GZOWSKI & BUCHAN,
24 King-street East,
English American and foreign money bought and sold. Ocean tickets issued by Dominion line RoyalMail Steamships. Telephone 654.

The Toronto World.

COX & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
26 TORONTO-ST.
Continuous market quotations by direct wires.

EIGHTH YEAR WEDNESDAY MORNING. AUGUST 10, 1887. PRICE ONE CENT

WAR SHIPS ON OUR COASTS.

WILL BRITISH VESSELS HELP TO GUARD THE FISHERIES?

Canadian Life-savers Rewarded—The Writs for Charlevoix and Dorchester—The Liberals to Select a Candidate for Ottawa County.

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—In conversation with a prominent official of the Fisheries Department to-day with reference to the despatches from Halifax, to the effect that the Imperial men-of-war of the North Atlantic Squadron would shortly join the Canadian cruisers in protecting the Canadian fisheries, he said that while he was not aware of any official notice of the instructions given by the Imperial authorities to the officer commanding the squadron having been received by the Department of Fisheries, still he would not be at all surprised if the story of such intended action was true, and by so doing the admiralty would only be continuing the policy adopted in 1870, when British war vessels co-operated with the Canadian cruisers in protecting the fisheries. There are at present three British war ships at Halifax, and it would not at all be surprising if one of them was detailed to cruise around Prince Edward Island, with reference to the fishing. The same officer said that the reports continued to be most satisfactory. The mackerel continued to school inshore, and Canadian fishermen inside the limit were catching from four to five times what American fishermen were doing outside it. The Americans will be practically dependent on the Canadian catch for mackerel this fall and prices will undoubtedly rule high.

The London Board of Trade has notified the Marine Department that the United States Government has, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, awarded a medal to Capt. Geo. Ritchie, of the barque Bachelors, of Yarmouth, N.S., in recognition of his brave conduct in saving life from the American ship Saragossa on Nov. 23 last. The Department of Marine has also received information that the United States Government has awarded a medal to Capt. Charles W. Masson and Mate J. H. Fraser of the barque Latona of St. John, N.B., for humane services in rescuing the crew of the wrecked American schooner Sarah H. Bain on Nov. 21 last.

The statement freely telegraphed from here that writs for the Charlevoix and Dorchester elections have been issued is premature. The writs have not yet been issued.

Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolphe Caron returned to the city to-day.

Hon. Mr. Carling will probably spend two weeks more at Dalhousie.

Hon. Mr. Foster is not expected to return before the first week in September.

The Ottawa County Liberals will hold a convention in Hull on Aug. 16 to select a candidate for the Local Legislature. Present indications are that the old candidates, Cormier and Rochon, will run again.

Mr. Trow, M.P., left here to-night by C.P.R., on a trip to British Columbia.

All female employes at Eddy's match factory, Hull, have been temporarily thrown out of employment by the closing of the factory for repairs and alterations and putting in new and improved machinery. The men engaged in the factory have been kept on and put at other work.

The water in the Ottawa continues to fall and the lumbermen are beginning to find their supply at the Chaudiere running short. Eddy's small saw mill has been closed down during the day so as to get enough power for the large mill, and is run only at night.

The White Cross Society is shaking itself together and preparing for an onslaught on the traffickers in little girls. The society will not prosecute, but will collect evidence, on which the authorities will be asked to proceed.

THE HEBRIDES QUESTION.

France Will Withdraw When England Explains Her Policy Regarding Egypt.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Le Paris announces that the English Government has requested of M. Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that France name a date for the evacuation by France of the New Hebrides and that M. Flourens in reply declined to do so until France shall be informed of the nature of England's policy in regard to Egypt and as to the neutralization of the Suez Canal.

England Will In No Wise Consent.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Sir James Ferguson stated in the Commons this afternoon that England had never acquiesced in the presence of French troops in the New Hebrides. He added that the English Government were unwilling to believe that the French occupation of the New Hebrides would long continue and declared that the Government would in no wise consent that the withdrawal of the French from the New Hebrides should be postponed until an agreement respecting the neutralization of the Suez Canal had been reached.

The Fortifying of Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 9.—It is semi-officially stated that recent articles in the German press imputing to Denmark plans of revenge against Germany because of her action in fortifying Copenhagen have produced astonishment among the Danish Ministers. The Ministers point to the fact that it is a matter of common knowledge that the erection of forts in and around Copenhagen has no other object than that of securing the neutrality of Denmark, and say that the Government is resolved, under no circumstances, to abandon the work.

A Woman Defies the Police.

DUBLIN, Aug. 9.—Alice Barry defied the police who went to execute a writ of eviction against her at Knocklade, County Antrim, to-day. She barricaded her home and with the assistance of some friends defended it for a long time against the large force of officers who attempted to take it by storm, and who were many times repulsed by volleys of stones and streams of boiling water thrown upon them. The police finally captured the house by a charge with fixed bayonets, but not until many of them were hurt and badly pitchforked. Five of the defenders of Alice Barry were placed under arrest.

Blaine Arrives at Dublin.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—James G. Blaine, with his wife and daughters, are in Dublin, where they arrived last evening. Mr. Blaine intends to spend some time in Ireland, as he desires to take a quiet look around and examine into the condition of the country. He says his experience thus far of European society has not reconciled him to the order of things on this side of the ocean. Among the institutions of Great Britain he misses the spring and nerve characteristic of America.

Tyndall Again Scores Gladstone.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Prof. Tyndall has written another scathing article attacking Mr. Gladstone. He says that all the facts tend to verify the truth that Mr. Gladstone is merely a resonant mask through which John Morley blows over the land his fanatical treason.

Another Arctic Explorer Suicides.

ROME, Aug. 9.—Signor Bove, the explorer, who was an associate of Nordenskjold in the latter's Arctic expedition, has committed suicide at Verona by firing a bullet into his brain.

Ferdinand's Movements.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.—Prince Ferdinand will goto Turnoeverin, where he will embark for Widdin. At the latter place he will develop his program and explain his reasons for acting in opposition to Russia.

Cholera at Malta.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Fourteen new cases of cholera and six deaths have been reported at Malta during the last twenty-four hours.

CHAT ACROSS THE CABLE.

Mr. Gladstone is suffering from a severe cold.

There were fourteen new cases of cholera and ten deaths from the disease at Naples on Saturday.

The tumor in the German Crown Prince's throat is appearing again and another operation will be necessary.

Sir George Trevelyan was roundly cheered on taking his seat in the House of Commons as member for the Bridgeton division of Glasgow.

The Standard says that there have been no league meetings in Ireland for the last two Sundays, owing to the influence of the Parnellite leaders who desire to avoid giving the Government a chance of proclaiming the league.

The National Bank of Killarney, which acts as the Treasurer of the Killarney Poor Law Union, has dishonored a number of checks given by the union to relieve evicted tenants. The union is already indebted to the bank £3000.

The newspapers condemn Gen. Boulanger's letter to his seconds as an attempt to re-open a question which everybody considered settled. They charge that his object in writing the letter was to keep his name prominent before the public.

The second officer of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer, which was wrecked off the Island of Corsica last April, has had his certificate withdrawn for two years, because of his responsibility for the loss of the Tasmania.

