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The Toronto World.

DRAFTS ON RUSSIA
" " FRANCE,
" " GERMANY
AND ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
G. S. SZOWSKI, Jr., General Agent, Dominion Royal Mail Line, Stock and Exchange Broker, 24 King-street east, Toronto.

TENTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING JULY 26, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT

DEBATING ROYAL GRANTS.

THE REPORT PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Labouchere Makes a Characteristic Onslaught—Mr. Gladstone Supports the Committee—The War Cloud Refuses to be Dispersed—The G.O.M.'s Golden Wedding Day.

LONDON, July 25.—The report of the Parliamentary Committee on Royal Grants was called up in the House of Commons this afternoon. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, was questioned as to the amount of the Queen's savings. He declined to answer the question and moved that the report of the committee be adopted. He contended that the principles on which the Government was acting had been determined by the compact between the Crown and the people. It was not the duty of the sovereign to provide for the members of the Royal Family. No minister of the Crown during the Queen's reign had ever ventured such a suggestion. When the settlement was made upon the Prince of Wales it was never contemplated that the Prince would be called upon to provide for his family out of his income. The Government could not believe that any important section of the people grudged Royalty the moderate provision necessary to maintain its dignity. If they examined the systems of other civilized countries they would find that the English system was the most economical, giving invaluable stability while obtaining the respect of all English-speaking people.

Mr. Labouchere moved the adoption of his substitute for the committee's report, declaring that the sums given the Royal Family are already amply sufficient and that if further supplies are needed they ought to be provided through retrenchment in the expenses of the Royal household and not by fresh demands upon the taxpayers. He ridiculed Mr. Smith's assertion of economy in the English system, calling attention to the fact that while the President of the United States receives only $50,000 annually the Queen and her family receive $3,500,000. He said the time had come to deal finally with grants to Royalty. The supporters of the amendment were determined to oppose further grants to junior members of the Royal Family. He denied that the Queen had any sort of title to the Crown lands. If there was talk about a bargain his advice to the Crown would be: "Take the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall altogether and maintain your family and households."

Lord Randolph Churchill: "We should make the worst of the bargain."

Mr. Labouchere: "No. The bargain would be a good one."

Labby Waxes Sarcastic.

Continuing, Mr. Labouchere said that the Government admitted the large savings of the Queen from the civil list. Doubtless these savings were well invested. Even if the Queen had given various sums to her children, enough was left to provide for the others. The extreme limit of the nation's grants ought to be the children of the sovereign. It was impossible for the country to submit to the burden of an indefinite number of grandchildren. He did not complain of Mr. Gladstone's supporting the grants. The Liberals understood Mr. Gladstone's peculiar and exceptional position and were not surprised at his action. Mr. Labouchere proceeded to explain how a reduction of the Queen's household would produce the sum necessary to provide for junior Royalties. If the useless offices of Lord Chamberlain, Lord Steward, Master of the Horse, Master of the Buckhounds, eight Lords-in-Waiting, eight Grooms-in-Waiting, four equerries and a number of others were abolished an ample sum would be left for the purpose mentioned. There were gentlemen who would be glad to do what work these offices entailed for nothing—Mr. Chamberlain, for instance. [Laughter.] He trusted that the House, having regard for the growing sense of the people that these grants ought not to be tolerated, would support the amendment.

Samuel Stovey, Radical member for Sunderland, seconded the amendment.

Mr. Gladstone briefly said he was averse to all measures of economy that impaired the dignity and splendor of the Crown. Therefore he supported the Government. He rejoiced that an occasion was given him to testify in his old age that he did not forget the services he had borne for many years in connection with his office as representative of the Crown.

Balfour Attacks Gladstone.

LONDON, July 25.—Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, addressed a mass meeting at Salisbury to-day. He assailed the Radicals for their opposition to the Royal grants and said he had watched the controversy with a feeling of disgust. Referring to the new Tenants' Defence League he said the law would be found equal to coping with the league if it interfered with the law. He declared that Mr. Gladstone's speeches were the real origin of "Parnellism and Crime."

Gladstone's Golden Wedding Day.

