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THE GRAND TRUNK'S OPPORTUNITY.

The coming summer will see many miles of steam railway converted into the trolley system. Several of the large trunk railways have decided to practically test the trolley, and they will begin the experiment by converting some of their branch lines. The New York Central will trolley its line between Niagara Falls and Buffalo this summer. If this change is carried out as contemplated we believe it will effect a wonderful improvement in passenger traffic. The heavy roadbed of the ordinary steam railway will make an excellent track for the light trolley cars, and we may expect to see an increase in speed and a decrease in the rates charged. Using the trolley system, the New York Central ought to be able to despatch a car every twenty minutes from each terminal. The Grand Trunk would be acting in its own interest if it began at once to trolley its line between here and Hamilton. The traffic between the two cities, especially in summer, would be increased one hundred per cent. if the system were converted, and small cars could be despatched each way every hour or every half hour. Before long Hamilton ladies will do a large part of their shopping in Toronto all the year round. The changing of the system would be followed by a permanent decrease in passenger rates. From two dollars the round trip would probably drop to one dollar, and the railway would make more money too from the reduced rates. The Grand Trunk ought also to trolley its belt line round the city of Toronto. This line at present is a dead loss. If it were changed to the new system the line would afford an entrance to the heart of the city for all the suburban electric lines, and allow them to go into the business of handling milk, vegetables and miscellaneous freight. It seems to us the Grand Trunk has it in its power to divert the wagon traffic along Yonge and Dundas-streets and the Kingston and Lake Shore-roads to its belt line system. Such a change would be a good thing for the railway, for the farmers and for the city. The farmers of York County are patiently waiting the day of deliverance from the horse and wagon regime. It is certainly coming, but it seems to take its own time.

TYRANNY THAT BEGETS ANARCHY.

A circular was left at this office on Saturday announcing that the vice-president of the Liberal Federation of America would lecture on Sunday at the Auditorium on the subject of, "Morality Without Christianity," in the afternoon and "The Tyranny and Absurdity of Sunday Laws" in the evening. The gentleman in question is one Franklin Steiner. We do not know Mr. Steiner, nor did we hear him lecture. His circular is enough to give us a general idea of the lecturer's views. Mr. Steiner evidently does not agree with orthodox Christians. For all we know he may be an infidel or an Anarchist. We do not charge him with being either, but we know that he characterizes as tyranny the Sunday laws that prevail in the city of Toronto. Like fifty per cent. of the people of this city Mr. Steiner considers it tyranny that they should be denied the privilege of using the ordinary means of locomotion on the streets on Sunday. We wish to emphasize the fact that this idea of tyranny is strongly imprinted on the minds of the people who feel themselves deprived of the transportation conveniences on the day of recreation. They see that the people of every other civilized city in the world, with even half the population of Toronto, are allowed to use the street cars on Sunday. Only in Toronto is this privilege denied the people. No wonder, then, that we have in Toronto a large number of citizens who entertain no little bitterness against those who are responsible for the tyranny. Is it in the interests of religion that this bitterness between citizens should be continued? Can the clergymen of Toronto afford to recommend a tyrannous enactment that is condemned and laughed at by the whole civilized world? Can the Christian church afford to be unjust, even to infidels and Anarchists? It is tyranny such as exists in Toronto that begets infidelity and anarchy. Under modern civilization the people are oppressed in many different ways. They feel the oppression of monopolists, of landlords, of heartless employers. They feel the oppression of men who would regulate their lives and deny them their personal liberty. While so much discontent exists in the world no class of the community can afford to refuse to remedy abuses, injustice and tyrannous enactments wherever such are apparent. A quiet Sabbath may be desirable. A contented people is much more so. Let tyranny be abolished and common sense prevail.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

NO IV.

Having now shown the growth in expense of the Public schools since 1889, with apparently no reason for the increase, it is time to examine what are the foundations of such an expensive system. The theory of that system is a complete education given by the state, open to all—free to all—but compulsory upon all—undenominational—commencing with the Public schools, thence proceeding through the High Schools to the University or School of Practical Science. The object aimed at, carried out at public expense, is that every citizen of this province shall start in life with an education. This education is intended to be such that a man shall have teaching sufficient to enable him to exercise his rights of citizenship intelligently, and if he has the right stuff in him to push himself on in life. Any fancy frilling beyond this requirement is not only a useless expense, but it is a waste of valuable time and energy. Good abilities are misdirected into a wrong channel and mistaken notions are implanted in young heads which lead to wrecked lives.