The Paris Gaulois urges that formal orders should be given to the officials on both sides of the Franco-German frontier to be sparing in asserting their rights, in order to avoid useless perilous bickerings between France and Germany, both of whom are desirous of peace.

FIRE-SWEPT MICHIGAN.

The City of St. Ignace Has a Narrow Escape From Destruction.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Aug. 9.—This city had a very narrow escape from destruction by fire last night. A fire in the woods a couple of miles west of the city was fanned into a roaring storm of flame and smoke by a gale from the west which swept everything before it. The city was immersed in smoke during the whole night, and sparks and cinders fell in every portion of the town. Trees were blown down on nearly every street, and only a change of wind to the northwest saved the city.

Sandusky in Danger.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 9.—Sandusky, Mich., has just been reached by telephone. Carson's Hotel and barn, with a dozen other buildings, have been destroyed at a loss of about $12,000. With the assistance of people from Carsonville and the surrounding country the fire was got under control, but the whole country for miles around is dense with smoke and seems to be all on fire. Fences, telegraph and telephone poles are burning, and the people are all engaged in fighting the flames. Unless rain comes before long it is feared there will be a repetition of the fires of five years ago.

Fire in the Lumber Piles.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Aug. 9.—Fire broke out in the lumber on Stimson Bros.' dock at Lakeside at 11 o'clock this morning, destroying $30,000 worth of lumber; all insured. A favorable wind and hard work by the fire tugs of the Lakeside department and a steamer from here saved the mill.

While this fire was burning two other lumber fires started. One in the shingle piles on the docks of F. Alberta & Co. at North Muskegon, loss and insurance not obtainable, and one on the east dock of Hackley & Hume, destroying $50,000 worth of lumber; insured. This fire is still burning, but under control.

Farmers Fighting the Flames.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Aug. 9.—Forest fires are again raging in this section, destroying much valuable pine and standing timber and burning fences and barns. The farmers are fighting the fires to save their homes and stock. A heavy smoke hangs over the village.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Cabinet will Decide on Thursday Regarding the Proclaiming of it.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Mr. W. H. Smith continues his non-committal style of answering questions about the business of the House of Commons. Nobody knows exactly what will be done, but the belief among members is that most of the measures the Government are trying to pass will be dropped. What is called supply—that is, the business of passing money votes—was never so backward. Whatever else is left undone, money must be had. The House is thinning, and will thin still faster next week, but the Irish, who view with indifference the approach of Aug. 12, remain in force. Not a man of that party will leave till it is known whether the Government mean to proclaim the National League or not. The duration of the session perhaps depends as much on that as on anything.

The Proclaiming of the League.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A prolonged sitting of the Cabinet Council was held to-day to consider whether or not to proclaim the Irish National League. The meeting was adjourned until Thursday, when a decision will be given. The majority of the members are against proclaiming the league.

A section of Unionists, headed by Mr. Chamberlain, insist that the Government amend the Land Bill in the House of Lords, so as to give county courts the power of compounding arrears.

FIRE AT MONTREAL.

The Warehousing Company Suffer a Loss of $100,000.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—Fire broke out shortly before 3 o'clock this morning in the Montreal Warehousing Company's building, and before it was extinguished $100,000 damages were sustained. The fire was not got under control until 9 o'clock this morning, but this was owing to the bursting of hose. An investigation will be held, as it is claimed that the hose was not strong enough to bear sufficient pressure of water. The fire was confined to sections 5, 6 and 7, where some 125,000 bushels of grain were stored. The damage to the building is estimated at $40,000 and $60,000 to grain, consisting of wheat, barley and peas. The grain is covered by blanket insurance, and the building is fully covered by insurance in some fifteen companies, including the Royal, Liverpool, London and Globe, North British and Imperial. At the time the alarm was struck the centre division of the brigade were out extinguishing a chimney in another part of the city.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A Woman Outraged by Unknown Parties and then Murdered.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Aug. 9.—The murder of Isaac Colby and his wife at Cherry Run, near this city, proves to have been a most horrible crime, as the inquest developed the fact that Mrs. Colby had been outraged and her death caused by three bullets from a revolver. Her husband was shot through the head. The murder is thought to have been committed on Sunday morning last, but the fact was not discovered until Monday. Both bodies lay outside of the house where they had fallen. The only other person about the premises was an infant, which was almost dead from hunger and crying. There is no clue yet as to the perpetrators of the crime.

MOONEY IS INSANE.

He Boasts of Perpetrating Dynamite Outrages in England.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Doctors Fitch and Field, examiners in lunacy for the Department of Charities and Correction, reported that they had examined Thos. J. Mooney, the alleged dynamiter, and found him to be insane.

Mooney, the dynamiter, stated last night that he was the individual who blew up the Local Government Board in London, and was the first man to use dynamite against the English Government. He also said that no Irish society had anything to do with the attack on the steamer Queen.

Mr. Ives Shirks the Meeting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Shortly before noon to-day the committee appointed to investigate Henry S. Ives' management of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway met to listen to any statement which Ives might have to make. At noon Ives had not appeared, and his partner expressed doubts as to whether he intended to make any statement. After some delay the resignations of Presidents Stayner and Ives were received and A. S. Winslow of Cincinnati was elected President, and Christopher Meyer of New York, Vice-President.

The Sun-Scorched Section.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Telegrams received this morning from central points throughout the entire 75,000 square miles of the drouth-stricken northwestern country, show that the fearful sun-scorching of all vegetation continues unmitigated.

Arrival of Lord Herschell.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Lord and Lady Herschell arrived here to-day. His lordship is Chairman of the Committee on Silver recently appointed by the House of Commons to investigate the causes of the continued depreciation of that metal.

The Biennial Convention of the A.O.F.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The biennial convention or High Court meeting of the Ancient Order of Foresters began here to-day. Delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada are in attendance to the number of 500.

Smallpox and Yellow Fever at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Marine Hospital Bureau is informed that smallpox and yellow fever are raging in Havana. During the month of July there were 104 deaths from yellow fever and 112 from smallpox.

The Professor and His Parachute.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, Aug. 9.—Prof. Thos. S. Baldwin of San Francisco this afternoon successfully repeated his feat of jumping from a balloon in mid-air to the earth by the aid of his patent parachute. It is estimated that at least 30,000 persons witnessed the jump.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Prohibition was defeated in Texas by 125,000 votes.

Forest fires are doing much damage in Michigan.

Reports from all over the State of South Carolina show that the crops this year will be the finest ever gathered.

Ex-Mayor Wheaton of Detroit insulted the wife of Herbert O. Allen in the street on Monday and was soundly thrashed by the husband.

In an accident on the Pennsylvania Railway near Whitehill, N.J., yesterday, George G. Towell, a fireman, of Jersey City, was killed and several injured.

MANY TEACHERS IN TOWN.

OPENING DAY AT THEIR 27TH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Part that the Lady Pedagogues Take in These Meetings Not a Prominent One—Dr. Ormiston of New York Receives an Evening Ovation from Old Friends.

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Ontario Teachers' Association opened yesterday morning in the Normal School Theatre. The interest in such gatherings is year after year growing, as is evidenced by the increase in the number of delegates and their high standing as a rule in the teaching profession. The importance of the deliberations of the society is fully recognized by the Education Department. The suggestions made on school law amendments are carefully considered by the Minister of Education, and it is safe to say that unless against public policy they find their way, sooner or later, into the educational statutes of the province. The intelligent teachers of the country are in the only position where any undue friction in the educational machinery is felt. They come daily in contact with difficulties which legislation might mitigate, if not abolish, and to them the department looks for reports in that direction.

