Oak Hall
CLOTHIERS.

"ROYAL" SUITS FOR LOYAL SUBJECTS

It may be you don't usually buy your winter suit—or overcoat—until later than the time of the Duke's coming—but you'll need to be at your best and do your best and a nice new suit of clothes on you and you—and you—will help us all to look our best and send His Royal Highness away from amongst us with the best of impressions—so you'd better make up your mind to select yours to-day—or to-morrow—

Oak Hall Suits and Overcoats for fall are equal to custom made clothes at double the price—anyway you've a mind to judge them—style—fit—finish or quality—and prices run—

5.00, 6.50, 7.50, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00, 15.00

OAK HALL CLOTHIERS,
115 King E.—116 Yonge.

PLEA FOR DISESTABLISHMENT.

Religious Sentiment Shown in United States Cited in Its Favor.

London, Oct. 1.—America's striking display of religious sentiment in connection with the assassination and burial of President McKinley has been invoked to support the agitation for disestablishment of the English Church. This agitation is ceaselessly maintained by an organization called the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control. It publishes a journal entitled The Liberator.

The October number, which appears today, says: "Is America a godless nation? Mr. McKinley's lamented death has lessons for reflective minds. Foolish people, who declare that without a church establishment a nation is necessarily godless should be stricken into shamefaced silence. From the foundation of the great Republic of the west it has known nothing of a State church. Nevertheless Congress has a chaplain, and the blessing of Almighty God is constantly invoked on its deliberations. Nearly all of those who have filled the greatest offices in the State have been not only men of high character, but earnest Christians, and most of them consistent members of Christian churches.

"In America, as in England, there are multitudes of godless men, but in times of great calamity the best qualities of the nation shine with lustre. Amid the darkness of the last hours of Mr. McKinley is heard the murmur of the noble hymn, 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.' In one of the greatest of American cities the crowd sang this hymn on hearing the news of his death. The first act of Mr. McKinley's successor was to invite the people of all churches to a solemn act of worship at the time of the funeral. Such an invitation, which received ready compliance from millions of freemen, is far more impressive than State appointed functions of an official church."

The essence of the foregoing argument has been incorporated in the society's new appeal to Parliament for legislation disestablishing the state church.

BRAKEMAN SERIOUSLY HURT.

Daniel Handley Fell Under an Engine and Had Leg Taken Off.

St. Thomas, Oct. 1.—Daniel Handley, brakeman, M.C.R., of this city, fell under an engine at Inwood to-day, receiving, it is thought, fatal injuries. He had opened the switch for his train to do some shunting and stepped back upon the engine, slipping and falling under it. His right leg was taken off below the knee, while he sustained a double fracture of the left leg, his back, head and arms also being badly injured. Handley was one of the most popular railway men of this city. He was a member of the old Canadian Baseball League.

FRENCH-SPEAKING SOCIETIES.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 1.—The congress of the French-speaking societies of New England and New York opened in this city this morning with a pontifical mass in St. Joseph's Church, with Bishop Thomas officiating as pontifical, followed by a parade thru the principal streets by a dozen societies and about 500 delegates. The opening address was delivered by Dr. Omer Laru of Putnam, Conn. Mayor William P. Hayes gave an address of welcome, and extended the freedom of the city to the visitors. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Omer Laru of Putnam, Conn.; vice-presidents, Dr. A. H. David of Waterbury, Conn., Dr. J. L. Fortin of Waterville, Maine, Dr. J. M. Legree of Arctic Circle, R.I., J. E. Hague of New York City, Dr. A. V. Petit of Nashua, N.H., and George S. E. Luowes of St. Alban's Vt.; secretary, J. A. Favreau of Worcester; assistant secretaries, Dr. G. T. Lamarche of Springfield and Dr. C. J. Leclaire of Danielson, Conn.; treasurer, Pierre Bonvouloir of Holyoke.

Death Results From Fall.