LONDON, July 25.—This was the golden wedding day of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. The Queen telegraphed a congratulatory message to the distinguished couple, and the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family sent letters to them. The Prince of Wales also sent a gold inkstand to Mr. Gladstone. A number of Liberal ladies presented a portrait of Mr. Gladstone with his grandson. The portrait was painted by Millais. A large number of other presents were received. Mr. Gladstone rose early and attended morning service. The family took breakfast together at the James-street residence of Mr. Gladstone. There was an immense number of callers during the day. Among those who called were John Morley, Sir William-Vernon-Harcourt and the Earl of Aberdeen and other Liberal peers.

The Evidence All In.

LONDON, July 25.—Mr. Hardcastle, an accountant, stated before the Parnell Commission to-day that the books of the Land League which had been produced before the commission covered the whole period of the League's existence. He could not say that £75,000 which was unaccounted for, owing to the absence of the books of the Ladies' League, had been misappropriated.

Mr. Soames, in reply to a question by Mr. Sexton, said he could not tell with £10,000 the amount The Times had paid witnesses. The sum, however, was not very large. This concluded the taking of evidence.

Mr. Sexton, replying to a question by Justice Hannen, stated that he could not sum up the case in behalf of the Parnellites until he had consulted with his colleagues. Sir Henry James, of counsel for The Times, stated that he was not in a position yet to reply to the whole case. Justice Hannen informed Mr. Dixon that further evidence would be called if the commissioners considered it necessary, but the reasons therefor must be exceptional. The court then

Condon and John O'Connor, M.P.s, who while serving sentences in Ireland for offences under the Crimes Act were brought to London to testify before the commission, shall complete the remainder of their term in a London prison.

The Standard Apologizes.

LONDON, July 25.—The Standard has consented to apologize and pay £100 damages for asserting that Father Coveney of Tunmanway, Ireland, publicly appealed to God to strengthen the hand of the man who killed Inspector Martin at Gwedore.

The Salt Trust.

LONDON, July 25.—The subscriptions to the North American Salt Company closed here yesterday. The shareholders, which means the English Salt Union, subscribed £663,000, and the public £510,000. The prospectus simply sets forth one point—that of revenue: "It is believed with improved methods the average net profit of 4 cents a bushel can be relied on." Such a profit on 10,000,000 barrels would give £400,000 on £3,000,000 of capital, the prospectus states.

SYRACUSE, July 25.—Upwards of half a million dollars has been subscribed here to the North American Salt Association, mostly by Onondaga salt manufacturers, on condition of admission to the association.

Where the Apples Go.

LONDON, July 25.—Liverpool bought 700,000 barrels of American apples and London 350,000 barrels during the season recently ended. The importation of American apples by the United Kingdom is on a rapid increase.

THE WAR CLOUD.

It Still Declines to Become Dispersed by the Sun of Peace.

LONDON, July 25.—An undercurrent of uneasiness continues to pervade the continent, notwithstanding strenuous efforts to smooth matters over. Servia still remains the object on which eyes are fixedly gazing. The powers that be never know what Servia will do next. To-day agents of the Sultan in Belgrade report to the Turkish government that Russia, as well as France, has prepared to furnish war material to the Servians on long credit. Neither Carnot's government nor the Czar will make demand for payment, according to the Turkish agents, and Servia can purchase weapons, ammunition, etc., without fearing any pressure whatever.

Von Vollmar, the German socialist leader, in a recent interview expressed a decided opinion that the triumph of Boulanger would mean a new disturbing feature to Europe. The General's name, Von Vollmar thought, would be an excellent platform cry for another military vote, and although no war might follow, the ill-feeling between France and Germany could only be increased by the success of Boulangism.

Ex-King Milan's Return.

BELGRADE, July 25.—Ex-King Milan, in an address yesterday, disavowed any intention of interfering with the existing regime. The ex-King arrived here to-day. He was met at the station by his son, King Alexander, the Regents, the members of the Servian Cabinet and the foreign representatives.

Rioting Strikers Punished.

BERLIN, July 25.—The trial of the strikers arrested at Breslau has resulted in the conviction of thirty-two. Henkel, the ringleader, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and to be deprived of civil rights for seven years. Nine of the strikers were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from eighteen months to five years at hard labor, and twenty-two were sentenced to imprisonment from a year to four years without hard labor.