The number of delegates at this year's meeting is beyond the average. They hail from all parts of the province and represent all sections of elementary and secondary education. So far the number of lady delegates is not large, and the part which they take in the deliberations of the meeting is not extensive. This may be accounted for by the meagre representation which the lady teachers of the province as a rule receive on the annual program. This year not a single lady is put down for a paper, essay or discussion, which is the more surprising owing to the prominent part which lady teachers take at the local associations. The delegates are generally a fine looking body of men, and so far as books are concerned they are a credit to their profession. Amongst them there are some good debaters, who will have an opportunity of airing their views on the numerous and interesting topics to come before them.

The convention will elect its officers to-morrow. According to past usage, the presidency goes to one of the members of the three sections in rotation. The name of Mr. J. H. Smith, Public School Inspector for the County of Wentworth, is spoken of as the coming man for this office. Dr. Dewart's name is also mentioned.

An Interesting Bill of Fare.

The bill of fare provided for the present convention will prove more than usually interesting. Leading teachers and educationists are set down for papers on subjects pertaining to the theory and practice of teaching, as well as essays and lectures on literary and scientific topics.

At 11 o'clock President H. J. Strong of Goderich formally declared the convention opened after devotional exercises. The business at the morning session was of a routine character. The report of Treasurer W. J. Hendrie showed a balance to the credit of the association of $552.

The convention was resumed at 2 o'clock. Before calling on the first speaker President Strang alluded, in feeling terms, to the great loss the country sustained by the death of the eminent teacher, Dr. Tassie. He also referred in a few sympathetic words to the death of Mr. John McBride, who was a member of the association and at one time a zealous teacher.

Music in the Air.

The President introduced to the convention Prof. Holt of Boston, who read a paper on "Music in the Public Schools." Mr. Holt's views were similar to those which were presented a few evenings ago to his class and a resume of which appeared in these columns. He strongly condemned written examinations as tests of the musical acquirements of children. He dwelt on the educational value of music if properly taught. Past methods touched the memory only, but it is claimed for the system known as Holt's, that it produces mental development. A musician is not necessary to teach music effectively, but a skilful instructor is indispensable. The reading of the paper was listened to with marked attention throughout. Mr. Holt gave a practical illustration of his methods by calling on his pupils to go over the scale exercises. The blending of three parts in one chorus was particularly appreciated by the convention.

The Professor, after answering a few questions, was compelled to leave the city to fill an engagement in Lexington, Ky.

A discussion on the Holt system followed, which was led by Mr. John Tagg, music teacher at Ingersoll. Mr. Tagg claimed that the Holt method was not an improvement on the tonic-sol-fa system. It cannot do without scales, signs and notes, notwithstanding its pretensions. The fact that adults can be rapidly instructed in music by the Holt system is no evidence that children can be taken over so many exercises in the time specified by Professor Holt.

The Aim and Scope of Public School Education.

Inspector James L. Hughes of Toronto read an admirable paper on this subject. He said that the defects of educational systems and the mistakes in educational methods had resulted from erroneous views or indefinite conceptions regarding the true aim of education. The first principle he laid down was that the true aim of education can only be realized by first having a clear conception of the great truth that man is vastly greater than knowledge. He then showed that true education should result in a conscious growth towards the divine source of light and knowledge and power. Schools should aim to make a man's education symmetrical. In treating of this he laid it down that schools should make our bodies more powerful, more enduring, more graceful, more expressive and more skilful in accomplishing the will of our minds. The physical gymnast may be sometimes more useful to mankind than a mental one. A boy who attends a school in which the mental powers are alone paid attention to is not receiving the true essentials of education. It is a sacred privilege of man to make the best possible use of his body; therefore it is the duty of a teacher to see that the pupils are trained in such gymnastic exercises as will give an easy and graceful carriage to the frame. Mere physical exercise such as is got by a boy on a farm is no reason why teachers in rural districts should dispense with gymnastics as a part of school work.

Amongst other things, Mr. Hughes said that a teacher should not expect his pupils to study the whole sixty minutes set apart for any subject. The monotony and drudgery of such a system of instruction he condemned as disastrous to pupils and teacher. There should be a break in the school study by the introduction of gymnastic exercises at such time as the teacher, in his judgment, will decide upon.

At considerable length Mr. Hughes next maintained that intellectually the schools are responsible for communicating knowledge, giving power to acquire knowledge, preserving and developing a desire for knowledge which leads to systematic study through life, and a thorough training in and by the use of knowledge. The highest duty of the teacher is the moral training of his pupils. He should train them to respect law and obey it, and develop their will-power by continuous practice in overcoming the weakening tendencies in daily school work.

In conclusion Mr. Hughes said: "If we get a true conception of the grandeur of the beings placed in our charge and the great work we may accomplish in them and through them, we will surely know that, however humble our positions, and however inadequately our efforts may be appreciated by our fellowmen, the results of our labors will stand forever, not in a marble record, but in an ever-widening conquest over error, and victory for truth."

Mr. Hughes dealt with his subject in a masterly manner and kept the attention of the convention riveted throughout the reading of the paper.

Dr. Ormiston at the Evening Meeting.

The presence of Dr. William Ormiston of New York, at one time a prominent Canadian educationist, at the evening meeting brought out a large audience of teachers and others. Mr. Strang opened the proceedings by delivering what is usually called the President's address. Mr. Strang is a teacher of some thirty years experience, and is known by his fellow-teachers as thoroughly upright and conscientious, as well as being a faithful and successful teacher. His address last night was rather too pessimistic in tone and not in keeping with his usual tact and judgment. The fearlessness and honesty which he displayed in criticising the policy of the Education Department, when standing along side of the Minister of Education and his officials, was admired by even those who did not agree with the tone and line of his remarks. After dealing with the system of examination in vogue, with which he found faults, especially with some of the papers prepared for candidates for second-class certificates, he pitched right and left into some of the text books in use in the public schools. The recently authorized text book in arithmetic was faulty in typography. The authorized history was utterly unsuitable for the preparation of pupils to pass examinations. Mr. Strang touched upon the scripture lessons prepared for the use of schools. He thought that a great deal of nonsense was uttered by the opponents of the book, and yet he felt the lessons were in many cases defective. If the book were prepared under the direction of a committee of the Teachers' Association instead of being handed over to an outsider, the results would have been different. He also found fault with a system of education with a political head to govern its development. He suggested a return to a modified form of the former council of public instruction. The agitation for an Ontario college of preceptors fell flat on the country. The only hope for education in Ontario was to have a council elected by all the classes engaged in the work of education.

At this stage of the president's address Dr. Ormiston, accompanied by Principal Caven of Knox College, entered the hall. The distinguished clergymen were received with rounds of applause.

