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WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1887

Discrimination—Real and Alleged.

A letter from Mr. Allen Pringle of Richmond, in the County of Lennox, in favor of mercial union, was published in The ee Beaver last week, and is copied in Mail. Mr. Pringle poses as "a practical er," and it seems as if on that account we re expected to bow to his dictum on some oints at least. The following paragraph in his letter rather takes our eye:

But when we look into this cry about "discriminating against England," which an assimilation of the tariffs under commercial union would, we are told, entail, we can readily see, not only its hollowness, but its inconsistency. Are we not now, under the N.P., in a manner discriminating against England? Are we not already taxing British goods, and taxing them higher and still higher of late, notably in iron? The tendency with Canada at present is to raise the tariff as against England, while that of the United States is to lower it; so that an assimilation of the tariffs under commercial union would evidently be little if any worse against England than it is at present. Besides, England ought to be the last to object to free trade, both in principle and practice, nor will she object to it if we desire it and ask for it; nor will she be even injured by it in the long run. England seems very anxious to keep on good terms with the United States, and certain it is that nothing could take place better calculated to ensure peace and cement friendship between the two countries and between Canada and the United States than commercial union.

To which we reply that while the National Policy most positively does not "discriminate" against Great Britain at all, commercial union with the United States certainly would, and that to an outrageous degree. Under our present protective tariff there is *no discrimination whatever* against either of these countries, any article imported from one of them paying exactly the same as it would pay if imported from the other. Anyone amongst us, undertaking to write to the papers for the instruction of his countrymen, should have as much commercial knowledge as this, whether he be a "practical farmer" or not.

But how would the case stand if we had commercial union? Why, *then* there would be discrimination indeed, with a vengeance. And it would be most distinctly *against* Great Britain, and *in favor* of the United States. Everything which we bought from the latter would come in free; while almost everything which we bought from our Mother Country would have to pay duty. Which would be, remember—not the present Canadian duty, but the American duty; which is a good bit higher, especially on those articles which Great Britain most wants to find customers for. Were this done, and were commercial union to become a fact, with all that it implies, it would be the most unfair and the most utterly indefensible instance of discrimination that the history of the world has yet to show. But, O ye Canadian victims of the Wiman delusion! lay not the flattering unction to your souls that John Bull will never mind in the sense of resenting it, but will on the contrary accept the change as an important step taken by Canada towards his own beloved system of free trade. Don't allow this fool stuff, as we may call it, to get into your heads. For be assured that the old gentleman aforesaid will resent it, and that in the most vigorous manner. That Canada should levy duties on British goods is certainly not to his liking; still his dislike is mitigated by the reflection that she levies duties on the goods of all other nations alike. But that Canada should actually levy high duties on British goods, while admitting American goods free altogether, must appear to him too unfriendly and too outrageous to be quietly endured.

The Canadian National Policy is objected to—first by British free traders, who as believers in their favorite doctrine are thoroughly sincere, and thoroughly selfish, too, we must add. Also, by Canadian hypocrites, who in one breath extol the beauties of free trade, and tell what great things it has done for England; and in the next advise us to adopt free trade with the United States, but under conditions involving higher protection against England than we have now! There is a practical sort of a reply to both these classes of objectors, which ought with all men of common sense to do the business for both, as we venture to think. Be our duties high or low, there remains the hard fact that at this very time, when so much complaint is made against us, we are importing and using no less than *eight dollars'* worth of British goods per head of our population; while our American neighbors are Britain's customers to the extent of only *fifty cents* per head. In other words, Canada's five millions are worth as much to John Bull as customers for his goods, as forty millions of our Republican neighbors are. Please remember this, when next you are inclined to expatiate on how Canada's N. P. "discriminates" against Great Britain. We may fairly plead that, be our duties high or low, we do, taking one year with another, buy about as much from our British creditors as we can comfortably pay for. If we bought much more from them—if we were to buy beyond our means to pay—we might have to be offering to compromise on ten or fifteen shillings in the pound, who knows? And our Old Country creditors aforesaid would not like that, we may be sure. Some years we buy more, and some less. For instance, during the "flush" times of fourteen or fifteen years ago our British imports ran up to nearly seventy (70) millions per annum. Then the depression came and the total sank to about forty (40) millions. The improved times of 1881-82 and 1882-83 brought them up again to 50 and 52 millions for these two financial years respectively; since which time they have remained at about 40 millions. It is to be remembered that at least *one-fourth* of our British imports consist of *free goods*.

If there be those amongst us who think that our commercial union with the States would be cheerily welcomed by English free traders, they had better study over what is implied in the fact that to-day our five millions of Canadians buy as much from England as do forty millions of Americans; With the former, *eight dollars per head;* with the latter, *fifty cents per head*, is about the regular thing. And is there not good reason to believe that, if we become one with the American people commercially, we shall soon get down to their figure as customers of England? Commercial unionists, who profess at the same time to be friends of the old land, had better put this in their pipes and smoke it.

Whitewash Asked For and Refused.

The Mail having besought The Stratford Herald to believe and to say that the former had not sold out to the gang, and that its present course is not inimical to Canadian interests, The Herald declines in vigorous style to believe anything of the sort. It finds in The Mail's recent record every evidence to the contrary. A journal which is trying to frustrate the purpose for which it was established, which is endeavoring to undo in this year of grace its own work for fifteen years past, which seized what it considered an opportune moment to stab its party in the back, and which secretly sent its managing editor to Detroit and to Buffalo to confer with a Yankee delegation as to the ways and means of making a midnight attack upon Canadian interests, has no right to ask mercy at the hands of its loyal contemporaries. It has got what it asked for from foreigners and will receive what it deserves from Canadians—contempt.

Departing from the national aspect of the case to discuss local interests, The Herald shows that Stratford alone would lose over one hundred families through The Mail's policy of recklessly letting every industry dependent upon protection go. The Smith Purifying Company, having its headquarters in Michigan, was constrained to come to Stratford and meet the Canadian market by the N. P. Commercial union would render it desirable for that company to close up their Stratford works, as they then would be able to concentrate their business in Michigan and command the Canadian market just the same. This is one of The Herald's local reasons for declining to believe that The Mail's policy is not inimical to Canadian interests, and it is a reason which applies with more or less force in every town in Canada. When next The Mail goes looking for whitewash it had better go to its new-found friends. The interests which it has betrayed will have none of it. This is a settled and a final fact.

"The Flag is Still There."

Last Monday the Hon. Mr. Chapleau was welcomed by the Conservatives of Montreal, irrespective of race, class or creed, in a manner that naturally must have been gratifying to himself personally, but also in a way that possesses a significance much broader than any which could be attributed to a merely personal ovation. Mr. Chapleau is a personage of unquestionable importance. Take him all around and he has no superior among our compatriots of French extraction for energy, eloquence and courage. These qualities also commend him to the English-speaking races of Ontario, who admire nothing so much as they admire pluck, particularly when it is displayed against odds, and who will not soon forget Mr. Chapleau's plucky defiance of the misguided mobs who went so far as to threaten him with personal violence when he refused to join in their mad demands that racial feeling should be held superior to patriotic duties and oaths of allegiance. Through that crisis Mr. Chapleau passed with credit to himself and to the advantage of our common country. It is therefore with pleasure that his Ontario friends learn, both by his distinct assurances and inferentially from the character of his Montreal speech, that his health has been largely restored by his vacation, and that he is again able to buckle on his armor.

