these words: "A thousand have no more right to decide for one man what is true (religiously) than one man has to decide for a thousand." The thing that should be settled once for all on this Sunday question is, should the matter of religious observances form a part of the judicial system of our country? If it should, I maintain, the court ought to be able to prove that no injustice follows it in practice, or that justice and morality demand such an interference with individual rights. Some of the best Christian men I have met do not believe in a Sunday Sabbath. Some have even deemed it their duty to work on that day, and thereby challenge criticism.

The Globe article falls into the old apology for Sunday laws, namely, that the laboring man would otherwise be robbed of his rest day. This old expedient might very properly be cast aside. Does The Globe not know that the working men (in union) have urged for legislation to shorten their hours to eight or nine on other days of the week, and certainly would object to overwork, either on street cars or otherwise, only on fair conditions. Might it not be that every sixth day for rest would be better that seventh? If so, why might The Globe not advocate that change? The writer ignores the charge that Puritanism is responsible for rigid Sunday enactments. Let him try on the every "sixth day" idea. He would soon realize whether or not his venture was antagonistic to our modern Puritanism, aided and abetted by this Christian Government.

A recent writer on the Sunday question says: "Some now claim that Sunday legislation is not based on religious grounds. This claim is contradicted by the facts of all the centuries. Every Sunday law sprang from a religious sentiment. Under the Pagan conception the day was venerated as a religious duty owed to the god of the sun. In Christ Middle Ages the period sacredness was claimed for Sunday because the Sabbath had been sacred under the legislation of the Jewish theocracy. Sunday was held supremely sacred by the Puritans under the plea that the obligations imposed by the Fourth Commandment were transferred to it. There is no meaning in the statutes prohibiting 'worldly labor' and permitting 'works of necessity and mercy,' except from the religious standpoint.

"There can be no 'worldly business' if it be not in contrast with religious obligations. Every prohibition which appears in Sunday legislation is based upon the idea that it is wrong to do on Sunday the things prohibited. Whatever theories men may invent for the observance of Sunday, on non-religious grounds, and whatever value any of these may have from a scientific standpoint, I do not here discuss, but the fact remains that such considerations have never been made the basis of legislation. To say that the present Sunday laws do not deal with the day as a religious institution is to deny every fact in the history of such legislation. The claim is a shallow subterfuge."

The Toronto News of Friday last cited the trial and conviction of a man named O'Brien for having painted a ceiling on Sunday, to which he pleaded guilty and was fined by Col. Denison $1 and costs or 30 days in jail. For aught that appears to the contrary that man may be one of the best and most moral citizens of Toronto. It is quite possible he was quietly doing that work with a conscience entirely void of offence before his God, doing harm to nobody. I should say the informer well illustrates the religious bigotry of the Dark Ages, and the court which sentenced him the tyrannical puritanism of the Middle Ages, which I devoutly trust the present more enlightened civilization will not be long in banishing from our land. I do not wish to condone disregard of the laws of our country, but at the same time I think it is to be deplored that such laws are allowed upon our statute books. Religious duty is a personal affair and should not be the subject of legal enactments. ANTI-PURITAN.

St. Vincent, Jan. 11, 1891.

A DRIVE WITH A DEAD LOVER.

Carrie Wismer's Escort Expires in the Buggy Beside Her.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Jan. 15.—The most singular circumstances of James S. Baker's death on Friday night of last week are just disclosed. The genial young Bethlehemite was driving home from a party with Miss Carrie Wismer of Solebury. Mr. Baker suddenly exclaimed, "Carrie, dear, I believe I am going to die," and in a few moments Mr. Baker lay dead in the arms of his lady friend. Carrie seized the lines and drove with one hand, while with her other arm she supported the dead form of her lover. The drive to the residence of Miss Wismer occupied half an hour. Young Baker's death was due to heart disease.

The City's Legal Mill.

City Solicitor Biggar presented to the Executive Committee yesterday this summary of the work of his office for the three months ending Dec. 31, and also for the whole year:

QUARTER ENDING DEC. 31, 1890.		
Superior and County Court cases disposed of		17
[City successful in 10 cases; Settled, 3 cases. Total, 13.]		
Superior and County Court cases pending		86
Arbitrations disposed of		7
Arbitrations pending		15
Titles searched and land claims paid on certificate of City Solicitor		5
Amount paid on these certificates	$1,465	18
Claims disposed of by "Claims Commission"		59
Contracts and bonds drawn (in triplicate)		29
Bylaws drawn and certified		132
Conveyancing fees collected and paid over to City Treasurer	$155	81
Costs collected (disbursements repaid city and balance retained)	$384	21
Leases and assignments drawn in duplicate		51
SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR.		
Superior and County Court cases disposed of		43
[Of these the city has been successful in 31; unsuccessful in 9; settled by agreement, 7. Total, 43 cases.]		
Land claims settled and paid on certificate of City Solicitor		94
Amount paid on these certificates	$265,329	63
Claims disposed of by "Claims Commission"		208
Contracts and bonds drawn (in triplicate)		265
Bylaws drawn and certified		388

The Class of '92.

The Philosophical Society of the class of '92 met yesterday afternoon in Wycliffe College. President W. J. Shaw occupied the chair. Prof. Baldwin was present. Reports on muscular movements were received from the experimenting committee. Essays were contributed by Miss C. Ross and T. J. Parr which treated of the ethical and psychological aspects of choice respectively. The subsequent discussion was opened by Mr. Evans and taken part in by Prof. Baldwin, Mr. Perrin, Mr. Ross and Mr. Haughton.