The President then introduced the lecturer of the evening, Dr. Ormiston. The Doctor was in fine form and immediately proceeded to make himself at home with his audience. He began by sketching the circumstance which led him to enter the teaching profession fifty years ago in Canada. This gave him an opportunity of placing before the meeting the condition of education in this country before its organization by the late Dr. Ryerson. He eulogized the achievements of the late Superintendent of Public Instruction as an educationist. He was a true patriot, a masterly teacher and an accomplished scholar. If he had any fault, it was that he did too much. Monuments may be erected in his honor, but his real memorial is in the hearts of all true Canadians. He was proud of the system of education left as a heritage to the people of Ontario by Dr. Ryerson. He (Dr. Ormiston) traveled over the leading states of the Union and through Europe and saw nothing that could be compared to the system of education in this province for universality adaptability, buildings and the class of men in charge of them.

The rev. gentleman then went on to speak of the teacher and his mission. He should be spotless in character, enthusiastic in spirit and a thorough master of the subjects which he teaches. The lecturer would rather have a first-class teacher carry on his instruction under a tree than the most elegant school-house with a turnip in charge. The teacher was in a threefold relative position. He was the servant of the state, and of course must train the children to be patriotic and obedient citizens. He would rather see mischief-producing teachers in Heaven than in a school-room. Canadians should be taught to be proud of their country. If a Scotchman is proud of Scotland, with its mossy banks, mountains and rivers, why should not Canadians be proud of such a country as is theirs? But upon a man who is not proud of Canada, with its fertility, illimitable resources and public institutions!

In their relation to trustees the Doctor advised the teachers to insure their confidence and endeavor by honest work to gain their esteem. In speaking of the teachers' relation to their pupils, Dr. Ormiston gave valuable suggestions as to how to gain their confidence and thereby promote their educational welfare. He condemned the giving of prizes, but pled eloquently for the appreciation of any thing well done by children. All tale-bearing should be repressed, espionage should be discountenanced, as it degrades the teacher and pupil.

After alluding to the financial and social status of the present generation of teachers, the rev. lecturer brought his eloquent and instructive address to a close by a eulogy on Canada, and by expressing the great pleasure it afforded him to revisit the scene of his former labors. His concluding words were almost drowned by the tumultuous applause which greeted his peroration.

Dr. Kelly of Brantford and Mr. Brebner, Public School Inspector in Eastern Ontario, two former pupils of the Doctor, moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer. This brought the Minister of Education to his feet, and in a fifteen minute speech he dealt eloquently with educational topics. He eulogized Dr. Ormiston, declaring that Canada was proud of his career in Ontario and in the United States.

The High School Section.

The High School section of the association was organized in in the forenoon by the appointment of Mr. John Millar of St. Thomas Collegiate Institute as chairman and of Dr. Birchard of the Brantford Collegiate Institute as secretary.

The chairman laid before the meeting a series of resolutions advocating increased Government aid to high schools and collegiate institutes. The preamble of the resolutions points as a justification for such aid to the increase in the number of high schools, masters and pupils since 1873, when the grant to secondary education was amended. They deal also with the increase in the annual salaries paid to masters and the additional work imposed upon high schools through the preparation of teachers, university matriculants and passmen. Reference is made to the regulations of the department which require an efficient staff of teachers, suitable building and modern school appliances.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Minister of Education to urge the purport of the resolutions. Another committee was appointed to co-operate with the Trustees' Provincial Association to effect the same purpose.

The Public School Inspectors Also Meet.

The public school inspectors met yesterday and after a short consultation on the new school regulations adjourned.

A Musical Association Formed.

A meeting of teachers and those interested in the Holt method of teaching music was held yesterday morning at the Normal School Building, when "The Provincial Music Teachers' Association" was organized. The meeting, by a standing vote, declared in favor of the Holt system, and a resolution subsequently read in the presence of the Minister of Education was carried requesting the Education Department to make it the only authorized system for the public schools of Ontario. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution for the society, to report to-day.

The subject of music in the public schools is the chief topic of discussion amongst the delegates to the convention. The champions of the tonic-sol-fa system are determined to fight for their principles to the bitter end. The other party, that is the advocates of the Holt system have entered into the contest with a determination not to yield until the Education Department will authorize it. Already the battle waxes hot, and the course of the Minister of Education will be watched with anxiety by both parties.

During the discussion of the Holt system the speakers were very radical in their views of music. In their opinion the whole past methods of musical lore are so much trash and not to be tolerated in this enlightened century. Mr. Arnoldus Miller of the Vienna High School went so far as to state that bag-pipe music was intolerable. The ridicule with which his denunciation of Celtic music was received showed that there are at least many who, in supporting the Holt system, have not lost their refined musical tastes.

A Railway Project Blocked.

SHERBROOKE, Que., Aug. 9.—The injunction against the sale of the Waterloo and Magog Railway to the Canadian Pacific was on Saturday transferred by Hon. Justice Brooks to the Bedford district for hearing. In consequence of the proceedings in connection with above writ of injunction, the work on the line is greatly delayed, in fact almost come to a standstill. This is causing a great deal of dissatisfaction in the district. It will, in all probability, delay the construction of the Canadian Pacific from Montreal through to Sherbrooke for at least a year's time.

A Light Fine for a Bad Offence.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—George Heyden and Ulric Clendenning, the two sailors of the United States war ship Galena charged with stabbing a young man in an affray while that vessel was in port, were fined $10 to-day. Dr. Anderson, the American Consul, paid the fine, as well as the ticket to Halifax, where they will join their ship to-morrow. As soon as they arrive on board it is understood they will be brought before a court-martial to stand their trial for conduct derogatory to the United States navy.

The Gilmours Committed.

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—Father Paradis has won the second round in his fight with the Gilmours. At the Hull Recorder's Court to-day John and Allan Gilmour were committed for trial at the Aylmer Assizes on Sept. 10 on a charge of stealing logs.

The Dead.

Stephen White, Reeve of Raleigh, and a member of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Toronto, died at 4 p.m. yesterday at Chatham, aged 63.

Fine Fruit.

—A large quantity of fruit is now arriving in Toronto, peaches and tomatoes being the principal, and the sample is extraordinary good both in quality and size. It is probable this season will be one of the best for preserving fruit of all kinds that has been seen for many years, especially if the people buy their preserving kettles and jars at Strathern's, 179 Yonge-street, the cheapest house in the city for all housefurnishing goods. x

THE PROPOSED WATER FETE.

An Influential Committee Appointed to Start the Ball Rolling.

The proposed water fete or carnival received an encouraging send-off at a meeting held last night at the rooms of the Toronto Rowing Club, which was attended by twenty gentlemen representing rowing and yachting clubs. Mr. R. W. Elliot was made chairman.

A two hours' discussion took place as to the best means of making the carnival a success, an event worthy of the prestige Toronto has attained as an aquatic centre. It was reported that the Industrial Exhibition Board is averse to encouraging anything in the shape of counter attractions during the fair, and it is proposed to run the carnival independent of that body. But still The World sees no reason why, if the procession of boats, gaily illuminated with colored lights, in its trip around the Bay, were to pass Exhibition Park, it would not be advantageous for the board to join in and assist the carnival. What better view could be had of the procession than from the high lands of the park?

A committee was appointed to see the steamboat men and others whom the carnival would benefit to see what they would do in the way of contributions. All of the sporting clubs in the city will be waited upon and requested to take action and send delegates to a meeting to be held in the same place next Tuesday evening. The committee named is Ald. Frankland, Ald. Piper, R. W. Elliot, Major R. B. Hamilton, C. A. Brown, L. J. Cosgrove and Fred. Nicholls.