Mr. Chapleau has no sympathy with the Despairists. He is sanguine of Canada's future. During his walks abroad he found that Canada's name, fame and credit stood higher everywhere than ever before. Amid enthusiastic applause he expressed the opinion that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is a man in whose hands Canadian interests will not suffer, and that in all probability Canada will be directly represented by the veteran statesman to whom we owe it that we did not get the worst of the bargain in the Washington treaty.

But it was when he referred to commercial annexation that Mr. Chapleau sounded a note which will evoke an enthusiastic response from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There was no Laurier-like hesitancy or timidity in his enunciation of views upon the subject. He vigorously and explicitly denounced the fad as unworthy of serious entertainment. There is no winter-and-summer in this quotation:

The attempt would fail in the first place because it was premature, and it was being agitated to a great extent to flatter the vanity of a certain man who had made enormous riches and who was now seeking notoriety. The movement would not succeed for two reasons: First, because Americans would not have it; and secondly, because he did not believe the great bulk of the Canadian people would favor it. Americans would not consent to anything less than political absorption, and commercial union without political union would be an anomaly for the United States and the ruin of Canada. But what might be practicable would be a reciprocity of products with the United States. The idea had been frequently broached by the Conservative party, and had been more than once urged by its leaders.

There you have it, short and sweet! The few cranks and other fool fellows who have been cultivating the idea that leaders of the dominant party were coquetting with the Wiman-Butterworth gang may put that in their pipes and smoke it.

"The flag is still there!" Let the gang take notice of that important fact. The party leader who dares to dispute it, even to the extent of demanding that some other flag shall float over the deliberations of those who regulate our tariff laws, will go down in the depths of defeat deeper than any of his predecessors in the same direction.

A Pennsylvania hunt club suspended a catfish in the fox cage of the Zoological Gardens for two weeks and then had it trailed over their proposed course, but the hounds had too much dignity to "cry stinking fish," and went on strike. Why not run a New York politician over the course next time?

The United States have more generals than all the other countries of the world combined. One of them, Gen. Wm. Coggswell, represents the Gloucester fishermen in Congress, and expresses the hope that his constituents "will be on their guard and not appear before any hybrid combine," (meaning the fisheries commission,) "if opportunity is offered, and give away their case." Here is the whole story. The Maine fishermen are not anxious for a settlement of the case, even to the extent of defining the three-mile limit. They want to force their claim to enter Canadian ports as traders, which would give them practically unlimited opportunities to steal as fishermen. This is plainly their game, and the American organs published in Toronto are helping them to play it by doing their worst to embarrass the Canadian Government in advance. It would be a reflection upon the business shrewdness of the managers of those organs to suppose that they are doing such work without an object and without a price. They are not that kind of men. Gen. Coggswell would not like his constituents to perjure themselves before the commissioners, but he knows that should they admit the truth they would "give their case away." Hence his advice to them to stay away. They are a nice crowd for any Canadian to ally himself with.

The Stratford Herald accuses The Mail of endeavoring to prejudice Canada's case before the coming fisheries commission. The charge is well and duly laid. The course of The Mail and The Globe in this connection has been simply infamous. They have taken every pains to give aid and comfort to the enemy, by suggestion, by implication, and by still bolder misstatement. No wonder the Canadian public believes that they have accepted briefs from the other side. The Mail's fee being positively fixed at $15,000.

The Quebec Chronicle asks: "But who believes The Mail, which is nothing if not wicked in these declining days of its power?" Certainly nobody in Toronto believes a word it says editorially. Those who agree with its views doubt its sincerity and suspect its motives. They still cling to The Globe, and all The Mail's efforts to detach them from their old love have so far proved fruitless and unprofitable.

Although the lectures began at University College and also in connection with the new medical faculty of the Provincial University on Oct. 1, Professor Pike has not yet returned to his duties. It is said that he is in Newfoundland shooting, when he should be in Toronto teaching the ideas of the undergraduates how to shoot. Surely four months holidays is long enough for any professor without having him extend them at his own good pleasure. It may be that he has obtained further leave of absence from the Minister of Education. If this be so the Minister of Education should remember that he is responsible to the people for the due performance of the duties of his and their officials.

Every telephone in Memphis has been hung up as a protest against monopoly. This is a more humane way of protesting than George Francis Train's, who proposes to hang up the monopolists.

'Ras Wiman having sold out his baseball club is now in a position to buy "broilers" at $2.50 per broil. There are nickles in his slot.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

How it Would Affect the Iron Trade of Canada—A Few Interesting Statistics.

Editor World: A little examination of the foreign trade of Canada during the three years ending June 30, 1886, in iron and steel and manufactures thereof, may serve to exhibit some of the difficulties and objections surrounding the policy of commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. During the construction of the Canada Pacific and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railways, bolts and nuts, fish plates, iron for bridges, other material for bridges, spikes and steel rails were allowed to be imported, free of duty, for use on these works.

Imports during the year ending June 30 1884.

	From Great Britain. Pounds.	Value.	From the U.S. Pounds.	Value.
Bolts and nuts....	1,740,000	$ 4,702	190,000	$ 3,481
Fish plates.......	5,797,283	66,713		
Iron bridges.......	....	....	6,566,618	322,579
Spikes	871,116	24,866	....	....
Steel rails	119,216,106	1,511,829	14,227,963	193,589
Other material for bridges.....	....	....	....	71,914

Imports during the year ending June 30, 1885.

	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Bolts and nuts....	284,500	$ 2,602	41,200	$ 1,080
Fish plates	3,555,259	52,644	328,629	6,060
Iron bridges.......	....	....	2,228,846	77,154
Spikes	400,000	9,632	....	....
Steel rails	99,941,847	1,127,417	28,028,408	340,343
Other materials for bridges.....	....	1,892	....	2,687

Imports during the year ending June 30, 1886.

	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Bolts and nuts....	519,440	$ 2,422	20	$ 1
Fish plates.......	2,649,016	16,592	....	....
Iron for bridges...	693,470	144,728	239,910	9,886
Spikes..........	878,560	12,195	....	....
Steel rails........	37,173,814	388,596	794,440	8,082
Other material for bridges..........	....	....	....	1,928

For Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, 1885-6.