The subjects taught in the Public schools are divided into five steps—each step marking a class in the school. The course of studies in these schools is as follows:

Form I.: Reading, spelling and writing, geography, grammar, composition, arithmetic, drawing.

Form II.: The same subjects as Form II., with physiology and temperance added.

Form III.: The same subjects as Form II., with history added.

Form IV.: The same subjects as Form III.

It will be readily understood that in each of these forms the work is a little heavier than in the one before.

We now come to the Fifth Form in the Public schools, and it becomes necessary to put side by side the work in this form with that in the First and Second Forms in the High schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.	HIGH SCHOOLS.
Form V.	*Forms I. and II.*
Reading—A general knowledge of the principles of orthoepy and of elocution; reading, spelling and syllabication.	*Reading*—The principles of orthoepy and elocution; reading; spelling and syllabication.
Grammar and Composition—Etymology and syntax; exercises chiefly on passages from prose authors not prescribed; themes on familiar subjects; familiar and business letters.	*English Grammar*—Etymology and syntax; exercises, chiefly on passages from authors not prescribed.
English Poetical Literature—Intelligent comprehension of and familiarity with the prescribed selections; memorization of the finest passages; oral reading of the selections.	*English Composition and Rhetoric*—Rhetorical analysis of passages from prose authors not prescribed; themes on familiar subjects and the prescribed texts; familiar and business letters.
History and Geography—The leading events of British history—the nineteenth century more particularly. Commercial and physical geography. Geography of Canada and the British Empire more particularly.	*English Poetical Literature*—Intelligent comprehension of and familiarity with the prescribed texts; memorization of the finest passages; oral reading of the texts; supplementary reading from authors provided in the High school library or supplied by the pupils under the authority of the High School Board.
Arithmetic and Elementary Mensuration—Arithmetic in theory and practice; special attention to commercial problems; insurance, simple and compound interest; averaging accounts; discount, stock, bonds and partnership; area of rectilinear figures.	*History and Geography*—The leading events of Canadian and British history—the nineteenth century more particularly. Commercial, physical and mathematical geography—geography of Canada and the British Empire more particularly.
Algebra—Elementary rules; fractions; simple equations of one unknown quantity; simple problems.	*Arithmetic and Elementary Mensuration*—Arithmetic in theory and practice; special attention to commercial problems; areas of rectilinea figures, and volumes of right parallelopipeds and prisms; the circle, sphere, cylinder and cone.
Euclid—Book I., propositions 1-26; easy deductions.	*Algebra*—Elementary rules; factoring; greatest common measure; least common multiple; fractions; simple equations of one unknown quantity; simple problems.
	Euclid—Book I.; easy deductions.
Commercial Course—Writing; bookkeeping, single entry; commercial forms; general business transactions.	*Commercial Course*—Writing; precis writing and indexing; bookkeeping, single and double entry; commercial forms; general business transactions.
Drawing—Drawing book No. 3.	*Drawing*—Bk. 1, architecture; bk. 2, constructive drawing; bk. 3, industrial design; bk. 4, landscape drawing, historical ornament, etc.
Physiology and Temperance—The course in the Fourth Form continued and including also the other subjects in the text book.	*Physics*—An experimental course defined as follows: (*a*) Properties of matter—sensations and things; causes and effects; absence of chance in the order of nature; matter; the molecule; constitution of matter; physical and chemical changes; inertia; force; energy (as defined in sections 88-92 inclusive of the *High School Physics*); three states of matter; phenomena of attraction; cohesion; compressibility; elasticity, etc. (*b*) Sound—Vibrations and waves; production and propagation of sound waves; velocity; reflection; echoes; refraction; intensity; pitch; difference between noise and music. (*c*) Light—propagation; reflection; images formed by plane and spherical mirrors; refraction; lenses; dispersion; selective absorption; color. (*d*) Electricity—Voltaic cells; polarization; heating, luminous, chemical and magnetic effects produced by the electric current; the electric bell, the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light; magnetism.
Agriculture—The course to be determined by the teacher, subject to the approval of the Inspector.	*Botany*—The practical study of representatives of the following natural orders of flowering plants: Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Saxifragaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Labiatæ, Cupulifer æ, Araceæ, Liliaceæ, Iridaceæ, Coniferæ and Graminea (types contained in text book). A knowledge of structures obtained with the use of the compound microscope. Drawing and description of the plants supplied, and their classification. Comparison of different organs, morphology of root, stem, leaves and hairs, parts of the flowers, reproduction of flowering plants, pollination, fertilization, and the nature of fruits and seeds.
Physics and Botany—The courses in these subjects may be determined by the teacher, subject to the approval of the Inspector. They should be mainly experimental and practical, and without the use of a text book.	*Euclid*—Book I., propositions 1-26; easy deductions.
	Algebra—Elementary rules; factoring; greatest common measure; least common multiple; fractions; simple equations of one unknown quantity; simple problems.
	Euclid—Book I.; easy deductions.
	Commercial Course—Writing; precis writing and indexing; bookkeeping, single and double entry; commercial forms; general business transactions.
	Drawing—Bk. 1, architecture; bk. 2, constructive drawing; bk. 3, industrial design; bk. 4, landscape drawing, historical ornament, etc.
	Physics—An experimental course defined as follows: (*a*) Properties of matter—sensations and things; causes and effects; absence of chance in the order of nature; matter; the molecule; constitution of matter; physical and chemical changes; inertia; force; energy (as defined in sections 88-92 inclusive of the *High School Physics*); three states of matter; phenomena of attraction; cohesion; compressibility; elasticity, etc. (*b*) Sound—Vibrations and waves; production and propagation of sound waves; velocity; reflection; echoes; refraction; intensity; pitch; difference between noise and music. (*c*) Light—propagation; reflection; images formed by plane and spherical mirrors; refraction; lenses; dispersion; selective absorption; color. (*d*) Electricity—Voltaic cells; polarization; heating, luminous, chemical and magnetic effects produced by the electric current; the electric bell, the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light; magnetism.
	Botany—The practical study of representatives of the following natural orders of flowering plants: Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Saxifragaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Labiatæ, Cupulifer æ, Araceæ, Liliaceæ, Iridaceæ, Coniferæ and Graminea (types contained in text book). A knowledge of structures obtained with the use of the compound microscope. Drawing and description of the plants supplied, and their classification. Comparison of different organs, morphology of root, stem, leaves and hairs, parts of the flowers, reproduction of flowering plants, pollination, fertilization, and the nature of fruits and seeds.