Ernest Argles, the 4-year-old son of Mr. Ernest E. Argles, a clerk in the employ of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, died yesterday morning at the Sick Children's Hospital as the result of injuries received on Saturday afternoon last at Riverdale Park. The child went to the park, accompanied by his mother, two other little boys and a girl, and the party was right in the midst of a good time when young Argles, who had climbed on a fence, fell to the ground.

The child was unable to rise for a few minutes and complained of severe pains in his abdomen. His mother carried him to his home at 224 Davenport-road and Dr. Starr was called. He found that the child was suffering from internal hemorrhage and ordered his removal to the hospital, where he gradually sank until his death occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The funeral will take place to-day. Mr. Argles, father of the dead child, is at present in the General Hospital, suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Naples' Health OK.

Naples, Oct. 1.—The state of public health here is quite satisfactory, and there have been no additional cases of plague since last Wednesday.

Many eminent physicians think the disease is not the plague, but malignant pustules, and that this is not epidemic.

CHARLES H. RICHES,
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO
Solicitor of Patents and Expert. Patents, Trade Marks, Copyrights, Design Patents procured in Canada and all foreign countries. 135

HAMILTON NEWS

NO ROOM ON THE PLATFORM

Those Presenting Addresses to Royal Guests Will Have to Back Off Again.

ASSESSORS FIND MORE PEOPLE.

Population Placed at 53,681—Winners at Waterdown Fair—Arrested for Fraud.

The Reception Committee met this evening and made further arangements for the royal visit. It was decided that those who desired to present addresses to the Duke and Duchess would have to walk on the platform, present the addresses, and walk off again. This was done because the presentation of addresses was apparently going to be used as an excuse to secure platform tickets. The Daughters of the Empire showed this by advising the committee that it would present an address and would require five platform tickets for the purpose. Two thousand badges will be presented.

Chief Smith reported that Major Maude had written him respecting the care of the streets and the chief told the committee that everything would be attended to.

Thomas W. Watkins was given the contract for the street decorations, his tender being $1155. James Phillips will erect the platforms for $299.

The following tentative route for the procession was agreed on: Stuart-street to James, to King, to Victoria Park, to York, via Locke, thru Dundurn to York, Park, Murray, Bay and to Stuart-street Station.

Report of Assessors.

The work of the Assessment Department for the past year was made public today by Assessment Commissioner Hall. According to the statement, Hamilton's total assessment is $27,138,860, an increase of $623,715 over last year. The realty is placed at $23,709,740, income at $744,650, and personalty at $2,693,470. The population is given as 53,681, 1131 more than the Dominion census gives the city credit for. The Street Railway Company is assessed $75,000 on rails, poles, etc., as against $19,000 last year; the Radial Railway Company $7500, the H. and D. $5000, the H., G. and B. $7000, the Bell Telephone Company $25,000, the Cataract Power Company from $10,000 to $20,000, and the Gas Company $60,000 on mains, etc.

Police Points.

In the Police Court Arthur Day, a boy, was fined $6 for throwing stones at John Martin's door, and the boy's father was fined $5 for assaulting Martin because he remonstrated with him on his boy's conduct.

David Williams of St. Catharines, known as "St. Catharines' Red," was locked up on a charge of vagrancy. A more serious charge will be preferred against him at the court to-morrow.

The alleged Socialists, F. Appleton, London, and Andrew McKenzie and A. Shapiro, arrested a couple of weeks ago for obstructing the street, will be tried next Monday by Magistrate Jelfs.

Jail Statistics.

Jailer Ogilvie laid his annual report before Sheriff Middleton to-day. It showed that for the year ending yesterday there were 517 prisoners in custody. Married prisoners numbered 155, and unmarried 341. There was no revenue from prison labor. The cost for each prisoner a day was 6 1-10 cents. Last night there were in the jail 17 men and 7 women.

Minor Mention.

This evening Officer Zeats arrested Benjamin and Julius Wolfe, Jews, who are wanted in Milton on a charge of defrauding Benjamin Goldstein of $60.