	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Bolts and nuts.....	25,536	816	40,802	1,164
Fish plates........	138,334	2,714	5,524,112	88,894
Spikes..........	116,032	3,743	50,000	1,500
Steel rails........	3,511,026	58,690	2,240,000	80,263
Other material for bridges..........	....	3,324	....	4,287

With the right to supply the above demands on equal terms Great Britain furnished the iron, steel, etc., to the amount of a little over $3,500,000; the United States to the amount of a little under $1,200,000. For the further illustration of the position proposed to be established it is only necessary to refer to the Trade and Navigation Returns of Canada for the one year ending June 30, 1886. During that year Canada imported, exclusive of the above supplies, for these two railways:

	From Great Britain.	From United States.
Iron and steel and manufactures therefrom, in value, subject to duty	$3,989,800	$3,675,800
Iron and steel and manufactures therefrom, in value, subject to duty	2,100,120	498,962
Other metal and manufactures therefrom, in value, subject to duty	84,388	221,425
	$6,174,308	$4,390,687

The proportion for Great Britain being about 58½ per cent., for United States about 41½ per cent.; if commercial union had been in force, and American iron and steel manufactures admitted duty free, and the same classes of goods from Great Britain had been subject to the present American tariff, say $17 per ton on steel rails, $22 per ton on bar iron, 45 per cent. on miscellaneous metal manufactures, how much of the above trade would England have supplied? It is impossible to treat with too much contempt the absurd argument, that by its tariff imposed on iron, etc., at last session of Parliament, Canada placed itself in as strong antagonism to the iron industries of Great Britain, through a policy treating all imports alike, as it would by adopting a policy which, granting exemptions in favor of United States, would practically exclude imports from England. Messrs. Wiman, Butterworth and Professor Goldwin Smith, and The Mail and The Globe may shut their eyes and profess that they see no difference; but the people of Canada and those in England discern a vast difference. In the one case Parliament has acted under the long established and universally acknowledged right to frame its own tariff and pursue its own fiscal policy, but treating all nations alike. In the other case Canada is invited to adopt a policy which is utterly incompatible with its present political and commercial relations with Great Britain, and through her treaties with other foreign nations. Prominent men in the United States, men of as high commercial reputation as Mr. Wiman, and of much greater political experience and influence, ridicule the proposal, and frankly say that as a preliminary to the policy of exclusion, or even preference against the merchandise of the Mother Country, Canada must first dissolve its connection with Great Britain. They cannot see how any Canadian Government could, under our existing relations, submit such a policy or treaty for her sanction or approval.

The above figures not only afford grounds for objection to commercial union, but supply strong arguments in favor of the alternative National Policy of protection to our own iron industries. When, under its protective policy, the United States commenced the manufacture of iron, steel rails, etc., free traders expressed the utmost indignation over what they termed the iniquitous duties imposed on foreign goods of this class; they contended that it would be better and cheaper for the American Government to buy up and close all the iron industries of the nation, and admit the cheaper goods of Great Britain and Belgium, etc. Not a great many years have elapsed, and it is found, that even under the much higher wages paid on this side of the Atlantic, American skill, improved by these years of experience, and guarded in its infancy by national care and protection, has succeeded in reducing the cost of its iron productions, so that, on equal terms as to customs duties with England, it supplied our great Canadian inter-oceanic railway with over one-third of its iron work; and furnishes Canada with over 40 per cent of its imports of iron and steel and goods manufactured thereof.

When the Canadian Parliament affirmed the principle of protection to our iron industries, by the adoption of the tariff of last session, it simply extended the application of a policy which had been approved of by the people at two general elections; but why steel rails were exempted from its operation is a mystery. The advocates of commercial union try hard to delude the people with vague predictions of immense capital, experience and skill to be poured into Canada for mining operations, smelting works, rolling mills, etc. Mr. Wiman tells of one establishment in the United States with an annual capacity for turning out more steel rails than would lay every mile of railway in Canada. What of this? Were Canada to impose the United States duty on foreign rails and other iron goods, and allow American goods of this class to come in free, the result would be that this and similar establishments would merely utilize their present works and staff to turn out there the additional quantities required for this market. That they could and would do this, with much less additional capital, and at a great deal less expense, than by erecting and maintaining separate establishments in Canada, is perfectly obvious. Nothing can be more delusive than the constantly repeated arguments as to the great advantage to Canada of a market with sixty millions of customers. In attempting to reach these customers and multiplying our market by twelve, we will find that we will have to make our way through an infinitely greater proportion of rivals and competitors, who, in their turn, will swarm over the whole Dominion, like an invading army. If the manufacturing industries of the United States had, in the early years of their struggles, been subjected to open competition with the capital and skill and cheap labor of Europe, how many of them could have survived the contest? Not many. The higher education, the finer intelligence and the wonderful ingenuity and inventiveness of the American workman have produced wonderful success, but only after years of experience and protection. The same experience and protection are necessary to produce success in Canada. The taunts daily uttered against Canadian manufacturers as to their inability to compete successfully with the old established and wealthy firms in the United States is unfair and unjust. With equal fairness might the young student who had spent one or two seasons at college be taunted with his inability to compete with the older student who has finished or nearly finished his course. It may be that at the end of the younger student's course he may excel the elder student. So with Canada, there is a population equally as intelligent, industrious and well educated as that of United States; there are as vast and valuable resources here as there; there is no lack of enterprise or of capital to invest in any enterprise which presents a fair promise of success; and by pursuing a like policy for a similar length of years, we may attain to as high or even a higher degree of success than the United States. Capital is very sensitive, and it is not to be wondered at that it should feel alarmed by the increasing jeremiads of the daily press and leading politicians, who can find no stability in our political position; no soundness in our commercial relations! and no promise of future success, except through the disruption or imperilling of our present connection with Great Britain; and in a close alliance and treaty with, and dependence upon a nation that at this very moment is displaying the most wanton disregard of all the moral obligations of the Fisheries Treaty. Canada should treat the present overtures of United States politicians as being as dangerous as the invitation of the spider to the fly which it asks into its parlor.

The strongest link in the confederation of the provinces, is their almost universal attachment and loyalty to British connection, and the hope that the connection may soon become closer and more intimate. What Canada most requires is greater confidence in her own resources, and in her capacity to their successful development; stability in its commercial policy, and consistent and intelligent adherence thereto. It certainly seems strange, in view of the history of the past, that any Canadian can be made to believe that an alliance or treaty can be made with the United States, under which Brother Jonathan will not expect and obtain the best of the bargain. The advocates of commercial union by their constant and whining reference to the disabilities under which they say Canada is laboring, and by their extravagant and absurd estimates of the probable advantages expected to accrue to the Dominion from the adoption of this policy, are injuring their own cause, by supplying the American Government with reasons for demanding terms which no Canadian Government would dare to grant.

Whitby, Oct. 10, 1887. OBSERVER.

An Answer From Frank Smith & Co.

Editor World: We see by this morning's World that at a meeting of retail grocers held last evening a resolution was passed censuring us for having acted dishonestly with the grocers' guilds. Not having entered into any agreement of any kind with retail grocers the resolution, so far as it affects us, is uncalled for and impertinent.

If the retailers chose to enter into agreements among themselves, we hold we have no right to interfere in any differences that may arise among them. We repeat we had no agreement with the Retail Grocers' Association, and the statement embodied in the resolution, so far as we are concerned, is simply untrue. FRANK SMITH & Co.

Toronto, Oct. 11.

Warren Bros. & Boomer Explain.