In the Public Schools the following additional subjects are prescribed. We copy verbatim from the Departmental regulations:

EVERY FORM.

Physiology and Temperance—In addition to the study of this subject as prescribed for the Fourth and Fifth Forms, at least one hour per week shall be devoted to familiar conversations with the whole school on the effect of alcoholic stimulants and of narcotics upon the human system. Attention should also be called to the degrading tendencies of their habitual use, and their injury to the individual and to society generally.

Music—The Kindergarten songs should be taught in the First Form. Rote-singing, musical notation in the other forms. The study of music should be treated as a matter of primary importance.

Drill and Calisthenics—The different extension movements prescribed in the authorized text-book on the subject should be frequently practised, not only during recess but during school hours. In addition, the boys should be formed into companies and taught the usual squad and company drill, and the girls should be exercised in calisthenics. Accuracy and promptness should characterize every movement.

Moral and Religious Instruction—No course of moral instruction is prescribed. The teacher shall, however, by his personal example and by instruction as well as by the exercise of his authority, imbue every pupil with respect for those moral obligations which underlie a well-formed character. Respect for those in authority and for the aged, courtesy, manliness, reverence, temperance, truthfulness, honesty, etc., can best be inculcated as the occasion arises for referring to them. The religious exercises of the school should be conducted without haste and with the utmost reverence and decorum. Trustees and teachers will be guided as to the nature and extent of religious instruction by the regulations on this subject.