THE CITY AND COUNTY.

Mr. Biggar Has Something to Say About Tolls and Fees.

At the Executive Committee meeting yesterday there were present Chairman Saunders, Mayor Clarke, Ald. Moses, Vokes, G. S. Macdonald, Frankland, Dodds, McDougall, Swait, the City Solicitor, the City Treasurer. Mr. Biggar sent in this letter touching the abolition of toll-gates and market fees:

"On Jan. 17, 1890, the council passed a resolution agreeing to abolish market fees levied on farmers' produce if the county of York would abolish the collection of tolls within the county. It was afterwards recommended by the Committee on Works that the lake shore from the west city limit from High Park eastward should be taken over by the city. The two things, however, do not necessarily form part of one agreement.

"As to the Lake shore-road, the situation has become very much complicated by the fact that the corporation of the county of York on Dec. 23 last signed an agreement with the Toronto and Mimico Electric and Light Company, whereby that company was granted the exclusive right to operate a street railway upon the Lake shore-road from Roncesvalles-avenue to the extreme end of the road. This franchise is to continue for 21 years from the date of the agreement, namely until December, 1911, and the company be entitled to a perpetual renewal on terms to be settled by arbitration, subject to the right of the county at any time on 12 months' notice to buy them out at a price to be fixed by arbitration. If, however, the council desire it, the county is still willing to execute an agreement respecting the abolition of toll-gates upon our agreeing to abolish market fees at the same date. The County Solicitor and I have together drafted an agreement which we think expresses the intention of the councils. I send it to your committee in print so that it may be read over.

"You will see that, in accordance with the term of your committee's report, it relates only to York roads, not to the Danforth or any other roads not owned by the county. It also provides that it shall have no force or effect until confirmed by legislation, which both parties agree to concur in obtaining; if your committee approves of the agreement, and will forward it to the council, it can be executed at once."

The committee approved of the action and told Mr. Biggar to go ahead.

In discussing the reports of standing committees and the many instances of irregular expenditures, Mayor Clarke incidentally mentioned the fact that it was his intention to have an investigation into this matter to see if it could not be remedied.

Ald. G. S. Macdonald moved that from Jan. 1, 1891, the city pay the bonds of its various officials whose duties compel them to be bonded in the Guarantee Company. After some opposition the resolution was adopted.

Without the meeting there were somewhat strained relations between the chairman and the Mayor, each calling in question certain statements made by the other. Of course the discussion was carried on in a perfectly courteous manner. In one particular, as to the prosecution of local improvement works, the Mayor said that there were contracts amounting to from $70,000 to $80,000 which could not be pushed forward for lack of funds. He hoped that some steps would be taken to provide the necessary moneys.

The Chairman said that the moneys borrowed from the banks to carry on the work of the city up to the payment of the first instalment of taxes in July could only be applied to general works and salaries, and nothing else, and that so far as local improvement were concerned not a dollar could go to them. "Gentlemen," he said, "issue your debentures for these improvements" and get your money that way, but you cannot use the money borrowed on the security of our taxes for any such object."

Mayor Clarke denied the correctness of the chairman's position and claimed that he had been misinformed.

This Ald. Saunders denied, and flatly told the Mayor that he would sanction no such illegal action. He carried his point above all opposition, succeeding in getting the whole affair left over until the meeting of the new committee.

POTTS SALT & LUMBER CO.

Heavy Liabilities and Creditors Widely Scattered—Banks Hold Mortgages.

DETROIT, Jan. 14.—The following are some of the heaviest unsecured creditors of the Potts Salt & Lumber Company: Snedicor & Hathaway, $2065; S. Simon & Co., $2219; Mills Creek Coal Company, $4402; Russell Wheel & Foundry Company, $16,111; H. P. Baldwin & Co., $1434; Allen Sheldon & Co., $2076; Pittman & Dean, $1346; L. A. James & Co., $2361; H. S. Robinson & Co., $2590; Greenslade Oil Company, $2094; Frank M. Thompson, $8139; J. W. Fenald, $1896; Daniels & Ives, $1709; Moron, Fitzsimmons & Co., $1778; H. A. Newland & Co., $944. Besides these, there are numerous claims of less than $1000.

The principal creditors secured by mortgage are George W. Yarker and Sarah A. Tisdale, $30,205; Mills & Co., $3681; Martin Baines & Co., $2381.

The following claims are secured by mortgages: Bank of Montreal, $183,994; Dominion Bank, $48,183; Union Bank of Canada, $41,494; National Bank of Commerce, New York, $51,200; Bank of America, $5000; Detroit National Bank, $55,144; Imperial Bank of Canada, $44,399; Citizens' State Bank of AuSable, $14,004; Buhl & Sons, Detroit, $12,375; Charles L. Ortman, $3250. Direct liabilities amount to $930,946; the indirect, $614,185.

DESIRED TO SWAP WIVES.

A Justice Declines to Interfere in a Strange Family Arrangement.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 15.—A sensational report comes from Williamsburg relative to Frank Helms of that place, and Daniel Smith of Carlos City, agreeing to swap wives. The Helms couple were disconsolate because they had no children, and the Smiths because they were being favored with too many. By the swap, Smith's wife, four children and a small farm were to go to Helms, and Helms' w