Private boat owners, canoe men, and all those who favor the carnival are cordially invited to attend the meeting next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Boom the carnival! Montreal has its carnival. Why should not Toronto have one? Should the event prove a success, one of the grandest pageants ever seen on the water could be held in Toronto next year during the regatta of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

Let everyone interested turn out at the next meeting!

ODDFELLOWS AT PETERBORO.

The Town in Possession of the Brethren—Meeting of Grand Encampment.

PETERBORO, Aug. 9.—This town is in the hands of the Independent Order of Oddfellows of Ontario, and will be for the remainder of the week. The occasion is the eighteenth annual session of the Grand Encampment and the thirty-third annual session of the Grand Lodge. The streets are gay with bunting and the townspeople are making things pleasant for the visitors.

The Grand Encampment opened its meeting to-day, a large number of delegates being present. Grand Patriarch Riddell's report stated he had instituted three new encampments during the year at Galt, Simcoe and Cobourg. There was a net gain of over 200 in membership. Grand Scribe Dawson recommended that the charters and effects of the following encampments be recalled, as they are practically without existence, viz.: Peel, No. 34, Dufferin, No. 41, Banner, No. 43, and Wildey, No. 44. At the end of 1886 the membership of the encampments was 3016. The finances of the Grand Encampment are in a flourishing condition.

The big guns have all arrived; they were warmly welcomed. The Grand Lodge commences its session to-morrow, when there will be a great demonstration.

THE BISHOPRIC OF HALIFAX.

The Clergymen Make Charges Against Bishop Sullivan, One of the Candidates.

HALIFAX, Aug. 9.—The delegates to the Church of England Synod held an informal meeting to-night to discuss the merits of the candidates to be voted on when the body meets to-morrow for the election of a new bishop. The clerical delegates met in one part of the city, while the supporters of the Bishop of Algoma's candidature held a separate meeting.

The clergymen, who are almost unanimous for Rev. Dr. Gilpin of this city, brought up a series of charges against Bishop Sullivan, in order to influence the latter's friends to change their support.

The charges are briefly as follows: That Bishop Sullivan was elected to the Diocese of Algoma owing to his peculiar fitness for the position there, and that it would be unwise to withdraw him from what is known as the infant diocese of Canada. That he had exhibited hostility to King's College by aiding in the establishment of a mushroom theological seminary at Montreal. That he was responsible for a certain clause in the deed of trust executed on behalf of the funds left to found King's College which made necessary the teaching of doctrines held to be contrary to the doctrines of the Church of England. That he had performed the marriage ceremony for a divorced woman whose previous husband was living at the time, and that it would be dangerous to introduce a man of such lax notions in regard to the sacrament of marriage.

These charges were afterwards repeated by Dr. Gilpin's supporters at the Sullivan meeting and provoked a warm discussion, which lasted till a late hour. A dead-lock is certain to be the result of to-morrow's voting, as the clergymen will give Dr. Gilpin a majority and the lay delegates will give Bishop Sullivan a majority.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.

The Scollards of Hamilton, Charged with Cruelty to a Child, Acquitted.

HAMILTON, Aug. 9.—The charges brought by Mary Ann Costen against John Scollard and his wife Margaret, for cruelly ill-treating Harriet Costen, were disposed of at the Police Court this morning. The complainant found fault because she was not allowed to see her sister, and two or three witnesses who were called swore that the girl Harriet was cruelly beaten and kicked about the place. Mrs. Wilson, residing next door to Scollard, was the main witness as to the cruelty. For the defence, the girl herself swore that she was not ill-used, but that Mrs. Wilson had put her up to steal things out of the store. The reason why Mary Ann Costen was not allowed to see her sister at Scollard's was that the governor of the Children's Home from which Harriet Costen was taken by Mr. Scollard thought it best that they should be kept apart on account of the character of the older sister. The charges against Mr. and Mrs. Scollard were dismissed.

John Stoneman, who pleaded guilty some weeks ago of having broken into the store of William Bell, MacNab-street, and stolen a revolver, was this morning brought up for trial at the Police Court. He was shown to be a bad one, having been sent to jail about six months ago for larceny. He was sent to Central Prison for twelve months.

A BRUTAL CRIME.

A Twelve-Year-Old Girl Kidnapped and Outraged Near Quebec.

QUEBEC, Aug. 9.—A young man named Tessier, 22 years of age, said to be a member of an infamous gang, kidnapped and outraged a little girl named Girouac of some 12 or 13 years of age, on Monday while the latter was carrying dinner to her father, who is employed by Messrs. Hall at Montmorenci Mills. A woman passing who attempted to rescue the child was handled roughly and threatened with death if she did not get away. The child may not recover.

Tessier was arrested yesterday in Beauport Church. He belongs to a gang locally known as the "Bande du Feu," who have for some years been spreading terror in the place. It is stated that numerous other outrages of the same kind have already been committed by members of the organization, but that they have been hushed up either through fear or a bribe.

It appears that the young girl who was kidnapped at St. Sauvier last week while walking with her sweetheart, was the victim of a similar outrage on the part of the three unknown ruffians who carried her off. She has since returned to her home and is now lying dangerously ill. Her cowardly assailants are still at large.

Return of the Condor and Rosamond.

The Condor dropped anchor at 11 o'clock yesterday morning off the Toronto Yacht Club House, after her ten days' cruise down the lake. All the boys were well and report having a grand time. Mr. Alex. Carmichael was on board.

The Rosamond reached her wharf at the foot of Lorne-street at 5 o'clock last evening. Commodore J. E. Mitchell and his crew were jubilant over the pleasures of their cruise.

Pulpit Appeals on Crime.

In connection with the congress of the National Prison Association of the United States, which will be held in Toronto on Sept. 10 next, a circular has been issued to the city clergymen requesting them to preach a special sermon on the evening of Sept. 11, on the subject of crime, reformatories, penal institutions and the work of prison reform, and then to grant the use of manuscripts for publication in the proceedings of the congress.

Alive Bollard sells seven Stonewall Jacksons or Heroes for 25 cents; also 10-cent El Padres for 5 cents. 136

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York: Nevada and England from Liverpool.

At Glasgow: Carthaginian (Allan Line) from Montreal.

WANT NO INTERFERENCE.

MASTERS AND WORKMEN IN THE ADJUSTMENT OF DISPUTES.

The Ontario Arbitration Act Does Not Meet the Case—A Damper on Mayor Howland's Proposal—Cannot Arbitrate for Future Wages—Both Sides Interviewed.

With a view of settling trade disputes by arbitration, Mayor Howland suggested at the Council meeting on Monday night that the act dealing with the subject in the Revised Statutes of Ontario should be put into operation. The act is entitled "An act to facilitate the adjustment of disputes between masters and workmen." To put the measure into operation it is necessary that there should be a thorough understanding between the bosses and the men as an initiative step. The principal clauses read as follows:

What the Act Says.

2. Any number of masters and workmen resident and actually engaged at the time of filing the memorandum hereinafter mentioned in carrying on or working at any particular trade, occupation or employment * * * may, at a meeting specially convened for that purpose, agree to form a board under this act for the friendly settlement of differences between such masters and workmen.