Sophia Baker of Simcoe was brought here to-night to be admitted to the Insane Asylum. The authorities of the institution would not accept her, and she was placed in the city jail.

At the Waterdown Fair to-day Hamilton horses won both races. Hunter's Harry Wilkes won the open trot, and Burke's Nemo took the named race.

The Women's Wentworth Historical Society met this afternoon and decided to hold the anniversary celebration at Stony Creek, Battlefield Park, on Saturday, Oct. 19. Mrs. Calder, president, was in the chair.

At the Non-Jury Sittings of the County Court to-day, Judge Snider dismissed Hills v. Crisp, a suit over money loaned.

Maxwell Long, son of J. H. Long, barrister, has won a scholarship in New York, in a class of over 50 competitors, entitling him to an academic and university course at St. John's College, Fordham, N.Y.

The Music Committee of Centenary Church has offered Mrs. Leonora James-Kennedy of Toronto a yearly engagement as soprano soloist. Mrs. James-Kennedy will consider the offer.

The funeral of the late Martin Ten Eyck took place this afternoon. The pall-bearers were William Clark, George Le Riche, James Kilgour, Frederick Webber, George Williams, Gordon Weir. The services were conducted by Rev. T. J. Atkins, assisted by Rev. W. H. Wade.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Daisy Clark, daughter of Canon Clark, Ancaster, to Edric Powell of St. Catharines, to take place on Oct. 9.

ABHOR CRIME OF CZOLGOSZ.

Polish Roman Catholics of United States in Session.

Syracuse, N.Y., Oct. 1.—The national convention of Polish Roman Catholics of the United States opened in this city to-day with delegates present from all parts of the country. After mass had been celebrated at the Polish Church the delegates were welcomed by Mayor James K. McGuire, the response being made by Peter Kiolbassa of Chicago. In his speech he said: "We abhor the crime of Czolgosz, but we are not responsible for it. Had his father been a good Catholic, the son would have been brought up in the faith of the church we revere. His mother was not a Pole. She is a German. Therefore do not blame us. We have proved our loyalty on many a battle field. Never was the hand of a Pole stained with the blood of assassination."

The proceedings of the convention were then conducted in the Polish language.

SETH LOW NOMINATED.

New York, Oct. 1.—The Greater New York Democratic party, of which John Sheehan is the leader, held its city convention to-night and nominated the Fusion ticket, headed by Seth Low, for Mayor.

Drowning in Golden Sand.

From The Denver Republican.

C. F. De Jersey-Grut and L. Simpson, both of Sydney, Australia, are traveling on pleasure thru the United States. Mr. Simpson has had an experience that does not often fall to the lot of man—of being nearly drowned in gold. And it happened in this wise, he says:

"I was in New Zealand about a year ago and was down in the southern part of the place. There is a river there, named the Zaldas, and a very peculiar river it is in a good many ways. It is remarkable for the strength and swiftness of its current in the mountains, and it goes underground for a space of about a mile in its middle course. But the chief of its peculiarities is the gold-bearing quicksand to be found near its mouth. There is about a mile of the river there, where it spreads out, that is full of quicksand, and for a good distance this sand is full of gold. It assays as high as $1200 a ton and is, of course, a very valuable thing. Until recently there was no known way of utilizing this gold, but about a year ago a new method was found whereby the gold could be extracted.

"Well, I was near there, with a party of friends, camping and shooting and fishing. The first night I rode out on my horse down the river to see some people that lived on a farm near the mouth of the river. There was a light wind blowing at the time and it blew my hat all of a sudden from my head and out into the stream. It floated down slowly and I rode on the bank and followed and watched it. I thought that it would soon come near the bank and then I would be able to go out and get it by making my horse wade in the stream. I had not heard of the quicksand.