KINGSTON'S LATEST SENSATION.

A Son of the United States Consul Arrested on a Charge of Burglary.

KINGSTON, July 25.—There has been no dearth of sensations in this city of late, and the latest—the arrest to-day of Marshal C. Twitchell, a son of the United States Consul, on a charge of burglary—is by no means the least. Last night a masked burglar entered the residence of Mrs. William Martin, a widow living in Wellington-street. He first tied the servant girl in the basement, and then proceeding upstairs met Mrs. Martin, who had been awakened by the noise and was on her way down stairs. The robber threatened her life if she made any outcry, but Mrs. Martin screamed. The burglar fired a shot, and afterwards beat Mrs. Martin over the head with his revolver, but becoming alarmed he decamped without any plunder, leaving his cap and dark lantern behind him.

The cap gave the police a clue which led to Twitchell's arrest. The statements made by young Twitchell after his arrest were of a most startling character. He admitted that he was the burglar. He was in a dazed state when arrested. His story is that he went home yesterday suffering from a severe headache. He went to bed and remained sleeping until 11 o'clock. Then he arose. This has been substantiated by others in the house. The next thing that he remembered was the firing of a revolver. This was in Mrs. Martin's house. He had no remembrance of entering the place, had never been in the house and knew none of the inmates. After firing the shot he remembers fleeing homeward. He says he never was addicted to drinking, smoking or using any narcotics. He is unable to explain his conduct at all. After the outcries of Mrs. Martin had aroused the neighbors, the young man was among those who assembled and he aided in searching for the burglar. He remembers fleeing from the house and also returning to it.

Twitchell is a fine looking young fellow and a student of Queen's College. He passed through the city public schools and Collegiate Institute, proving an apt and clever scholar. He was never known to do a dishonorable act. He is possessed of a very venturesome spirit. For gentlemanly bearing no young man in the city could excel him. It is thought that he was insane or that his exploit is the result of excessive novel reading.

Gladstone's Golden Wedding.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will be celebrated at Hawarden to-day. Apropos of this event we might as well remark before the idea gets cold and stiff that if the Canadian people had sent a wedding present of half-a-dozen of quinn's shirts to the Grand Old Man he would forever have held Canada in grateful remembrance.

To let—small offices suitable for commission agents, etc. Storage if required. Frederic Nicholls, Permanent Exhibition.

Fatal Accident at Kingsville.

KINGSVILLE, July 25.—At 4 p. m. to-day the governor on the electric light machinery at the Mettawas Hotel flew off, striking William Layman in the face, killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and four children unprovided for.

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

Holiday Trip.

Before starting for a railway or ocean trip for the summer the traveler will find it important to obtain an accident policy from the Travelers'

ON THE OLD BATTLEFIELD.

CELEBRATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF LUNDY'S LANE.

Thousands Join in the Demonstration—Patriotic Speeches by Sir A. Caron, Adam Brown, M.P., Dr. Ferguson, M.P., and Others—How the Victory was Won.

DRUMMONDVILLE, July 25.—The celebration to-day of the 75th anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane under the auspices of Lundy's Lane Historical Society was a success in every particular. The streets of the village were gay with bunting, amongst the many flags being two or three Stars and Stripes. The graves of the fallen heroes and of Laura Secord were covered with flowers and above them floated the Union Jack.

Long before 2 o'clock thousands had assembled in and about the battle ground.

The U. E. Loyalists were present by the score. The appearance of Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, accompanied by Dr. John Ferguson, M. P., and Hon. Adam Brown, M.P., was a signal for three rousing cheers.

Upon the platform were President Rev. George A. Bull, Vice-President John A. Orchard, Secretary Wilson, Sir A. P. Caron, Dr. John Ferguson, M. P., Hon. Adam Brown, M.P., Dr. Canniff, Archibald Scarlet, Joseph Briney, J. S. Briney, A. McLean Howard of Toronto, a delegation of Wentworth Pioneers and others.

Dr. Ferguson, M.P., was in the chair and opened the proceedings with a brief address upon the events of the day that had gathered the immense assemblage together, after which he introduced the speaker of the day, Sir A. P. Caron.