Somewhat analogous regulations are prescribed on these subjects for the High Schools.

By comparing these two lists it will be seen that the country is here duplicating its work. Either the Fifth Form in the Public Schools is unnecessary or the First or Second Form in the High Schools. Taking the object of the Public Schools into account and the theory of national education we say without hesitation that the Fifth Form in the Public Schools is the one which can be dispensed with. Of all those who pass into the Public School very few are in such a position that they require the education furnished in the Fifth Form. A boy at the end of the Forth Form is sufficiently educated for purposes of ordinary life. The above schedule shows it. The work done in the Fifth Form of the Public School should be done in the First Form of the High School. The curriculum of the High School at present prescribes the same work for Forms I. and II. If Form V. of the Public Schools were made Form I. of the High Schools and Form I. made Form II. the scheme would be more symmetrical, and give better results. The saving would be considerable, and the present wretched system of teaching a smattering of this and that would be corrected.

We earnestly recommend to our readers the consideration of these suggestions, and of the figures we have already given. The School Board must have been going it blind—or been misled—or they are wilfully derelict in their duty. It is time now for the poor taxpayer to speak out. Before the Legislature prorogues there should be an amendment on the Statute Book authorizing an amalgamation of the Public and High School Boards, and relaxing the regulations. We have indicated where great saving can be made. The people must follow it up themselves.

THE POTATO PATCH PROJECT.

Since the potato patch project was brought up by The World a couple of weeks ago, a great deal of interest has been aroused in regard to it, and it looks as if something practical will be the outcome of the discussion. A similar project has turned out well in Detroit, and several other cities have decided to take up the matter this summer. Even the large city of New York, where it might be expected that the conditions would not work favorably towards such a project, will dedicate a large quantity of vacant land for the purpose of affording the poor of the metropolis an opportunity of bettering their condition. One of the wealthy land owners of that city has offered 500 acres to be used in this way, and others have declared their willingness to permit smaller tracts to be used for the same purpose. There is a feeling in Toronto that the project is being worked for the benefit of people who own vacant land, as it is expected they will demand some concession in the way of reduced taxes for the privilege of allowing their land to be used for these potato patches. It ought to be remembered by such citizens that land for purely agricultural purposes possesses very little value. The potatoes that are used in Ontario are grown on land worth less than $100, probably nearer $50 per acre, and an acre of land in Toronto used for the production of potatoes is worth not much more than an acre of land in any part of the province. In no event could the land owners expect any considerable revenue from their property used in this way. In fact the amount that could be paid them would be so small as to hardly make it worth their while expecting anything at all. If the project is to be successful here, we think it should be worked on the same lines as those which characterized its operation in Detroit, and which will characterize it in New York and other places. The citizens who are interested in the project and who intend to be present at the meeting that is to be held ought to make it their first business to ascertain how many land owners are willing to allow their property to be used without remuneration of any kind. We imagine that several hundred acres will be available in this way. At any rate nothing can be done until it is ascertained what quantity of land can be had absolutely free. While it is true that no advantage will accrue to the owner of the land by allowing someone else to work it, yet, on the other hand, it is equally true that no damage will be done to the property if a needy citizen is allowed to use it. Where land is completely vacant and used for no other purpose, it would be a sort of dog-in-the-manger policy to refuse to allow a willing and needy citizen to cultivate it. It is the land companies especially who will be able to contribute more land than anyone else. As the shareholders cannot possibly use the land themselves, we see on reason why they should not turn it over to help needy citizens during these hard times. Indirectly, everyone will be benefited, because the less each family has to spend for the necessaries of life the more will they have to spend for other purposes.

We trust, therefore, that the committee will first of all ascertain the amount of land that can be had gratuitously. If it should happen that this quantity will be limited and insufficient for the purposes intended, it will then be in order to devise some scheme of offering the owners such inducements as will make it worth their while to allow their property to be used.

THE RIGHTS OF THE LABORER.