3. Such masters and workmen shall jointly sign a memorandum, whereby it is mutually agreed to establish such board.

4. Upon the filing of such memorandum and the affidavits verifying the signatures thereto, in the registry office of the county or other registration division within which such masters and workmen reside, such board shall be deemed to be lawfully established.

Sections 5 and 6 treat of the details of registration.

7. The said board shall consist of not less than two masters and two workmen, nor more than ten masters and ten workmen, and a chairman, * * * * but no member of the board shall adjudicate in any case in which he or any relation of his is one of the parties.

The form of memorandum alluded to is as follows:

Memorandum of agreement between us, the undersigned masters and workmen engaged in the trade, employment or occupation of ——— at the ——— of ——— in the County of ——— under the "Trades Arbitration Act," whereby we, the undersigned, mutually agree to establish a board for the settlement of differences between us under the said act. Such board shall (besides the chairman) consist of ——— masters and the like number of workmen.

The persons signing the memorandum are authorized to proceed to the appointment of the board within sixty days of registration—the masters appointing their portion of the board from among themselves, and the workmen making their selections from their own body. The board once appointed remains in office until a fresh board is selected, a proceeding which takes place on the first Monday in November in each year.

Section 9. The board shall have power to appoint their own chairman and two clerks—one for the masters' and the other for the workmen's portion thereof; and shall have power to hear and determine all questions of dispute and differences between the masters and the workmen being signers of the said memorandum, or who may at any time become parties thereto, * * * which disputes and differences may be submitted to them by both parties in difference.

11. Any award the said board may make in any case of disputes or differences submitted to them, shall be final and conclusive to the parties thereto, without being subject to review or challenge by any court or authority whatsoever.

12. Such award may be enforced upon summary application to the Judge of the County Court, of the county in which such board is formed; and the said judge is hereby authorized to enforce such award by the order or rule of said court and process of execution to [illegible] issued thereupon.

[illegible] quorum of three, consisting of a master, a workman and the chairman, may entertain disputes. A committee of reconciliation is also provided for, consisting of one master and one workman, whose duties it shall be to hear cases of dispute, and endeavor to reconcile the parties, and should they fail to do so, then the dispute is referred to the board, whose chairman shall be some person unconnected with trade, and who shall have a casting vote. The parties disputing cannot be represented by counsel, unless by consent. The persons entitled to vote for the election of the board are masters who have carried on business for at least three calendar months in the locality, and workmen who have served the regular term of apprenticeship of their trade—provided in every instance that the parties have signed the memorandum.

Cannot Arbitrate for Future Wages.

Section 28 recites that "nothing in this act contained shall authorize the said board to establish a rate of wages, or price of labor, or workmanship, at which the workman shall in future be paid."

A legal opinion on this clause was yesterday obtained by The World, and it is in effect, that in cases of a strike for wages the board would be comparatively powerless unless the disputing parties agreed as to terms, in which case the board might ratify the agreement. It unfortunately happens that all the strikes which have taken place in Toronto were for increased wages, so that even if such a board as that provided for in the act did exist, it could do nothing to avert the disputes, seeing that its powers are limited on the wages point.

The tradesmen and bosses fully understand this, and hence they do not care whether the board be appointed or not—in fact they would rather be allowed to settle their own affairs, and get the best terms they can. If the act made it compulsory upon those interested to establish such a representative board as it contemplates, and gave this board power to deal with what forms the basis for 99 strikes out of every hundred—wage disputes—then its operation would forever do away with those ruinous disputes which must always tell against the best interests of communities, no matter how large or how insignificant. In this most important particular the act lacks in its desired effect, and unless amended is practically useless. It is encumbered with unnecessary red-tapeism, and page after page of the statute book is taken up in defining duties for the government of a body whose functions are already performed in every-day business transactions. In ordinary common law an agreement is binding on the parties entering into it, and the Trades Arbitration Act does no more than affirm this well established principle. It simply provides that disputes may be settled if the disputants agree to a settlement through their representatives. As a means of settling the vexed questions usually involved in a strike, it is practically worthless.

Bosses and Men Do Not Think Much of the Act.

The World yesterday interviewed several of the bosses and men connected with the building and other branches of trade, and found that none of them attach much importance to the act.

Said the Mayor: The act is not at all compulsory. It cannot be done unless both masters and men of all trades agree. If they are agreeable, and the board formed, it would have about twenty-five members. The members of each union and each masters' association would have their names registered and only these would be allowed to vote in the selection of one of their number in whose hands they could leave the matter in safety. The chairman would have to be a perfectly independent man. I have not done anything yet because I don't want to rush blindly ahead. I am considering the thing thoroughly and discussing it with men on both sides.

One of the leading architects of the city expressed his opinion that the most objectionable feature in trades unions was that they refused to grade their men. It is a hardship on the employers that they must pay a second or third rate man the same wages that a first-class mechanic is entitled to. If they would only grade their men, there would not be much difficulty in dealing with them. The good men would always be sure of work, and the inferior men, when employed, would get what they are worth.

"Who would have the grading of the men," asked The World, "the bosses or the union to which the men belong?"

"Either might do it," said the architect. "A boss or his foreman could soon ascertain what a man is worth, and would pay him accordingly. If the union said 25 cents an hour for a second or third rate man, and 28 or 30 cents for a first-class man, the latter would be more freely employed than the former. But instead of that they fix a rate of wages, and that rate must be paid to inferior men. What would the effect of adopting the Trades Arbitration Act be? I don't think much of it—there is nothing compulsory about it. The way of it, unfortunately, is that if the men think they have the power to enforce their claims they will do so, and perhaps the bosses are something the same. The Arbitration Act is quite a voluntary affair, and something more than that is required to settle such disputes. I am of opinion that the rate of wages should be struck every year before the tendering season opens—before March 1 at any rate."

A boss being interviewed, said he did not attach much importance to the act. He thought that the wages of a man would be settled by his ability, and that there was no danger of the good workman, who was always sure of the preference of work and would command the highest rate of wage. "A trades union," said he, "insists upon every man getting a certain rate of wage, but if I employ a man and he is not a first-class worker, I 'bounce' him and get another. There are lots of good men to be got who are worth their money. If they are not to be got here—well, there is railway communication between Toronto and other places, and the country is large. I was a workingman myself, and I found that the bosses were inclined to grade down, but seldom up. I don't see that the act could do much to settle such strikes as we have had in Toronto lately."

A couple of other bosses said they never refused to pay the highest rate of wages to good men, and were always glad to get them; but they did object to pay top wages to bottom men. They did not think that the act could settle more than trivial disputes.

Several workmen were also interviewed on the point. They said they were always willing to submit their claims to arbitration, but did not care to have matters in dispute settled by such a board as the act provided. In the matter of wages they contended that they were the best judges of their own worth—the bosses should not always be getting the lion's share.

A LANDMARK DISAPPEARS.

The Speedy End of a Familiar King-street West Shaving Shop.