"Pretty soon it did come near the bank, and I urged the animal out into the river. The horse would not go, however, and neighed loudly when brought near the water. After I had made repeated efforts to get the horse out into the stream I gave it up, and then thought that I would wade out and get the hat myself. It was close to the bank and the river did not look deep.

"So I jumped off the horse and into the stream and then in an instant I knew what was the matter with the animal. For I had struck the quicksand. It was the place where the gold is most to be found and that sand there is worth lots of money, but it did not seem to make any difference to me whether it was gold I was sinking in or just plain sand. It rose higher and higher on me and I felt that it was surely the end. But the luck was with me and I was pulled out by a chance passer on a horse, who threw a lariat over my shoulders. I ffought that I was surely being cut in two by the lariat. But I was not, and I was pulled out after a while and got over my scare. That sand where I was is now worth millions of dollars and I was literally drowning in gold, but it wasn't any fun, I can tell you."

The Royal Bombardment.

Arrangements were made at a meeting of the York Pioneers yesterday for the presentation of an address to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York on the occasion of the royal visit next week. The members will meet at the Canadian Institute at 1 p.m. on Thursday, Oct. 10, and proceed in a body to the City Hall, where the presentation will be made. Mr. John Langstaff read an interesting paper dealing with reminiscences of his early days near Thornhill. He also suggested that an excursion be held this fall to Newmarket, and arrangements will probably be perfected at the next meeting. Rev. W. W. Colpitts presented a report of the proceedings at the meeting in the log cabin at the Exhibition grounds last month, and was tendered a hearty vote of thanks.

TRADE WITH MANCHESTER.

Mr. Gibson, Chief Superintendent of Ship Canal, is Now in Canada.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—Mr. Herbert M. Gibson, chief traffic superintendent of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, is here on a mission connected with the further development of direct trade by steamers from Canadian and American ports to Manchester, where there is a practically unlimited field for the consumption and distribution of produce of all kinds.

Mr. Gibson has been commissioned by the directors of the company to visit the United States and Canada for the purpose of negotiating for the establishment of new lines of steamers between Atlantic ports and Manchester, and of invigorating the trade by the energetic and skilful means, and is of the opinion that the Manchester Canal has only touched as yet the fringe of the trade which it will eventually secure. He is convinced that when new lines of steamers are started from Canadian and American ports the owners will not be dissatisfied with the results.

TWO WORKMEN KILLED.

St. John, Oct. 1.—There were two fatalities and several other accidents here today.

Thomas Coram was working in Cushing's mill, about one of the large belts, when his clothing caught in the belt, and with great force the unfortunate man was hurled round and round. He was instantly killed.

Charles McFrederick of the West End died in the hospital, as a result of injuries sustained at Sand Point. He was struck by a sling of deals on a steamer and crushed to death. His head was literally crushed in.

George Armstrong fell between cars at Sand Point and his arm was so badly injured that it had to be amputated at the shoulder.

Printers' Blunders.

There is a fatality often attending the final stages of the printing of a book or an article. Proof after proof has been corrected with scrupulous care, and there seems nothing more for author or proof reader to do, when a line or word falls out, giving an opportunity for some stupendous blunder in setting things straight. The corrector of the press is ssometimes himself responsible for a literary atrocity, when some brilliant flash of stupidity occurs to him too late to be submitted as a query to the poor author. This a certain scholar found the Candian vessel in which he described Bacon as voyaging, transformed into the anachronism of a Canadian vessel. Mr. Howells tells us of the agony he suffered at the discovery of a fearful misprint in his "Pilot Story." The tale is of a young planter who has gambled away the slave girl who is the mother of his child. She breaks out upon him with the demand:

"What will you say to our boy when he cries for me there in St. Louis?"

In this form the line passed the author himself and the first proofreader; but the final reader, evidently a pronounced realist, thought it could be improved, and accordingly changed it into:

"What will you say to our boy when he cries for 'Ma.' there in St. Louis?"