The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has declared as illegal an Act of that State prescribing eight hours as the legal workday for women in factories. The court holds that the law deprived women of their constitutional right to make their own contracts, and was in conflict with the clause of the State Constitution, which prohibited the taking of life, liberty or property of citizens without due process of law. While admitting the justice and correctness of the court's decision the press of Chicago generally deplores the decision as a step in the wrong direction.

PRAISED PROFESSOR BLACKIE.

And Turned Aside to Decry Sectarianism in National Education.

Rev. Dr. Milligan in St. Andrew's Church last night paid a glowing tribute to the character of the late John Stewart Blackie, a man loved and honored all over the world. His life was true, pure, lovely, of good report. Many illustrative tracts were read from the Professor's works to show his deep convictions, reverential feelings and fearless following after truth. Thorough was the word to aptly describe Blackie's studies, works and platform utterances. He pierced through mere superficialities, "and he would have had no mercy for your silver-tongued orator." His work on "Self-Culture" Dr. Milligan highly praised. The need nowadays is for men to influence character. Properly-controlled will is salvation, self-will is damnation. Blackie regarded moral courage as the highest virtue. His opposition to materialism the Doctor endorsed. Blackie's career proved that work is life.

Noticing the late professor's hatred of sectarianism the preacher launched into a reference to the Manitoba school question. A moral claim he ranked higher than a legal decision, and saw a moral basis for the unification of public education. It was lamentable that occasion should be given for the enemy to blaspheme by sectional quarrels in the name of Him who came to proclaim peace on earth. In Christian ethics could not sufficient material be found to build up a national education? Sectarianism should not find an embodiment in education. Our Catholic fellow-citizens should not bear the whole blame in this matter. It was not them who raised the fetish cry, "The whole Bible or none." If we do not take care the spirit of faction in the form of religious bigotry will work much harm to our fair Dominion. There are deeper considerations than what is legal. In a young country like Canada the people should consider what is best—what will secure the true enlightenment and freedom of men of every nation and creed. On Dr. Milligan's peculiar ground, his special subject, lessons from the life of Professor Blackie. He showed how he combined cheerfulness with gravity, dignity with affability, courage with religious fervor. As long as a country boasts of and honors such men she will continue to be both prosperous and great. Blackie was a great, brave and good man. He made the secular sacred and saw good in everything. In the line of men like Blackie is found the religion that will bear unscathed the brunt of life.

"Sowing the Wind."

When the New York Empire Theatre success, "Sowing the Wind," begins a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House to-night, the part of Mr. Brabson will be played by a Canadian, Mr. J. H. Gilmour, an actor of sterling merit, who has given many notable creations to the stage, among which will be prominently remembered that of the Earl in "Little Lord Fauntleroy." The role of Rosamond, the gentle, brave singing girl, who is barred from the pleasures of refined society and marriage with the man she loves, because of the sin of her parents, falls into the capable hands of Miss May Hampton, who lends to the part the charm of a graceful personality and the ripe experience of the polished actress. Every one of the many distinct character parts, we are assured, is in capable hands, and on that assurance we can rely, since the company is under the direction of Mr. Charles Frohman. There will be Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

The "Bad Boy" Is Here.

With a strengthened cast, entirely new scenery and costumes, a re-written plot, and a clever company of specialty performers, the outlook for the engagement of "Peck's Bad Boy," which commences to-night at the Toronto Opera House, is very promising. With the exception of the name, it is said that scarcely a vestige of the former production remains. There is something in the play of the "Bad Boy" which revives in the mind of every beholder memories of the keenest relish. His pranks upon his indulgent parent, upon the long-suffering and forbearing groceryman and the exhaustless resources of his frivolous and irrepressible nature kindle an appreciation on the part of the auditor which provokes the wildest merriment and elicits the most uproarious applause. The company is a large one, and includes many well-known clever people. The usual Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday matinees will be given.

The Yaw Concert.

Already a large proportion of Toronto's foremost music lovers have signified their intention of hearing Miss Yaw when she makes her Canadian debut here on the 23rd inst. in the Massey Hall by placing their names on the subscription list now open at Nordheimers' and Gourlay, Winter & Leeming's.

Klingenfeld Orchestra.