Editor World: As our name has appeared in the public press on several occasions recently in connection with the trouble in the retail grocery trade and their sugar combination, we deem it necessary, in justice to ourselves, to make the following explanation:

When the agreement was entered into by the Wholesale Grocers' Guild with the Retailers' Association we understood and believed it was binding upon the entire wholesale grocery trade of this city. On our having proof to the contrary and that a part of the wholesale trade were exercising the right of serving customers who did not wish to be bound by the Retailers' Association prices, we availed ourselves of our undoubted right of withdrawal, and notified the secretary of the Wholesale Guild to this effect.

As to the resolution of the Retail Grocers' Association, reported in your issue of this date, it is unworthy of our further notice.

WARREN BROS. & BOOMER.

Toronto, Oct. 11.

A Question for the Gang.

Editor World: I see by the statistics of 1885 that Canada's exports to Great Britain were $41,877,705, and her imports $40,406,777. During the same year Canada exported to the States $39,752,734, but we imported from that country over $47,000,000. Here is where the fact comes in force. Although Canada exported more to England than to the States, and imported from the latter about $8,000,000 more than she sold that country, yet we imported from England nearly as much as we exported. Then how is it we hear so much about C. U. being so very advantageous to us and ignore entirely the trade of Great Britain, which is our best and most profitable customer. Probably some of the gang will hasten to explain. D. C.

Mr. Milligan's Position.

Editor World: Having noticed the letter you published to-day from the President of the Retail Grocers' Association, mentioning W. M. Milligan's name as having given his signature in favor of the resolutions then passed by the association, of which he is not a member, and, he being out of the city just now for a few days, I would state, Mr. Mills having neglected to do so, the reason he resigned from the so-called sugar combination was that the agreement was not kept as originally intended by those who introduced these resolutions. Instead of keeping to moderately fair profits, as agreed upon, the sugar combination broke their agreement and tried to compel my husband to impose on his customers by charging an exorbitant price for his sugar. This he refused to do, and he told the committee so, yet it had no effect; he therefore withdrew his name, not wishing to be led by men who disregard honor.

I mention these facts, which he will verify on his return. MRS. W. M. MILLIGAN.

Ask the Minister of Public Works.

Editor World: Why has no corner stone been laid in connection with the new Parliament Buildings? It strikes me a good opportunity has been lost to have an imposing ceremony, inasmuch as the erection of such a building is a matter of provincial importance. READER.

RUN ON WIND.

Cashier Baldwin Lets Some Light in on the Fidelity Bank's Business.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—Ammi Baldwin, late cashier of the defunct Fidelity Bank, has made a statement. In 1881, Handy, Harper and others were engaged in the big wheat deal at Chicago, and one night found their bank, the Third National, with only $1600 in cash on hand. Some of the directors went to Chicago that night, and by 11 a.m. the next day, had telegraphed $325,000 to the bank and saved it. The other directors never knew until now how nearly their bank was wrecked. Baldwin's brother, also in that bank, embezzled $18,000. Ammi covered it up for him, he says, with the help of Harper and others. When Harper founded the Fidelity, he took Baldwin along with him.

The Fidelity was run on wind, and by the one-man power of Harper alone, who kept all the secrets of the business save such as he shared with Miss Josie Holmes, the exchange clerk. Harper was bound to keep the stock of the bank up, and bought everybody's stock who wanted to sell. Harper had balances of $100,000 or so on hand nearly all the time.

The money seems now to have come mostly from hypothecating the bank's stock and from the discounting of accommodation paper, yet so adroitly was it all done that Baldwin did not suspect the state of affairs until the crash came. He had often heard Ben Hopkins, the assistant cashier, say that Harper must be worth at least $5,000,000.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S CONDITION.

The Cancerous Growth Reappears With Greater Virulence Than Ever.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A special to The World from Berlin says the latest reports regarding the condition of the Crown Prince are very disquieting. There is no doubt that the cancerous growth destroyed temporarily by the severe cauterization to which Dr. Mackenzie subjected his patient has reappeared with greater virulence than ever. Even the court papers speak of his condition as being very grave. The Prince's physical condition is completely run down, so that he is utterly incapable of undergoing another course of caustic applications, and his present treatment consists merely of inhalations of bismuth for the purpose of alleviating the pain.

THE SPORTS OF OCTOBER.

GOSSIP OF THE ATHLETE, THE OAR AND THE TURF.

The Lacrosse Tournament for the Intermediate Championship to Come off Next Saturday—Racing in the States—The Boat Race at Hamilton.

The following clubs will play for the Intermediate C.L.A. Championship on the Toronto Baseball Grounds on Tuesday next, Oct. 18, the games commencing at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.: Stars of Bright, Southern District champions; Torontos of Toronto, Central District champions; Dufferins of Ingersoll, Northwest District champions.

Perhaps the Beavers of Seaforth, the Western District champions, and the Athletic Juniors of St. Catharines, the Niagara champions, will also compete. This tournament promises to be a good one, and those who want to see some exciting exhibitions of the national game should attend.

The Dufferins of Orangeville defeated the Shelburnes on Monday, 3 games to 2, in two and a half hours' play, which gave them the championship, thus:

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Orangeville..............	6	2	75
Shelburne................	5	2	71 3-7

The Toronto-Shamrock Match.

The Shamrocks on Saturday undoubtedly will draw the largest crowd that has been on the Rosedale grounds since they last played here, as they have many admirers in Toronto, principally due to the fact that they have always proved themselves scientific players of the national game.

Toronto-Shamrock Lacrosse Bets.

Editor World: How are bets on last Saturday's Toronto-Shamrock match decided?

SUBSCRIBER.

[The match was played under the C.L.A. rules and accordingly it was a draw.]

JOCKEY "BILLY" DONOHOE INJURED

Thrown From Rupert at Jerome Park—Racing in England.

FORDHAM, N.Y., Oct. 11.—The attendance at the races at Jerome Park to-day was large, although the weather was wet and cold. The racing was interesting and productive of some excellent sport. An accident happened to "Billy" Donohue, the jockey who had the mount on Rupert in the Grand National Handicap. The horse fell, breaking the rider's collar bone. The results of the day's racing follow:

FIRST RACE—Handicap sweepstakes, 1 1-16 miles—Eolian won, Royal Arch 2d, Tarbouche 3d. Time 1.53.

SECOND RACE—Handicap sweepstakes for 2-year-olds of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared, with $1000 added, the 2d to receive $200. ¾ mile.
E. J. Baldwin's b.c. Emperor of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marian, 122 1
A. Belmont's b.f. Belinda, 107 2
W. L. Scott's blk.c. Satan, 110 3
Time—1.17¾.

THIRD RACE—The Hunter Stakes, for 3-year-old fillies, 1¾ miles.
J. B. Haggin's b.f. Firenzi, by Glenelg—Florida 1
Appleby & Co.'s gr.f. Diadem 2
W. L. Scott's gr.f. Pomona 3
Time—3.13.

FOURTH RACE—The Grand National Handicap, a sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, or only $20 if declared, with $1500 added, with $500 to 2d. 1½ miles.
Preakness Stable's b.c. Linden, 4, by Longfellow—Linda Lewis, 117 1
E. J. Baldwin's b.h. Volante, 5, 121 2
A. J. Cassatt's b.c. Eurus, 4, 118 3
Time—2.42½.
The Preakness Stable's bay gelding Rupert fell.