The whole edition had been struck off before the enormity was discovered by Mr. Howells himself, who happened to call on the publisher just as the sheets had come in from the printers at Cambridge. Mr. Fields at once decided that the sheets should be reprinted, so Mr. Howells had a hairbreadth escape from a mischance that might have gone for to ruin his career.

COFFEE FOR MOTHERS.

The Kind That Nourishes and Supplies Food for Mother and Child.

My husband has been unable to drink coffee for several years, so we were very glad to give Postum Food Coffee a trial, and when we understood that by long boiling it would bring out the delicious flavor we have been highly pleased with it.

It is one of the finest things for nursing mothers that I have ever seen. It keeps up the mother's strength and increases the supply of nourishment for the child if partaken of freely. I drank it between meals instead of water and found it most beneficial.

Our five year old boy has been very delicate since birth and has developed slowly. He was white and bloodless. I began to give him Postum freely and you would be surprised at the change. When any person remarks about the great improvement, we never fail to tell them that we attribute his gain in strength and general health to the free use of Postum Food Coffee, and this has led many friends to use it for themselves and children.

I have always cautioned friends to whom I have spoken about Postum to follow directions in making it, for unless it is boiled fifteen or twenty minutes it is quite tasteless. On the other hand, when properly made, it is very delicious. I want to thank you for the benefits we have derived from the use of your Postum Coffee. Mrs. W. W. Earnest, 727 9th-avenue, Helena, Mont.

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM

Plan of Regulation, Based on Local Option, Has Proved Practical and Beneficial

HOW IT OPERATES IN SWEDEN

Many Restrictions Are Placed on the Manufacture and Sale of Spirits.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—W. E. Curtis, writing The Record-Herald from Stockholm, says: The so-called Gothenburg system of regulating the liquor traffic, which prevails in Sweden and with some modifications in Norway and Finland, is based upon the theory that the evil of intemperance cannot be entirely eradicated, but can be reduced to a minimum by practical regulations. It does not attempt to prevent the use of intoxicating liquors, but to prevent the abuse of them.

The fundamental law of Sweden permits local option in dealing with the liquor traffic by the votes of the people, including women taxpayers, and four of the provinces of the Kingdom are entirely without saloons. The Gothenburg system has been adopted by 83 out of a total of 92 municipalities. The remaining nine either prohibit the liquor traffic entirely or license private dealers. In the country districts the sale of liquors is generally prohibited, but people who are in the habit of drinking obtain supplies from the agents of the Gothenburg system in the neighboring towns. One can get beer everywhere. It is the common drink of the people, and its use is growing more and more general. In 1850 the annual consumption of beer was about 300,000 hectoliters. At present it reaches 1,500,000 hectoliters, the population having increased about 25 per cent. in the meantime. In 1850 the average consumption of beer per capita was about ten liters. Now it is about 28 liters. The Swedish beer is very light and contains a low percentage of alcohol.

The results of the adoption of the Gothenburg system are seen in every direction and appear in every table of social statistics, not only in the decrease in the consumption of intoxicating liquors, but in the decrease in drunkenness, poverty and crime. There is no question, and the prohibitionists do not deny that the system has been practical and beneficial, so far as it goes, but they object to it for several reasons.

Suffered in the Past.

No country has suffered so much in the past from the unrestricted manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors. Fifty years ago there was "a public house in every cottage" and 174,124 distilleries of spirits from potatoes and corn. Every landholder had the right of distilling, and so terrible were the effects that in 1845 Parliament passed a law prohibiting private distilling, taxing public distilleries so heavily that most of them were compelled to suspend operations, and giving local option to cities, towns and parishes. But, while this law promoted temperance to a certain degree, it was practically a failure, and in 1865, after an agitation, the common council of Gothenburg introduced a company (called a "bolag"), composed of 20 benevolent citizens, with the monopoly of the liquor traffic in that city upon the condition that the profits, over and above 6 per cent. interest on the capital invested, should be paid into the municipal treasury, and that no person should directly or indirectly enjoy any further pecuniary benefit from the sale. A similar scheme had failed in the mining town of Falun some years before, but the management in Gothenburg was prudent and skilful enough to make it a great success there.