Sir Adolphe's Speech.

Sir Adolphe said that although of French descent he was a Canadian and loved the old British flag that those who were sleeping here defended 75 years ago to-day. That same Canadian flag floated over the Citadel at Quebec and the French descendants of that province like himself knew no other flag but that one. He was proud he was a Canadian. He knew no Scotch, Irish, English or French—it was Canada first and last with him. He spoke of the history of the past and said we should instil it into the hearts of our young men. Sir Adolphe concluded with a tribute to Canada's citizen soldiery.

The Resolutions.

Mr. Adam Brown, M.P., followed with an address, after which he offered a resolution endorsing the society's efforts towards the erection of a suitable monument and favoring the undertaking of the work by the Dominion Government. Dr. Canniff of Toronto seconded the motion, which was adopted with great enthusiasm.

President George H. Mills of the Wentworth Pioneers moved and William Kirby of Niagara seconded a resolution favoring the especial study of Canadian history in the schools, which was also unanimously adopted.

Patriotic speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Fessenden, Rev. Canon Bull and others. A vote of thanks tendered to Sir Adolphe Caron brought him to his feet again. He promised to do all in his power to induce the Government to erect some kind of a monument to perpetuate the memory of those who fell on this historic spot.

How the Battle Was Fought.

General Drummond was at Kingston when he heard of the invasion, and gathering a force he set out for Niagara, which he reached on July 25, and at the head of 800 men hurried forward to a junction with Major-General Riall. In the meantime the American General Brown had moved out of Chippawa on the British position at Lundy's Lane in order to draw Riall, but the latter, unwilling to face the superior American force, ordered a retreat to Queenston just as General Drummond marched up. This was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He countermanded the order to retreat, and formed the order of battle, posting his guns on the crest of an acclivity in Lundy's Lane.

Before him lay 5000 well drilled and well officered Americans, to whom he opposed 1600 men, part of them militia. It had been a hot day and his men were none the better for their march from Niagara, but at 6 o'clock, when the battle opened every man resolutely faced the foe. The battery posted on the hill played with deadly effect upon the American forces, and though the infantry made desperate efforts to carry the position, twice bayoneting the gunners at the breech, they were driven back, and manned by fresh hands the battery continued the carnage. Cannon were pushed forward by the invaders until the batteries fought almost muzzle to muzzle, but for six dreadful hours the British guns never ceased to present a flaming barrier to the well nigh exhausted foe.

The shadows of night did not bring cessation, for moonlight came to light the way to further slaughter. About 9 o'clock 1200 of Riall's men who had been in the van when he ordered the retreat reappeared on the scene, fresh and eager for the fray. The Americans called up all their reserve to meet this new element, and the gleam of the cannon and rifle fire half dispelled the shadows of the night. Furiously the battle raged, the line of fire marking the position of the forces, neither of which would hazard a charge in the darkness.

At midnight seventeen hundred men lay dead or wounded on the field, when the British noticed that the opposing fire wavered and finally ceased altogether and then came word that the Americans had abandoned the field and were in full retreat, leaving 930 dead behind them and 300 prisoners in British hands. The loss on the other side was 770 killed, making it the most sanguinary battle of the war. The Americans threw their baggage into the Niagara and retreated rapidly to Fort Erie, where they entrenched themselves, being finally driven out, though the British lost many lives in doing it.

MILLERS OF FIVE COUNTIES.

A Local Organization Formed at Brantford—Election of Officers.

BRANTFORD, July 25.—A meeting of the millers of Oxford, Norfolk, Brant, Haldiman and Waterloo was held here to-day. A millers' local organization was formed. These officers were elected: W. Partloo, Ingersoll, president; W. Snider, Waterloo, vice-president; C. B. Watts, secretary-treasurer. Executive committee—Charles Whitelaw, Paris; D. Goldie, Ayr; G. H. Harper, Norwich; W. Brown, Simcoe; R. Shirrs, Caledonia.

Mr. D. Plewes delivered an address on the evils under which the millers labor and the possible remedies, the objects of the Dominion Millers' Association and the benefits to be derived therefrom. The next meeting will be held at Woodstock on Aug. 15.