No doubt a large audience will attend the first concert of Herr Klingenfeld's Orchestra in the Pavilion to-morrow evening. The program provided will prove highly interesting to all who take an interest in local musical organizations. Several young soloists will make their professional debut, all accompanied by the orchestra, which numbers some 45 instruments. The plan is at Messrs. Nordheimers'.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts loss of vitality in the stomach to secret the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also, being the principal cause of headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmelee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."

A Want Supplied.

Gentlemen requiring a high class pair of trousers at a moderate price found it quite a difficult matter to accomplish until now. Mr. Score, when over in Europe, purchased thousands of yards of cashmeres, worsted and genuine Scotch tweeds for their now celebrated Guinea Trousers ($5.25), and there is only one opinion expressed from the thousands of people who have worn them, "Excellent." The most convincing proof will be a personal inspection at No. 77 King-street West.

It May Be for Years and It May Be Forever

A representative gathering of the Toronto Bar tendered a farewell supper on Saturday evening to Mr. James Knowles, it being the eve of his departure for South Africa. Sir Melville Parker presided, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Mr. Knowles will likely be absent some years.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.—C. W. Snow & Co. Syracuse, N.Y. writes: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other Pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills have cured her."

British Revenue Returns

London, March 31.—The revenue returns for the year ending Sunday are £101,697,804, an increase of £3,399,942; as compared with the returns in the preceding year.

COUNTERFEITERS AT WORK.

Health and Life Endangered by Unscrupulous Dealers Who Persuade Unsuspecting People to Take Imitations—Some Pointers Worth Remembering.

No medicine that is not of more than ordinary merit suffers from imitations or substitutes. The fact than an immitation is offered is one of the strongest proofs of the excellent qualities of the genuine article. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. is continually trying to impress upon the public the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are only sold in securely sealed boxes, the wrapper around which is printed in red ink and bears the registered trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Notwithstanding this constant warning there are unscrupulous dealers here and there who defraud the public by selling an imitation pill (also colored pink) either by the dozen, hundred, or by the ounce, alleging that they are "just as good," or "just the same" as the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This is a falsehood, and the unscrupulous dealer who offers the imitation knows it, but is more concerned for the extra profit he makes on the imitation than for the health of the unfortunate victim.

Will the public, in their own interest, bear in mind the following facts: Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold by the dozen, hundred or ounce. If any dealer offers you a pill in this form (no matter whether colored pink or not) he is trying to cheat you and should be avoided.

The formula of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is a secret, and is only known to the company. Therefore, if some dealer tells you a substitute is "just the same" or "just as good," he is simply trying to deceive you, because there is a larger profit for him in selling the imitation.

When you ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills see that the trade mark is on the wrapper of every package, and do not be persuaded to take anything else, no matter how plausible a story the dealer may tell. Imitations in medicine are always cheap, always worthless, and often danferous, and people who have a care for their health will always refuse them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail. That's why they are imitated, and that is why you should insist on getting the genuine. Used as a spring medicine, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills surpass all other medicines. If feeling "out of sorts," give them a trial.

The Catholic Children's Aid Society.

Rev. Father Ryan preached at St. Michael's Cathedral last night on the subject of the Children's Aid Society recently formed in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. He explained to his hearers the purposes of the Gibson Act; the child was the father of the man, and to make good men we must take care of the children. Of any man, Catholic or Protestant, who did a deed for the welfare of mankind, the Catholic Chronicle said: "God bless that man." At the time that the Gibson Act was passed the Church had no society for the aid of neglected children in connection with it, but now one had been formed, supported by the voluntary contributions of Catholics out of their wealth and out of their poverty—mostly out of their poverty. They asked no Government grant in caring for these children; the officers of their society gave their services without remuneration as a voluntary sacrifice. They had their Blantyre Home, just as they had their hospital, in which Protestants and Catholics would be cared for, and he was convinced that the Catholic institutions which lived through the sacrifices and the freely proffered services of their supporters accomplished more with half the money than those organizations which were supported by Government grants and with paid officials.