FIFTH RACE—Selling purse, 5 furlongs—Freedom won, Armstrong 2d and Choctaw 3d. Time 1.03¼.

SIXTH RACE—Handicap steeplechase, short course—Wellington won, Leroy 2d and Little Fellow 3d. Time 3.19¼.

Racing on Latonia Track.

COVINGTON, Ky., Oct. 11.—Racing was resumed here to-day with a fair attendance. The weather was unfavorable and track in bad condition. Results follow:

FIRST RACE—7 furlongs—Fronie Louise won, Anarchy 2d, Phil Lewis 3d. Time 1.37.
SECOND RACE—5 furlongs—Roundabout won, Bertha 2d, Helen Brooks 3d. Time 1.07¼.
THIRD RACE—6 furlongs—Lucky Jim won, Lomax 2d, Mishap 3d. Time 1.22¼.
FOURTH RACE—1 1-16 miles—Birthday won, Paragon 2d, Catalpa 3d. Time 1.56.
FIFTH RACE—1 mile—Carus won, Galatea 2d, Fugato 3d. Time 1.53.

The Favorite Wins the Cesarewitch.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—This was the third day of the Newmarket second October meeting. The principal event to-day was the Cesarewitch Stakes, which was won by the favorite, Lord Rodney's colt Humewood, from a field of twenty-three. The odds against the winner were 3 to 1. The race was run under the following conditions:

THE CESAREWITCH STAKES, a handicap of 25 sovs. each; 10 ft. or 5 sovs. entrance only if forfeit be declared, with 500 sovs. added; for 3-year-olds and upwards; the winner of the Doncaster St. Leger to carry 115 lbs.; the winner of a handicap value 300 sovs. after Sept. 8 to carry 10 lbs., of any other handicap 5 lbs. extra; the owner of the 2d to receive 200 sovs. and the 3d 100 sovs. out of the stakes; entrance, 5 sovs., the only forfeit for non-acceptors. Cesarewitch Course, 2 miles, 2 furlongs and 28 yards.—106 subs, 39 of declared.
Lord Rodney's b.c. Humewood, 3, by Londesborough—Alabama, 99 1
Mr. H. F. Barclay's br.h. Bendigo, a., by Ben Battle—Hasty Girl, 133 2
Mr. Somers' b.c. Carlton, 4 by Pell Mell—Bonny Spec, 128 3
Twenty others ran.

Humewood, the winner of the Cesarewitch, was bred by Mr. C. Farrar. He ran twice when 2 years old for Tom Cannon, of which he won the Bristol Mile Nursery Handicap, carrying 106 pounds. As a 3-year-old he had only been seen once previous to being handicapped for the Jubilee Handicap, and then he ran unplaced to Exmoor for the Royal Stakes at Epsom in May and captured the Jubilee Handicap at Sandown Park in July.

Trotting To-Day at Woodbine.

A couple of trots will be given by the Woodbine Driving Club this afternoon at Woodbine Park. Some keen sport should result, as the best local flyers will contest. Following are among the entries:

J. Gorman's gr. g. Dusty Miller, T. O'Connell's b.m. Clara W., J. Dixon's gr. g. Jimmy D., T. Taylor's b.g. Jim McLean, J. Douglass' gr. g. Scotland, J. McNeill's gr. g. Pacer, Jones' b.g. Ed. Blake, T. Hodgson's gr. g. Grey Friar, J. Dixon's b.g. Hero, M. O'Halleron's gr. m. Deer Park Maid, McFadden's black Pacer. The races start at 2.30.

A Short Run With the Hounds.

The Toronto Hounds met yesterday afternoon at Slattery's Hotel, at Bloor and Dundas streets, and considering it was such a fine hunting day, it was surprising that so few were at the meet. The master, Dr. Smith, was absent for the first time this season. Among those in the saddle, including two ladies, were Harton Walker on May Flower, John A. Donaldson on Lord Dundreary, Miss Gardner on Merry Belle, Mrs. Batty on Fairy, F. A. Campbell on Sunshine, A. Shields on Repeater, C. Brown on Lady Baldy, F. Doane on Brown Dick, R. H. Smith on Mr. Mora's handsome hunter Broker, T. P. Phelan on Driftwood, G. Kiely on a good-looking bay, and T. Smith on Royal. The run, though short, furnished plenty of good fencing. The hounds, in charge of "Tim," the huntsman, were taken to a side road back of the hotel and cast off on Mr. Ewing's property. Running south some distance they turned west through High Park, thence in to Mr. Ellis' farm and over Mr. Donnelly's property to Sunnyside, where the pack were called in. Between four and five miles of ground was covered with several good stiff jumps, which were crossed in safety, the going being good allowed the huntsmen to extend their mounts.

English Racing News.

On the first day of the first October meeting at Newmarket, Lord Cathorpe's 2-year-old filly Seabreeze, by Isonomy, out of St. Marguerite, won the Buckenham Stakes, carrying 120 pounds, in less than 30 minutes after she started for and won the Boscawen Stakes, carrying 120 pounds. For the first she started at 10 to 1 on, and for the latter at 100 to 30 on. The two stakes were worth £1700, and both were run over the T.Y.C., 5 furlongs, 140 yards. Seabreeze also won the Triennial Produce Stakes for 2-year-olds, run over the same course on the third day, when she carried 131 pounds, when she beat Gen. Pearson's Anarch at 134 pounds by half a length.

The famous jockey, George Fordham, was reported seriously ill at Brighton on Oct. 1, with consumption. Among the old timers Fordham is considered the best jockey that wore silk in England. One of his first prominent wins was the Cesarewitch Handicap in 1857, when he rode the American-bred mare Prioress for Mr. Ten Broeck, she winning at 93 pounds after a dead heat with the 3-year-olds El Hakim, carrying the same weight, Queen Bess, carrying 66 pounds. There were 34 starters that year.

The Duchess of Montrose's horses were very successful at the first October meeting. On the first day Oberon won the Triennial Produce Stakes, on the second A Life's Mistake won the Granby Plate, and Timothy the Triennial Produce Stakes, on the third day Evridspord walked over for the Zetland Stakes, and on the fourth day Timothy won the Newmarket St. Leger.

For the Cambridgeshire Handicap to be run at the Newmarket-Houghton meeting on Tuesday, Oct. 25, at a mile and 240 yards, the betting on Saturday was as follows:

	Lb.
10 to 1 against Duchess of Montrose's Cherry Ripe, 3	79
100 to 8 against Mr. Childwick's Harpenden, 4	120
100 to 6 against Lord Rodney's Humewood, 3	103
20 to 1 against Duke of Westminster's St. Mirin, 4	124
1000 to 30 against Duke of Beaufort's Reve d'Or, 3	107

Gossip of the Turf.

The present is the last week of the legal racing season in New York State.

The lessee of the North Hudson Driving Park announces that racing will begin at the Guttenburg, N.J., track on Tuesday, Oct. 18, and continue on Thursdays and Saturdays as long as the weather will permit.