"Summit House," Port Cockburn, situate on Lake Joseph, the largest and best appointed hotel in Muskoka—800 feet above Lake Ontario; greatly enlarged and improved; accommodation for 200 guests; excellent fishing, boating and bathing, terms moderate—send for circular. H. Fraser & Sons, props. 246

COLLEGE DEGREES FOR CASH.

A Diploma Mill in Which All Comers Can Be Made B.A.s, A.M.s or LL.D.s

CHICAGO, July 25.—There is a new and seemingly thriving industry of which Chicago can now boast. It is the manufacture and sale of all sorts of college degrees. For a sum ranging from $15 to $35 any one can now have himself transformed into an A.B., a B.S., a B.L., a B.Ph., an A.M., a Ph.D., or even an LL.D. This degree factory calls itself the Correspondence University of Chicago, and it is located at No. 147 Throop-street. Its presiding genius is F. W. Harkins, who calls himself its president. His faculty consists mainly of a typewriter.

Originally started under the best auspices by Lucian A. Wait, Associate Professor of Mathematics at Cornell, founded on an excellent and novel idea—that of furnishing instruction in collegiate courses to persons unable to attend college—the Correspondence University has undergone a complete change in character, aim, directors and professors. From the philanthropic mission of aiding ambitious students at home it has fallen to the work of a diploma-mill. Instruction was the object of the institution at first. Now the conferment of degrees is its chief feature. Mr. Wait's colleagues were such men as William C. Esty, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Amherst College; Albert G. Harkness, Professor of Latin in Madison University, and George Chase, Professor of Criminal Law, Torts and Procedure in Columbia College—seventy men in all, of reputation as teachers. When President Harkins succeeded Mr. Wait in 1885 he incorporated the Correspondence University under the laws of Illinois, and the selling of degrees has since been the main work of the "university."

A reporter asked President Harkins: "What is necessary to obtain a degree?"

"We have granted degrees on three months' work, as evidenced by a thesis," he answered.

"And on the payment"——

"Of $25—a year's tuition. I have a great talent for determining whether a man is enough of a scholar to merit a degree," he added. "In such determinations I am bound by no conservative ideas. If I find that a man has been a student I do not let the accidental circumstance that he has not been to college or even to school stand in the way of a recognition of his scholar hip. Why should he be deprived of a degree through misfortune?"

"Who are the principal applicants for your degrees?"

"Clergymen."

"Don't you think you are injuring the cause of the higher education you profess to serve?"

"To properly judge what I am doing you must know what others are doing. I have a letter from a clergyman telling me he obtained a degree from an Illinois college of reputation without ever having attended a lecture or known a single one of the professors, or done anything except correspond with the president, when the published rules of the college forbade the conferment of degrees without residence. Cheap, one-horse colleges all over the country are granting degrees and no objection is made. There is a great deal of humbuggery about degrees. But the Correspondence University has as little of it as any other university."

THE BURKE CASE.

Argued Before the Full Court—A Mysterious Sympathizer.

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Mr. Howell, Q.C., for the prosecution, opposed the motion in a lengthy speech.

A man named John Kennedy of Appleton, Wis., is here to assist the defence. He acts very mysteriously.

Another man arrived here Sunday and left Tuesday for Pittsburg, Pa. He is supposed to be the man who brought the funds for Burke's defence.

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Oshawa News.

OSHAWA, July 25.—The citizens of Oshawa held a meeting in the Town Hall last night to discuss the railway question. William F. Cowan occupied the chair, and at the conclusion a vote was taken showing that nearly all were favorable to the scheme. It is the intention to run the line from the centre of the town to the harbor.

The decision in the Separate School election has not been given yet and at the declaration yesterday Rev. Father McEntee and John Oregan voted the casting vote but the County Judge will rule one of them out. Roman Catholics are considerably divided on the subject. The trial with reference to the disturbance at the election of Monday was adjourned by Police Magistrate Grierson to-day until Saturday in order to give the defendant an opportunity of providing more witnesses.

Encourage home manufactures and buy Savons.

Buffalo and New York Service via Empress of India and Erie Railway.