Constitution of Company.

The stock of the company was divided into 150 shares, which were taken by prominent business men and persons in whom the public had confidence. Its affairs are managed by a board of directors, one-half of whom are elected by the shareholders and the remainder by the Municipal Council. The Governor of the province, who is appointed by the King for life, is made general supervisor of its affairs and arbitrates disputes between the directors and the municipality.

The rules prohibit the sale of liquor to any person on Sundays, holidays and after 6 o'clock in the evenings preceding holidays and Sundays. On other days the agencies of the company are open from 8 in the morning until 8 in the evening during the summer, and until 7 in the evening in the winter, when the attendants are authorized to sell not more than one drink to any male applicant over 18 years of age, to be consumed on the premises, or not more than 45 quarts in bottles or demi johns to be consumed elsewhere. Bottles containing a quart, pint or half-pint may be sold to be consumed elsewhere, but if a purchaser desires another drink, or another bottle, he is compelled to go to another agency, which is far away, there being only 14 agencies in the city of 130,000 population, where there were 135 saloons to 35,000 population before the system was adopted. The same man can be accommodated again after a reasonable time—an hour or two—but not so soon as to induce intoxication. The sale of second drinks or bottles is left to the judgment of the attendant.

The agencies are plain rooms, with neat counters and shelving, but are entirely without ornaments and are made as unattractive as is consistent with neatness and order. There is no music, no newspapers, pictures, gilding or mirrors, and no seats for the customers. Nobody is allowed to sit down, and loafing and gossiping is not permitted.

Nothing to Women.

All sales are for cash. No credit is allowed. Men without money cannot get liquor. Nothing is sold to women, nor to children under 18, either by the drink or bottle, nor to habitual drunkards, nor to persons whose wives, parents, guardians or near relatives have filed written objections, nor to persons under the influence of liquor, nor to persons of unsound or feeble mind.

The liquor is absolutely pure, and prices charged are therefore much higher than in ordinary saloons. A tariff of prices hangs upon the wall. The attendant is appointed by the directors, subject to the ratification of the municipal council, and must be a trustworthy man, a teetotaller and one who is not subject to bribes or persuasion. He wears a uniform similar to that of a policeman, has a number upon his collar by which he can be identified, and is in close relations with the police. He is sworn to obey the rules so far as the sale of liquor goes, but is authorized to refuse liquor to any person who, in his judgment, will be injured or will injure others by its use. The widest liberty is allowed the attendants in this respect, and amusing stories are told of the complaints made against them and the reasons they report to justify their refusal to supply applicants. Persons who are refused liquor have no redress. Money loaned to pay for liquor cannot be recovered in the courts, and, if a grocer supplies liquor to families or in quantity to any person, he cannot enforce payment. Liquor debts are placed on the same basis as gambling debts in Sweden.

System Modified.

A few years of experience in Gothenburg taught the necessity of certain modifications in the original system, and in the law upon which it is based. Sub-licenses were granted to hotels and large, respectable restaurants to supply liquor to their customers with meals, and, to satisfy the demands of the working class, cheap restaurants were established in connection with the liquor agencies, at which food is served at nominal prices—a cup of coffee, tea or cocoa for 2½ cents, and for 5 cents with bread and butter, 7½ cents with meat sandwiches, 10 cents with a boiled egg, and other food and drinks at similar prices. Reading-rooms also were established in connection with the restaurants, in which newspapers, magazines and books are furnished free to all comers, at the expense of the bolag. No drinks are served in the reading-room, but persons buying sandwiches, eggs and other food in the restaurant are allowed one dram of liquor.

In nearly every case the restaurants are kept by the manager of the agency, and the profits on the sale of food go to him. Hence, as he receives a salary for managing the agency and his compensation is in no wise affected whether he sells little or more liquor, it is to his pecuniary advantage to persuade callers to take coffee, tea and food instead.