Workmen yesterday demolished one of the best-known landmarks in King-street west. It was the little one-story frame building where Mr. J. Saker ran a barber shop for thirteen years. On its site and on the site adjoining is to be erected the handsome new building of the Canada Life Assurance Company. The little structure was erected over seventy-five years ago. Before the late Henry Cawthra died in 1880 he told Mr. Saker that to his own knowledge it had stood its ground for 70 years. At one period of its existence it was located back in the lane which adjoined it. Many years ago it was removed flush with the street. A variety of businesses were carried on within its limited confines. It was used at different times as a grocery store, a butcher shop, a shoemaker's shop, and finally as a tonsorial establishment.

The adjoining building to the east, which will also be demolished, is not unknown to fame. For many years it was the gathering place of racehorse men, bookmakers and the betting fraternity. When pool-selling was "not agin the law," many notable concourses of turf men made their wagers in that ancient structure. The late Archie Fisher, well known on the Canadian race-tracks, was its proprietor at one time. He was succeeded by Mr. Frank Martin, also very familiar to horse men, but more especially to the long-tail fraternity. Its last occupant was Mr. "Mort" Ketchie, who sold his lease to the Canada Life people.

On the west side of Saker's stands the insurance company's own building, erected in 1874. It is a substantial structure, but it also must go to make room for the new pile.

ILLUMINATE, ILLUMINATE.

The Scheme to Light up King and Yonge Streets During the Exhibition.

The proposition to uniformly illuminate King and Yonge streets during the Dominion and Industrial Exhibition next month has so far been favorably received by the business men on those streets. The illumination will be entrusted to Pyrotechnic Pain of New York, who undertakes to light up for three nights half a mile of each side of King and Yonge streets with globed candles, uniformly arranged and decorated, for $500.

The arrangements are in the hands of a joint committee of the Exhibition Association and City Council, of which Treasurer McGee and Ald. Morrison are the chief pushers. They make a strong team. "We are getting on first-rate," said they to The World yesterday. "The merchants are receiving us with smiles and giving us what we ask."

Mr. McGee and Ald. Morrison have seen nearly all the business men on King-street from St. Lawrence Market to York-street. The majority have subscribed, but several are hesitating. Do the hesitators wish to be left in darkness? They may not be able to see the benefit and beauty of the scheme at present, but when they see their neighboring places illuminated how will they feel? It will be another case of the five foolish virgins. Some public spirited merchants on King-street, between Jarvis and George, are anxious that their block should be lit up. This can be easily done if they and their neighbors subscribe.

The Yonge-street men may expect the Big Pair along this week. The few whom Messrs. Morrison and McGee have already seen have come down handsomely. Yonge-street ought not to be behind its rival thoroughfare in this matter.

A Pleasant Place on the Island.

The best place on the Island to spend a quiet and pleasant day—or week for that matter—is at Ward's Point. There you get every breeze that blows, can promenade along the breakwater, enjoy the Wiman baths, stretch yourself out on green grass beneath shady trees, and indulge in other means of recreation which crowded portions of the Island do not afford. The ferries Jessie McEdwards and Arlington will take you there from Church-street wharf. Capt. William Ward has the history of the Island at his finger ends, and entertains his guests at the Sand Point Hotel with stories of his many adventures on the water. He will take a party of them out in the lifeboat to-night and join in the Centre Islanders' carnival.

Disposed to Clinch a Bargain.

The striking carpenters are still out, but are hopeful of a settlement before the end of the week. They are in correspondence with the bosses, who seem disposed to clinch a bargain with them, the exact terms of which are not yet made public.

More Money for the Striking Carpenters.

At the usual meeting of the Builders' Laborers' Union, held in Temperance Hall last night, Mr. Horace White presided. It was resolved to make a further grant to the carpenters on strike of $200, which, with the $300 previously granted, makes a contribution of $500 granted from this union. It was also decided to take part in the proposed labor demonstration in this city, the date of which has not yet been fixed. The union will have nothing to do with the Exhibition demonstration.

The Alterations at Police Headquarters.

The Police Commissioners held a protracted session yesterday, with Judge McDougall and Mayor Howland present. The principal business discussed were the proposed alterations at Police Headquarters. Plans were submitted, but not finally adopted. It is within the range of possibilities that a patrol wagon and a police ambulance will be stationed here. The intentions of the commissioners in this respect are not sufficiently shaped to be made public.

A deputation of city hackmen, anent their privileges at railway and steamboat landings, discussed matters with the board.

It had Doors and Windows.

When the Mayor returned from spending two weeks with Squire Lawrason at the head of Lake Rosseau, The World said that he slept in a house without windows or doors. This was a misunderstanding on the part of one of The World's young men, to whom the Mayor said that he slept in a house all the windows and doors of which were left open at night. Squire Lawrason, whom His Worship describes as a good fellow, was much exercised about the report and felt quite touched. The World now desires to make the *amende honorable*.

Excursion to New York.

H. W. Van Every is running one of the most pleasant excursions ever leaving this city for New York, leaving Toronto on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 13, at 3.40, arriving in New York next morning at 11 o'clock. Through trains with sleepers attached will run from Suspension Bridge, thus affording excursionists an opportunity of viewing the magnificent scenery of the Hudson River by daylight. Sleeping-car diagrams on view at his office. You should call early and choose your berths, as they are being taken up rapidly. As this will be the last trip of the season, it is sure to be well patronized. Tickets are good to return on any train up till Aug. 28, at the exceedingly low rate of $10.50 for the round trip. You will find Mr. Van Every at his office, 14 Adelaide-street east, where he will furnish you with tickets and all further particulars. x

Comic Opera at the Gardens.

"The Mascotte" will be given for the last time at the Pavilion this evening by the Templeton Opera Company. To-morrow night and for the rest of the week, with Saturday matinee, "Pinafore" will be put on the boards in a manner that is bound to please those that attend.

At the Cool Resorts.

Mr. "Joe" Lugsdin of this city and a large party are enjoying a month's tenting near head of Lake Joseph, Muskoka. "Harmony Camp" has now become an institution.

Inspector Blight of the Lancashire Insurance Company and Mrs. Blight leave to-day for the Peninsular Hotel, Barrie.

The Crestfallen Chief.

Poundmaker is living a life of elegant leisure at Crowfoot agency, Alberta Territory. He does nothing with the persistency and ability of a Hamilton policeman in the dog days. His winter of discontent could be made glorious summer by the sons of muddy York if they would only send him some of quinn's flannel camping shirts.

The Centre Island Carnival.

The Centre Islanders have got up a carnival of their own and it will come off to-night. There will be a procession of boats, illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and a liberal display of fireworks, not to mention a variety of music and singing.

A Reliable Establishment.

—Dineen's is the most reliable place in the city for hats. They keep the finest quality and their prices are reasonable. x

RAILWAY FARES TOO HIGH.

THE TIME HAS COME FOR A TWO CENT FARE.

Canadian Rates Much Higher Than in the State of New York—Why Two Cents Per Mile Should be Sufficient—Different Kinds of Freight.

Yesterday The World pointed out the need of a better train service between Toronto and Buffalo, which was one count in the indictment against the Canadian railway system as at present managed. What is a still greater need is consideration of the question whether the whole tariff of passenger rates in Canada does not need revision. The Railway Commission has been laboring with the subject of freight rates for about a year, with what success cannot be determined until their report is made, which will probably not be until the next meeting of Parliament. But on the subject of passenger rates but little is heard except, mayhaps, when the Board of Trade and the Commercial Travelers' Association come into collision in the attempt of each to reach out farthest.