A grand service for Buffalo and New York by the palace steamer Empress of India and the picturesque Erie. You can leave Toronto at 7.30 a.m., arrive in Buffalo at 12.25 p.m., and leave Toronto at 3 o'clock p.m., arrive in Buffalo at 7.20 p.m. and New York next morning at 7.45. This is the finest route in the United States, as the scenery is unsurpassed and the magnificent vestibule sleeping cars which they run on all their regular trains is equal to a finely furnished parlor. Do not forget to have your tickets read via the Empress of India and Erie Railway.

Queen's Royal Hotel, Niagara-on-the-Lake. Special notice. Reduced rates. Board from Saturday p.m. until Monday a.m., including steamboat fare to Niagara and return, $5.00. Tickets for sale at Barlow Cumberland's office, 72 Yonge-street, or at Queen's Hotel, Toronto.

The next hop takes place Saturday evening, 27th inst.

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

Summer Breezes.

Ladies going to the seaside or to any of our favorite watering places are invited by Dineen to inspect the immense stock of new traveling caps of all kinds suitable for boating, seaside or street wear. Dineen has a fine stock and ladies should see it. The store is on cor. King and Yonge-streets.

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

Cyclorama Music Hall.

The change of hours in the afternoon and evening performances and wonderful mermaid illusions have proved eminently successful, the numbers who have been present this week being many hundreds in excess of any previous week this season. A change of performance embracing a musical farce is the attraction for this week.

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

THE INTEREST INCREASES

IN THE SUNDAY STREET CAR PROPOSAL.

The Objectors are Honorable Men—Their Objections Can Easily be Answered and Overcome—Grog Shops, Amusements and General Sunday Work Have Neither Part Nor Lot in the Matter.

The World this morning gives another instalment of the accumulated returns of interviews and a fiftieth part of the correspondence it has received on the Sunday car question. The great preponderance of the evidence impartially collected is in favor of a limited North and South and East and West street car service at stated hours, morning, afternoon and night.

Ald. Moses has receded from his position of entire hostility to the scheme and now expresses himself willing for it to be submitted to the vote of the people, which verdict he would acquiesce in.

Ald. Boustead informs The World that it is not because his ward is a central one that he objects to Sunday cars but on the broad principle of rest, quietness, the morality of the city, and, as he thinks, the ultimate good of the working class. The latter have more evils to be remedied than lack of Sunday facilities for locomotion. If they have not progressed as markedly in the social scale as other classes they have more quietly and solidly. He wishes to see them progress further but does not see that the street car question will help them.

Court House Caretaker Hull: "Let there be lots of restrictions, but let there also be the cars. I would like to see Sunday cars if they could be so arranged as not to cause law-breaking. I think the people should be heard on the subject."

Mr. E. S. Cox: "Certainly we ought to have Sunday cars. It is time we had them, for people need them, and the people if given a chance will vote them."

Police Sergeant Hales: "Sunday cars would increase our duties on that day. It would only be the thin end of the wedge of Sabbath desecration."

Mr. C. H. Harris, Grain Inspector: "I am opposed to it and doubtful if the people should be trusted to vote on it. I am afraid the majority would be in favor of Sunday cars."

Mr. Fred. C. Nicholls: "Yes, I am in favor of limited Sunday car service. The city is growing altogether too rapidly to be without communication cut off on Sundays."

Grand Trunk Agent Gormally: "I am in favor of Sunday cars. Let the people vote on the subject."

"Who are the principal applicants for your degrees?"

"Clergymen."

"Don't you think you are injuring the cause of the higher education you profess to serve?"

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these persons must be taught that they must keep their hands off other people's affairs. If they wish to walk, or to sit in their houses all day, or to abstain from using the horse cars on Sunday, that is all right, it is their affair, they may do as they please. But they cannot be permitted to regulate the lives of a majority of citizens who respect the laws, possess all needed intelligence, and fully understand the value of their civil rights. A PROTESTANT.

The Unco Guid.

EDITOR WORLD: I commend to the prayerful consideration of the "good men" who are opposing the Sunday street car movement the remarks of the learned and pious Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, who at one point of his reforming work, hindered by timorous conservatives, exclaimed: "There is no creature alive so dangerous to society, when there is grave work to be done, as your average 'good man.' This world would be a very good world to live and fight in were it not for the 'good men' in it." The people are with The World in this demand. Keep up the agitation. R. P. WALKER.