The attention of the admirers of trotting will be turned this week to the meeting of the Kentucky Horse-Breeders' Association at Lexington. It is an important event for breeders, owing to the number of stakes to be trotted by yearlings, 2, 3 and 4-year-olds.

On Saturday the match for $10,000 between Jay-Eye-See and Patron will be trotted at Washington Park, Chicago. Both horses are said to be in fine condition and a great race is expected. There will also be a race for $1000 by the 2.24 class.

A frequent complaint in England during the present year has been against the foul riding of some of the middle-weights. There has been considerable riding done in the United States that came very near being foul riding. In England, however, the Stewards of the Jockey Club publish the following warning in The Racing Calendar of Sept. 29: "The attention of the stewards of the Jockey Club having been directed to the practice adopted by many jockeys of crowding in upon and crossing in front of other horses, when less than two clear lengths ahead, especially during the earlier portions of races, the stewards give notice that rule 32, paragraphs 1 and 2, will be literally and strictly enforced from the start to the finish of every race, whether the result has been affected or not, and the license of any offending jockey will be immediately withdrawn." The rules of the American Jockey Club (rule 45) are not quite so particular as to the distance there must be between horses when one may cross another, but they fully provide against the crossing, jostling and careless riding which has been seen of late at several of the principal tracks in America.

Baseball Yesterday.

At St. Louis (World's championship, second game):

		R. H. E.
Detroit	0 2 2 0 0 0 1 0 0	5 11 2
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0	3 10 6

Batteries: Conway and Bennett, Foutz and Boyle.

At Washington (exhibition):

Mets	0 0 0 0 0 2	2 4 6
Washington	4 2 0 2 0 2	10 12 1

Batteries: Lynch and Kingslow, Gilmore and Mack.

At Cincinnati (exhibition):

		R. H. E.
Chicago	0 1 0 0 0 0	1 1 5
Cincinnati	7 0 3 2 0 0	12 18 3

Batteries: Baldwin and Daly, Smith and Baldwin.

At Indianapolis:

		R. H. E.
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 4 3
Indianapolis	1 1 1 2 7 0 0 0	12 7 0

Batteries: Crowell and Snyder, Boyle and Myers.

Baltimore-Brooklyn game postponed; rain.

Dust from the Diamond.

Hamilton wants a manager for next season.

Toronto has paid over $200 in fines imposed upon its players by umpires this season.

The Hamilton correspondent of The Sporting Life declares that Wright and Knight are Slattery's equal, and Mansell his superior. "Pete" is entitled to his opinion, but his estimate of the playing ability of the Hams' outfield is placed a little too high when they are compared to Slattery.

The World's contention that the "official" averages published by the Syracuse papers were unreliable is shown to have been well founded. Secretary White's revised figures and the Syracuse averages bear no resemblance.

The Torontos are to be presented with diamond pins by their admirers.

A correspondent of The Sporting Life declares that the Torontos' success is due alone to Cushman's management; that the team was a hard one to manage, etc. Whilst Cushman is entitled to great credit for the team's work, the statement that he had an unruly and not easily controlled team is an unblushing falsehood. No one has had an easier task than the Toronto manager, who, in selecting players, secured sober, reliable players. The absence of lushers on the team this season is the secret of its success.

London is to have a club next season, with a capital of $5000.

It looks as if Rochester has bidden farewell to the national game.

It is rumored that the Toronto Association proposes to increase its capital to $15,000.

Pitcher Jones of the Hams, who was spoken of in connection with the mayoralty of the Ambitious City during the past season, has, it is said, decided to play first base hereafter. His effectiveness in the box was impaired by his wildness.

Mr. F. H. Brunell, the Cleveland club's agent, is again in Toronto. He is, of course, after some of the Toronto players, and The World believes that he has been successful in his mission. The present international contingent of the Cleveland club, who were secured by Mr. Brunell, are capable of holding their own even in the Association, and he is anxious, therefore, to secure several more. Judging from appearances, Faatz will likely look after first base for the Clevelands, and other members of the Toronto team will also be playing for the "Association baby" in 1888.

The Toronto-Hamilton Football Match.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Rugby Football Association was held last night in the Rossin House, to decide whether Toronto has a right to the goal they claimed in Saturday's match. The committee consisted of Wm. Hendrie, jr., Hamilton, President; G. A. Griffin, Ottawa; J. W. G. Watson, Hamilton; and T. Dockray and A. Vankoughnet, Toronto. After examining the referee (Mr. Stinson) and Mr. Collins and Mr. Guthrie, the two umpires, the committee decided that the match is to be played again to-morrow afternoon in this city, Hamilton to be allowed the gate receipts less expenses.

The Enright-Wise Race Again Postponed.

The Enright-Wise race was again postponed yesterday owing to the unfavorable condition of the course at Burlington Beach. Referee Wilson went over the course at 2 and again at 5 o'clock and then ordered a postponement till to-morrow afternoon, when he will start the men upon the arrival of the Toronto train if the water is suitable. Mr. Joseph Rogers, Enright's backer, proposed that a course be staked off on the bay under the shelter of the hills, but the Wise party were unwilling to row upon other than the originally selected course. Mr. Rogers has made arrangements to receive information as to the condition of the water at 10 o'clock to-morrow, and for the benefit of those who propose making the journey the information will be bulletined upon receipt in The World's King-street office.

OMINOUS, IF TRUE.

The Irish Land League to be Organized Into a K. of L. District.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—The Chronicle-Telegraph stated this afternoon that it has information that on last Wednesday night, after Michael Davitt addressed the Knights of Labor convention at Minneapolis, a secret meeting of the leading officials was held. Mr. Davitt was made a member of the order and a Knight of Labor organizer, it being proposed to have him organize the members of the Irish Land League into a special district of the Knights of Labor. Much opposition is expected to this project from English and Scotch knights, and it has been kept a profound secret by the leaders up to this time.

MISS EMMA WEPT.

Chattanooga Presents Her With a Testimonial in Solid Silver.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 11.—During the presentation of Il Trovatore by the Emma Abbott Company at the Opera House last night, Emma Abbott, in the name of a large number of the best citizens of Chattanooga, was presented with a magnificent solid silver yacht as a testimonial of Chattanooga's appreciation of her courageous and well-expressed defense of her profession against the bitter denunciation of a minister at one of the leading churches in Nashville on Sunday. The applause that followed the presentation was something never before witnessed here. Miss Abbott, with faltering voice and tears streaming from her eyes, made an appropriate reply.

THE HOME MISSION BOARD.

A Batch of Business Transacted by the Executive Committee Yesterday.

The Executive Committee of the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in St. Andrew's Church and continued in session till midnight. These members were present: Rev. Dr. Cochrane of Brantford, Rev. Robt. Campbell of Renfrew, Rev. John Lane of Dundas, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell of Toronto, Rev. R. H. Warder of Montreal, Rev. Robt. Moodie of Stayner, Rev. James Robertson of Winnipeg, Rev. John Somerville of Owen Sound, Rev. P. F. McLeod of Toronto and George Rutherford of Hamilton. Mission claims to the amount of $20,200 for the half year ending Sept. 1, 1887, were passed, as well as claims amounting to $13,685 for augmented congregations. A large number of new applications for the year ensuing were considered and were granted, conditional upon the state of the funds next April.