Not that The World has any objection to each, or any other association for that matter, getting all that it can in the shape of reduced rates, unless it can be shown—and possibly this may be to a certain extent true—that the reduction in rates in particular cases is piled on the general public. But what is more particularly sought to be ascertained is whether the general public cannot get some of the good when it is going.

For instance, the general rate through Canada is 3 cents per mile. None of the roads get much below this, some of them get a little above it. It may be taken for granted that the average wayfarer pays 3 cents per mile when he travels, with additional charges for extra accommodation. There are privileged classes, such as the Press Association, the Board of Trade, the Commercial Travelers' Association and others, who get reduced rates and other privileges. These will be dealt with later on. At present take the question of the 3-cent rate.

Is it just? Is it equitable? Is it necessary? The railway companies will take a hog—a four-legged one—say weighing 200 pounds—will lift him on the cars—care for him while aboard—transport him to Montreal on a fast freight—lift him off again and furnish him with a place to stop in for about 20 cents a hundred pounds, or 40 cents in all. A 200 pound man has to get aboard himself and carry his grip sack with him, attend to his own wants while in transitu, climb off himself or get thrown out when he gets to his journey's end, and is charged $10 for the trip. And the man won't get into Montreal much ahead of the hog either.

The World has nothing against the hog, but really is the man getting a fair show. You can carry nearly as many men in a car as you can hogs, and the hog is not pestered with the peanut fiend and the ripe-California-pears demon. Yet, if the hog can be carried profitably for 40 cents, and there is no doubt he can or he would not be carried, why is the man charged twenty-five times as much? There is no doubt that the $10 rate from Toronto to Montreal is neither just nor necessary.

New York is distant 565 miles from Toronto. To Montreal and return is something over 600 miles. It cost in straight fares $11 to go to New York—and sixty-five miles of that over Canadian roads—and $20 to go to Montreal and back. Wherein is the difference?

The New York Central gives a rate of two cents a mile. Why it does so is an old story. Long years ago the people of New York State used to travel on the Erie Canal, property belonging to the people themselves. When the New York Central was projected the people insisted that as it would put an end to passenger traffic on their highway, a maximum rate to be charged per mile for passenger fares should be fixed, and the Legislature fixed the rate at 2 cents per mile. The railway company refused to accede to this and tried to buy the Legislature, but the public feeling became so intense that they became glad to agree to a compromise in which the 2 cents fare was admitted. It thus became a part of their charter and has existed ever since. What is the result? The 2-cent rate has practically become the law of the State of New York, for, though the other roads are not so limited, the competition of the Central has brought them to it. And the New York Central, working under the 2-cent rule became and is one of the best paying passenger traffic roads in America. It has no need for a higher rate and probably would not resort to it if it could.

Well, if the railways in the State of New York can make money out of a 2-cent rate, why should not the Canadian lines? Said a prominent passenger traffic agent in the city yesterday:

"I believe in lowering the rate to 2 cents, and have believed in it for a long time. The result, in my opinion, would be to double the traffic, and instead of the companies losing they would gain through it."

"Would they gain at the expense of the cheap excursions now run?"

"Not a bit of it. Cheap excursions pay of themselves and always will. No matter how you lower the rate the cheap popular excursion that will gather the crowd in will always pay. The excursion matter has nothing to do with a reduction in the general rates."

There is no doubt that the same result would follow in this case as in the case of the penny postage in England, or the reduction to 2-cent postage in the United States. Cheapening the cost of transport will simply increase the number of people to be transported. And if along with cheaper rates there is vouchsafed faster trains run on scheduled time it will be a blessing not only to the people but to the railway companies themselves.

Last year the Grand Trunk drew freight by the car from Montreal to Toronto at 12½ cents per 100 pounds. Why should they charge an ordinary passenger over forty times as much? The difference between the two kinds of freight is too wide, even if one is kept longer on the road than the other.

The Legion of the Plucked.

The Minister came down like a wolf on the fold,
On the candidates, thousands on thousands, all told,
And the standard he raised to a mighty degree,
And brought the percentage to nigh forty-three.

Like the leaves of the forest, so fresh and so green,
That host ere Exams, gay and hopeful were seen,
Like the leaves of the forest, all wilted and sere,
That host now are shrivelled up in their despair.

For the Minister made up his mind at the last,
He must really reduce the long list of the "passed,"
And the hopes of the many have thus got a chill,
That may kill them unless they can work with a will.

And there lay the papers outspread far and wide,
On which they had written with hope and with pride,
And across them, scrawled largely in characters rough,
The percentage of marks gained—alas! 'twas enough!

'Twas this caused the student, expectant and pale,
Perusing The World, The Globe or The Mail,
To pause in dead silence, as turned to stone,
His name was unpublished; his trumpet unblown.

And now these plucked students are loud in their wail
Their long, patient study—what did it avail?
Their fees too they're out of—the Minister's word
Hath mowed down their hopes with the sweep of a sword.
—*Jay Kayelle*

The Deacon's Profanity.

From The Globe.

They act on much the same principle as Vanderbilt did, though they may not put it into the same words—"the public be d——d." It is for the public to show that they don't mean to be d——d if they can help it. "He told me to go to ——."

Visitors to the City.

Rev. A. McDonald of Duntroon, Scotland, is at the Walker.

Mr. Jas. Hedding of Cambridge, Eng., is a guest at the Rossin.

Dr. M. J. Kelley of Brantford is a guest at the Palmer.

Mr. D. Macdougall of Berlin is at the Queen's.

Mr. W. R. Meredith, M.P.P., London, is at the Queen's.

Hon. R. W. Scott of Ottawa is at the Queen's.

Dr. Bosinko of Barrie is at the Palmer.

Mr. W. S. Bryson of Trenton is at the Palmer.

Mr. J. W. Harris of Brantford is at the Palmer.

Mr. J. McKenzie of Sarnia is at the Walker.

Dr. J. G. Orton of Binghamton, N.Y., is at the Walker.

Mr. Martin Battle of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, is at the Walker.

Mr. Jas. A. Baker of Houston, Texas, is at the Rossin.

Dr. Geo. H. Bosley of New York is at the Rossin.

Mr. Evan McColl of Kingston, familiarly known as The Bard of Lochfyne, is in the city visiting friends. Notwithstanding that he has passed four score years of a useful and unostentatious life, the bard looks hale and hearty. He was welcomed yesterday by a large circle of his friends and fellow countrymen in the city.

For Opera, Field and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Aneroid Barometers, Thermometers, etc., etc., go to Foster's 13 King-street west.

Thunder Storms in a Few Places.

Weather for Ontario: Light to moderate winds; fair weather, with thunder storms in a few places.

Hans Breitmann as a Prisoner.

"Dey shtripped off his goat, and skyuggled his poots;
Dey dressed him mit rags of a repel recruits;
But von gray-hair'd oldt feller shmiled grimly, and bet
That Breitmann vouldt pe a pad egg for dem yet."
—*Hans Breitmann's Ballads.*

Poor Hans had been captured by the "rebs," and McLeland, the author of the ballads, tells the captured one's experience as above. C. H. Tonkin, 718 Yonge-street, North Toronto, is the leading hatter. His stock of hats is complete and his prices are right.