An Ounce of Fact Is Worth a Ton of Sentiment.

EDITOR WORLD: Put me down in favor of Sunday street cars. I go to my work at 7 a.m. Monday morning, and leave my work at 9 p.m.; the same every day, except Saturday, when it is 12 p.m. I would like to take my family out to Parkdale or Mount Pleasant to see some relations on Sundays, but cannot on account of being too tired to walk. My wage is $7 per week, and it won't allow me to hire a buggy. There are a good many men loafing around the street car stables who would be glad of a job if offered them for one day, even if it is Sunday. I must say this city is run too fine. Religion is a cloak for some people. Thank God I am a good Protestant, and He has given to all this beautiful scenery for us to enjoy, not to shut out from our sight. Trusting you will succeed in getting us some Sunday cars.

Seaton-street, July 24. THOMAS CLARK.

Backing up the P. M.

EDITOR WORLD: The Postmaster is perfectly right. The sun of cant has set and the dawn of a new light is already visible in Toronto. Common sense, the public good and public convenience are considerations coming to stay. Having lately read Leviticus I am much struck with the utilitarian spirit pervading the Jewish law. Had Moses known anything of street cars he would have ordered them to run on Sunday. Nobody can doubt it. A later and higher authority spoke in that sense when He reproached the Pharisees and defended His disciples for plucking ears of corn. Ignorance and superstition run "hand in hand." Which reminds me: If Mr. Howland were to seek the suffrages of the people of Toronto on 1st January next he would not poll one vote to three that he got some years ago. Why? The people are tired of him and his crowd—utterly nauseated, and they will never return to their vomit. And tell me, how came it that Mr. Howland, when haranguing an English audience and declaring to them all the beauties of the Scott Act, omitted to add that all the counties which once adopted it had, after trial and experience, promptly rejected it as humbug and repealed it? Is it necessary for the professional lay advocates of temperance and religion always to dip dishonestly? I say nothing of the clergy. Nobody is surprised to see anybody exercising his vocation according to his lights. But these lay agitators seldom go out of the world with a savory record. How is it? S. P. O. KANE.

The Evangelical Churchman's Wilful Misrepresentation.

The arguments used in favor of running street cars on Sunday apply equally well in favor of all kinds of Sunday labor. The present demand is but the thin end of the wedge, and there is no use in denying the fact. Sunday street cars are not going to be run for business, but people are not going to patronize them aimlessly for the purpose of merely taking a ride. The cars will land somewhere, they will take people in different directions for specific purposes. To church? Perhaps so. But they will gladly accommodate the patrons of the theatre or of a lacrosse or baseball match. Street cars are no respecters of persons or places. * * * * It is the selfishness of employers, and the money-grubbing, the lust for material progress, which is making the laborer, no matter what his trade, occupation or profession, a slave; which is robbing him of proper opportunities for physical rest and recreation, and making Sunday do duty for Saturday. It is abominable worldliness and selfishness, pure and simple, that is at the bottom of this present agitation.

Be Just and Fear Not.

EDITOR WORLD: You are entitled to the thanks of every lover of liberty and justice for starting the ball rolling on this important question. No doubt our good pious Mrs. Hunter and Rev. Ira Smith are horrified, and shout "Six days shalt though labor," &c. Why is the name of common sense don't they stick to it? Not within the lids of the Bible can they find any command for keeping the first day of the week. No liberal or thinker wishes to add to men's working hours or days. All could be squarely arranged. Give us Sunday cars, equal rights to all, and justice in place of intolerance. M.W.M.

Cranks and Sunday Street Cars.

(From The Eastern Star.)

Toronto seems to be blessed or cursed with cranks of all descriptions, from the parson who objects to Sunday street cars, but who, if engaged to preach at a church a mile or two from his own, has to have a horse hitched up to drive him where he is supposed to preach the word of God, or lecturers on Sabbath observance, or endeavoring to get laws passed prohibiting a man rowing his wife and family on some fresh bay or lake to give them a breath of good pure air on one day of the week, to that of the one who visited St. Matthew's Church last Sunday evening.