A large number of ministers were appointed to the various fields in the Dominion, embracing the following: Robt. Thompson of Montreal, Rev. David Miller, N. McKay, R. Drinnen and George Evans to the Presbytery of Barrie, John Jarvie to St. Joseph's Island, H. A. Charlton to Spanish River, George Marsh to the Algoma Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Rev. J. M. Wilson and Rev. J. K. Welsh, both recently from Scotland, to Manitoba. The appointment of an ordained missionary to Comax, B.C., was remitted to a committee. This congregation has heretofore been connected with the Established Church of Scotland, but has recently been transferred to the church in Canada. The convener reported that the wealthy congregation of St. Andrew's in Victoria, B.C., also heretofore connected with the Church of Scotland, had asked to be transferred to the church in Canada.

Rev. James Cormack of Lachine, appointed last summer to British Columbia, is now settled in Richmond; at Chilliwhack, in that province, Rev. J. C. Patterson is now settled. The congregation is building a church and manse costing $3000. At Kamloops, where Rev. J. Chisholm is stationed, a new church is being erected at a cost of $5000. The growth of the Canada Presbyterian Church in British Columbia was shown at a recent meeting of the Presbytery in Vancouver, when eleven ministers and a number of representative elders were present.

A notice of motion was given by Rev. D. J. Macdonnell recommending the General Assembly to authorize the payment of reduced grants for the augmentation fund in the Western section. It was resolved that, taking into consideration the bountiful harvest in Manitoba, the committee urge the presbyteries in that synod to put forth earnest efforts to reduce their claims, in view especially of the fact that the amount required both for augmentation and home missions is largely in excess of the actual receipts of last year. The committee allogated among the several presbyteries of the church the amount required this year for augmentation, and remitted to a committee to allogate the amount required for home missions among the presbyteries of the church.

Music and the Drama.

The Philharmonic chorus is steadily increasing, and they had a fine rehearsal last evening. As Mr. Torrington will be at the production of the "Golden Legend" in Buffalo next Tuesday evening, the next rehearsal will be on Thursday instead of Tuesday.

The sale of seats for Robert B. Mantell, who appears at the Grand Opera House to-morrow, Friday and Saturday, begins at the box office this morning at 10 a.m. Mr. Mantell stars in the society drama "Monbars," from the pen of D'Ennery, author of "The Two Orphans."

At the Toronto Opera House this afternoon and evening Mr. Edmund Collier's company will present "Damon and Pythias."

The marvelous automaton on exhibition in Shaftesbury Hall drew large crowds yesterday. As a piece of mechanism it is certainly very ingenious and wonderful. Its like has never been before seen in Canada. Being one of the principal features of Toronto's great fair it will no doubt be well and favorably remembered. It will be on exhibition for a short time only, and can be seen daily from 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 p.m. Admission 10 cents.

The ladies and children out for their regular Saturday matinee should not forget that the "Battle of Sedan" keeps open house all day.

The Sad Side of City Life.

George Macdonald, a builder living in Howland-avenue, admitted to Magistrate Denison yesterday while the Police Court was sitting, that he had assaulted John Sproule, a plasterer who lived with him. Sproule, with a bandaged head, and Macdonald's 18-year-old daughter, also came into court. The father said he had assaulted Sproule because he had betrayed his daughter, the girl who was with him. He was willing to be tried for the offence. The Magistrate listened attentively to the story and told the apparently broken-hearted father to go home on his own bail. The three then withdrew from court.

Distillers Meet by Chance.

Distillers H. Corby of Belleville, John Walker of Walkerville, J. P. Wiser and Albert Whitney of Prescott, met by chance in the Queen's yesterday afternoon and thereupon proceeded to discuss matters pertaining to their business.

His Excellency Will Ducking Go.

The Governor-General will go to Long Point (Lake Erie) in a day or two to engage in the pleasant October pastime of duck-shooting.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The book sale at Andrews' auction rooms will be continued this evening at 7.30 sharp.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Prohibition Club will be held in Richmond Hall at 8 o'clock this evening.

The hot whisky season set in last night. At midnight at Police Headquarters fourteen victims of the steaming stuff found quarters.

The fight reported to have taken place in front of the Bay Horse Hotel Monday evening did not occur there, but up near Queen-street.

Several Grand Trunk Railway officials who arrived from Montreal yesterday are investigating the recent collision of the Hamilton passenger train and a freight at Strachan-avenue.

At 7.30 last evening Ben Pearson, 24, and Gilbert Robinson, 23, fought desperately at Queen and Clare-streets. They had previously fought in their boarding-house. Policeman Redford came along and took them in charge.

Theodore Wismer of 31 Mission-avenue, employed at Macdonald's tin works, River and Gerrard streets, yesterday had two of the fingers of his right hand so badly mangled in a machine that they were amputated at the Hospital.

It was stated by mistake in yesterday morning's paper that Mr. F. W. Maclean was a candidate for the vice-presidency of the Osgoode Legal and Literary Society. Mr. Maclean declined to stand this year on the ground that he has been officially connected with the society for the past two years.

A special meeting of the Separate School Board was called for last evening to consider the report of the Sites and Buildings Committee, but a quorum was not forthcoming. Vicar-General Laurent, Father McCann, Father O'Reilly, Dr. Cassidy, W. Petley, C. Burns, Wm. Burns, and Messrs. Hennesey, Herbert, Curran and Mulligan were the members present.

At a meeting of the Photographic section of the Canadian Institute last night it was decided to hold an exhibition similar to previous efforts on Dec. 7 and 8. A committee was appointed to draft a petition for presentation to the Dominion Government with a view of having the present alleged excessive duty on dry plates reduced.

The Church of the Ascension Temperance Society branch of the C.E.T.S. held its annual meeting in the school house last evening, and elected these officers: President, Rev. H. G. Baldwin; Vice-Presidents, Rev. R. A. Bilkey and H. E. Dixon; Hon. Secretary, G. E. Warburton; Assistant Secretary, S. Johnson; Treasurer, G. Scrimes. Committee—Mrs. H. G. Baldwin, Mrs. H. C. Dixon, Mrs. Brooks, Miss Thomas, Miss L. Thomas, Miss Dell, Miss McKnight, Miss Mann, R. E. Bickerstaff, E. T. Craig, W. Stuart, T. Scott, Mr. McGuinnes and W. Chappel.

Across the Fields.

Dayton Burdick.

Across the fields, across the fields,
This bright October morn I pass.
The spiders' webs, like silver shields,
Are hung upon the dripping grass;
Like mummies stand the mulleins sere,
The sumach fires are flaming up,
And like a star of gold gleams here
And there a late, lone buttercup.

Across the fields, across the fields,
I catch kaleidoscopic views;
His wand again King Midas wields,
And elm tops turn to golden hues;
The glory of the autumn wood
The sunset has a rival in;
The emeralds are dipped in blood,
And revelries of death begin.