The Wabash Railroad

is acknowledged by travelers to be the best line to Chicago, shortest and quickest route to Kansas City, Texas, Mexico, California and all Southwestern points. All trains are superbly equipped with the finest sleeping and chair cars in America. Now is the time to take a trip to Hot Springs, Arkansas, the Carlsbad of America. Their efficacy in curing diseases has been known to the civilized world for generations and people of all nations have gone thither in successful search of health. Pamphlets, time tables and full particulars from any railroad agent, or J. A. Richardson, Canadian Passenger Agent, northeast corner King and Yonge-streets, Toronto.

"Socialism the Coming Freedom."

The Rev. W. D. P. Bliss of Boston lectured in the Auditorium on Saturday evening on "Socialism the Coming Freedom." The reverend gentleman advocates strongly Christian socialism. Socialism is not of necessity the handing over of industry to the State, neither is it co-operation, but brotherhood of interest. These principles are rapidly gaining ground all over the world. There is a strong tendency among civilized peoples to nationalize railways, telegraphs, savings banks and other institutions. Municipal socialism is growing even faster. The cities of Glasgow, Birmingham, Berlin and numerous others, where waterworks, car systems, gas services, baths and market systems are being municipalized, furnish strong proof of this. In Toronto itself a trolley system has been run successfully by the city. The advent of socialism will bring freedom from the devil's system of competition, thus enabling men to obey the Golden Rule. The hours of labor will be materially reduced, and all classes freed from slavery. Socialism will also be the profoundest freedom for woman. Under it no daughter of Jay Gould shall sell herself for a coronet. Socialists and trades unionists should work hand in hand for the good of both. The single tax is a good idea, but does not go far enough. It is quite possible for unearned increment to occur under the system. In conclusion, socialism means the renaissance of art and learning, the development of character, the greater cheapness of all things coupled with increased safety to the citizen.

Irish Tobacco Paralysis.

In Ireland, where very strong tobacco is used, tobacco blindness is very common. It is caused by both smoking and chewing. Color-blindness is also one result of tobacco. Tobacco produces a peculiar form of paralysis, causing loss of muscular power. Want to quit tobacco? Try Dr. Price's Tobac-Cure. $1 a box. Agent: G. A. Bingham, pharmacist, 100 Yonge-street, Toronto.

In Thirty-three States.

The editor of a leading New England paper, who has traveled extensively in 33 states, says: "In my opinion the New York Central is a perfect road, and all who travel by any other line do not get in any way the comfort and pleasure which is obtained by selecting this line."

Counterfeiters at Work

Messrs. G. T. Fulford & Co., proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, announce that there is no advertised medicine in Canada so persistently imitated as the Pink Pills manufactured by them. There are unscrupulous dealers that daily defraud the public by selling an imitation pill, also colored pink, which they claim is just as good as the genuine Dr. Williams'. The public in their own interests should understand that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold by the hundred, the dozen or the ounce. They are only sold by the box, and purchasers should see that the trade mark of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is on the wrapper of every package. As a spring medicine, it is said there is nothing to beat them.

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.

Who's Humbugged?

There are some very angry shoe dealers in this city, because we sell shoes cheaper than they can buy them. It specially annoys those who though dealing in shoes have NO KNOWLEDGE of SHOE BUSINESS.

But, judging from their lamentable squeal in one of Saturday's evening papers, they have discovered that there is a difference between buying BUTTERMILK and SHOES, and unconsciously disclose the secret of our great success by stating a fact which the public now know, "They are LEARNING the shoe business, ALWAYS have been AND expect ALWAYS to be." We learnt it MANY YEARS ago.

When the eight-dollar-($8)-a-week manager says, "I can't buy shoes for the prices Guinane Bros. are selling them," the humbugged composite dealer is justified in saying, "We know better than ever the amount of fraud there is in shoes, and we know pretty well where to find it. Won't tell you where,"—but jobbers and agents take advantage of inexperience.

Had we to buy through a manager from shoe agents and shoe jobbers this store would never get near enough to the manufacturer to figure with him on the cost of a shoe, or to know when he had a surplus stock which he was anxious to convert into cash.

We do not like talking outside our own business, and may never again take notice to these sorry and deluded shoe students. Our time is fully occupied looking after your interests, but sometimes the