Adams' Tutti Frutti purifies the breath.

Opening Day at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 25.—Saratoga to-day began its second quarter of a century of racing. There are over 500 horses here and purse races will have large fields. The Introductory Scramble to-day was an easy victory for Geraldine and the California Stake a procession when Hanover was ready to take the lead. The surprise was Successor in the two-year-old race. He went to the post at 20 to 1 "chance," and won handily, Pearlset, the favorite having a hot race for the place. Starter Sheridan had good luck in getting them off and made but one inferior start in the fifth, when Volatile and Roulette were left. There were no very close decisions. The thirty bookmakers at the track report the betting as light.

The winners were Geraldine, Hanover, Successor, Brait.

Winners at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The winners at West Side Park to-day were Bessie Briggs, St. Nick, Taits, Hamsell, Dancing Kid, Sunday Miss Howard.

Railway Brakemen at the Capital.

OTTAWA, July 25.—The Brotherhood of American Railway Brakemen of Canada and the United States are in session here to-day. The attendance exceeds 200. This morning the visitors were driven around to see the sights, including the Parliament buildings. This afternoon regular business was commenced.

A Saw Mill Burnt.

MITCHELL, July 25.—About 10 o'clock last night fire broke out in the saw and cider mill belonging to John Gettler, Fullarton Corners, six miles south of here. The buildings and contents were totally destroyed. Loss $7500, insured for $500. Cause of fire unknown.

Sweetens the breath—Adams' Tutti Frutti.

The Fire Fiend at the Junction.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in Lakeview-avenue, West Toronto Junction, starting in the house of Mr. Ward and spreading to that of Mr. Weston. Both were burned down.

The Judges' Deputy.

Mr. F. M. Morson has been appointed Deputy Judge until Sept. 10, during the absence of Judges McDougall and Morgan on their summer holiday.

Drowned in the Rideau.

OTTAWA, July 25.—At noon to-day a lad aged 8 years, the son of Mr. J. Gill, a miller, was drowned in the Rideau River at New Edinburgh.

Another Brewery Purchase.

PATERSON, N.J., July 25.—An English syndicate has purchased five of the six breweries in Paterson for $2,350,000, the owners to retain one-third interest.

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

A TIE UNDER THE OCEAN.

CANADA TO HAVE A TRANSATLANTIC CABLE.

The Success of the Scheme Assured—What Has Been Done and What Is Being Done—A Construction Company Formed in England—Government Aid Asked.

OTTAWA, July 25.—That Canada is to have a direct cable to Great Britain is an all but settled fact. Its consummation depends on the Dominion Government. An application is being made to them to guarantee the bonds of the Canadian Cable Company to the extent of $500,000. The total capital required is $1,700,000. Mr. Dobell of Quebec has already secured $360,000 of this in England by private subscription and will return to England shortly to raise this sum to $500,000. Then with the Dominion guarantee he will place $1,000,000 in the hands of the financial agents and invite subscriptions for the balance of $700,000, which will be eagerly taken up.

There is reason to believe that the Dominion Government will grant the aid asked for. Sir John Macdonald and Sir Hector Langevin have expressed themselves as favorable to the scheme, and Sir Charles Tupper is ready and willing to lend his influence to the project, which he believes to be one of importance to this country.

It was expected that the British Government would assist. A construction company has been organized in England to lay the cable.

It will be the shortest ocean cable of any. Entering the water at Westport, Ireland, it will run to Greenley Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a distance of only 1900 mile, as against 3100 to New York by Newfoundland, a saving of no less that 1200 miles. The importance of this lies in the fact that where the resistance to the current is small, owing to the short line, instruments of much less power than usual will do the work and do it as well or better. Complex instruments will in fact not be required at all.

At Greenley Island the outpost station will be established. Mr. Gisborne, Government Superintendent of Telegraphs, is now surveying Greenley Island and approaches. The Gulf system of Government Telegraph is to be extended to meet the cable and the use of the whole system given to the cable company. This tremendous privilege brings the cable to Quebec without the expenditure of a cent for construction. Indeed the new cable will be the cheapest of any ever laid, about one-