Across the fields, across the fields,
The breath of distant snowflakes comes;
To it the grape his sweetness yields;
A wailing song the wild bee hums,
And boys and girls with cheeks of tan,
The frosted leaves go tripping thro',
The groves upon the hills to scan
For treasures each year brings anew.

WORKING FOR A NOBLE END

THE ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE W.C.T.U. AT NAPANEE.

The Reports Bearing Upon the Condition, Work and Prospects of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Show it to be in a Flourishing State.

NAPANEE, Oct. 11.—The tenth annual convention of the Provincial Woman's Christian Temperance Union opened in the Methodist Church here yesterday morning at 10.30, the President, Mrs. Chisholm, in the chair.

After the opening devotional exercises the Executive Committee presented the report of their morning deliberation, showing that a large amount of private business had been transacted. A form of constitution for the District Union, Toronto, had been discussed and referred to a sub-committee.

The president then introduced to the convention Rev. Mr. Baker, Mr. Emslie, pastor of the church; Mr. Perry, fraternal delegate from Winnipeg; Miss Phelps, St. Catharines; Miss Frane, St. Thomas; and Mrs. Teefer, Toronto, as W.C.T.U. lecturers, who all spoke a few words appropriate to the occasion.

The corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wiley, read several letters of greeting from the Provincial Unions of Manitoba, Quebec and New Brunswick.

It was decided to send a letter of condolence to Mrs. J. B. Finch, who has just suffered the loss of her husband, the Right Worthy Grand Chief Templar of the World, and an honorary member of the National W.C.T.U.

The afternoon session was called to order by Mrs. Chisholm at 2.30. After the report of the recording secretary the president's address was read. Though long, it was listened to with breathless attention, and was full of information and deep thought. Its suggestions for work were: First, revision of the constitution for local, county and provincial unions; second, preparation of an annual leaflet, in which the object and aims of the Provincial Union are plainly noted and the duties of general superintendents carefully explained; third, to establish an organization and lecture bureau to consist of Canadian W.C.T.U. ladies; fourth, the employment of a missionary to lumber camps; fifth, a department to be created for Sabbath observances; sixth, to appoint a superintendent of Sunday school work; seventh, to establish a department for the promotion of social purity and appoint a superintendent of the same; eighth, to request a day of prayer for the union in the week of prayer; ninth, more thorough organization in the franchise department; tenth, to appoint delegates to the Dominion W. C. T. U. Convention; eleventh, to appoint a representative of the W. C. T. U. to present the world's petition to all woman's missionary general boards; twelfth, steps to be taken towards securing a building fund in anticipation of provincial headquarters.

It was decided to print 400 copies of the address for circulation among the members in Ontario.

Mrs. Yeomans spoke on the duty of women, legally qualified, to the vote at school elections and even to sit on trustee boards.

The report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wiley, showed what a large amount of work had been accomplished. Through at least 151 Unions, with a membership of over 5000, and 96 Bands of Hope, representing 13,500 children, 600,000 pages of temperance literature had been distributed. Three hundred churches in the province are using unfermented wine at the communion. There are forty-four newspapers whose columns are ever open to reports of W.C.T.U. work. In all departments of work, Toronto and the County of York led the van.

The following address to the Queen, beautifully illuminated, was endorsed by the convention:

To Her Most Gracious Majesty, our beloved Queen Victoria.

The 5000 women of the Ontario Woman's Christian Temperance Union send greetings. We lift our hearts and voices in songs of praise and thankfulness to the King of Kings for His great goodness to Britain in sparing your Majesty's life to complete the jubilee year of a reign, which, in all the elements that combine to make an era memorable, is without a parallel in human history.

In the marvellous progress of the British Empire during this happy period the Dominion of Canada has largely shared. The wilderness and solitary places of half a continent have been made to rejoice and blossom as the rose, while the nation's growth in morality and intelligence has kept pace with its material advancement.

Among the many causes of gratitude to Divine Providence for the moral and material progress of the Empire during Your Majesty's illustrious reign, we rejoice to recognize the rapid growth of the great cause which we are united to advocate, and to assure Your Majesty that in this fair Province of Ontario we have ground for the bright hope of a certain and perhaps not distant victory over that mighty evil which has done and is doing more than aught else to retard the high destiny of the British race.

For this purpose we are banded in this union, forming a link in that grand chain which encircles the world, an army of women whose badge is the white ribbon of loyalty and purity and whose watchword is "God and Home and Native Land."

In conclusion we commend Your Majesty to the tender love and watchful care of the Almighty Ruler of the universe, the dear Father in Heaven, who has been Your Majesty's comfort in sorrow and bereavement, and pray that He may continue to be Your Majesty's guide through the bright, calm sunset of Your Majesty's glorious reign into that purer, brighter kingdom where the perishable crown of earthly splendor shall be replaced by that crown of "glory which fadeth not away."

Encouraging reports from county superintendents were then read and still York showed itself the banner county. The convention was then invited by the ladies of Napanee to tea in the lecture room of the church.

At the evening meeting the doors were thrown open to the public and the church was filled to the doors.

Mrs. James of Napanee read an address of welcome to the members of the convention, to which Mrs. Teefer of Toronto replied, and Mrs. Yeomans responded to an address from the superintendent of the Good Templars of Napanee.

Mrs. Chisholm was agreeably surprised by an address to herself as President of the Provincial Union, offered her by Mrs. Symington on behalf of the Napanee Union.

Miss Phelps of St. Catharines then delivered her justly celebrated lecture on "The Modern Sphinx."

Mrs. Yeomans then gave a short but very impressive talk on temperance work and the duty of those present.

THE HAWARDEN CONFERENCE.

Disestablishment in Wales the Liberals' Next Move.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—At the Liberal conference at Hawarden to-day it was decided to accede to the demands of the Welsh Liberals and make the disestablishment of the church in Wales a plank of the platform to be presented at the coming Liberal Federation Congress. It was also decided that there should be no further development of the Home Rule policy and nothing would be added to or withdrawn from that policy.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Frank James is reported to be dying at Dallas, Tex.

Thomas C. Manning, United States Minister to Mexico, died yesterday morning.

The Bryn Mawr hotel, a summer resort at Bryn Mawr, Pa., was burned yesterday morning. All the occupants escaped.

There are indications of a big fight between the Knights of Labor and the Amalgamated Association for supremacy in the iron and steel mills of Pittsburg.

Richard Moore and wife while moving at 510 State-street, Chicago, Monday night knocked over a lamp, firing the building. Both were suffocated.

President Harris of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, yesterday informed a committee of miners that the Lehigh Company would not grant the men the increase in wages which they demand. The prospect is that the strike will not be settled this year.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—BOUSTEAD—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, Linstock House, Jarvis-street, by the Rev. E. A. Stafford, M.A., B.D., Metropolitan Church, Alfred Russell Clarke, senior partner of the firm of A. R. Clarke & Co., to May Louisa, daughter of Alderman Boustead, Toronto.

DEATHS.

HUNTER—Died, at his late residence, No. 96 Elm-street, on Monday, Oct. 10, Alexander Hunter, aged 87.

Funeral Wednesday 3 p.m. to Mount Pleasant. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. 21