Effects Apparent.

The results of the introduction of the Gothenburg system in that city, in Stockholm and elsewhere are very apparent. In the first place the number of distilleries in Sweden, which, as I have said, was 174,124 in 1850, was reduced to 590 in 1870 and to 126 in 1898. The amount of liquor consumed annually per capita in 1850 was 45 quarts; in 1870 it was 13 quarts; in 1898, 8 quarts.

By excluding individual profits as a stimulus for increased sales, by refusing to sell on credit, by opening well lighted, healthy and clean premises in place of the former dark, wretched haunts of vice and misery; by serving pure instead of poisonous drinks; by establishing eating houses, and in other directions the bolag has certainly improved the condition of the poor and decreased drunkenness and vice. The reports of the police courts show this in a remarkable degree. In 1850, when Gothenburg had a population of only 35,000, there were 3431 arrests for drunkenness; in 1875, ten years after the new system was established, with a population of 60,000, the number of arrests for drunkenness was 2490; in 1885, with a population of 84,000, the arrests for drunkenness were 2475, and in 1895, with a population of 113,000, they were 3516—only a few more than when the population was less than a third as great.

Reports From Other Places.

Similar reports come from every city where the system has been introduced. The publications of the Gothenburg societies contain reports from the governors of nearly all the towns and provinces of Sweden, and while most of them are conservative, they all testify to the improved morals of the people. The Governor of Gothenburg says: "There can be no doubt that these measures have brought about an improved moral condition. Disorders and fights and other disorders cannot be entirely prevented, we must allow that the intervention of the police has been called for less often than in former times." The Governor of Stockholm says: "This company has undoubtedly done excellent service in checking the baneful consequences which must ever attend the sale of spirits." The Governor of Upsala says: "The company's operations have been, and continue to be, of essential benefit in promoting order and morality." The Governor of Jonkoping says: "We do not hesitate to bear witness to the good results which, by diminishing drunkenness and promoting temperance among the working classes, the companies have already achieved." The Governor of Kalmar says: "By adopting this system a beneficial result has been obtained so far as the morals and the order of the community are concerned."

Similar commendations appear in every official report on the subject that I have seen, and the system has met with the approval of authorized commissions sent by various municipal and other governments to make investigations. The best report on the subject, I am told, was made in 1893 by the labor bureau of the United States.

Introduced Elsewhere.

The system has also been introduced into Norway and Finland, where it has met with equal success. The police officials in all three of the Scandinavian countries give their unqualified testimony in its support. There is no question that Sweden, Norway and Finland have improved in an extraordinary manner so far as drunkenness, poverty and crime are concerned, since the adoption of the Gothenburg system and the opponents of that system generally admit that it is responsible for the improvement. For example, in Sweden during the five years before the Gothenburg system was adopted there was an average of 3100 persons in the prisons there under sentence or an average of 13.22 per 1000 inhabitants. During the last five years the average has been only 3139 annually in a population of 5,010,000, or 6.31 per 1000 inhabitants. Similar statistics are furnished by the officials in charge of the poor.

Before the adoption of the system there was an average of 216 saloons for every 100,000 inhabitants in Sweden, including both the cities and the country. Now there is an average of 84 places were liquor can be purchased for every 100,000 inhabitants.

The profits from the sale of liquor were at first employed in public works, especially those that directly benefited the working classes, but of late they have been turned directly into the general treasury, and used for the payment of ordinary municipal expenses. In some of the cities and towns they are still used as a fund for the relief of the poor. The total revenue annually derived from the sale of liquor under the Gothenburg system in Sweden is about 7,400,000 kroner (a kroner being 28 cents). The government tax upon distilleries amounts annually to about 13,000,000 kroner, and the duties collected upon imported wines, liquors and beers will average annually 9,300,000 kroner, making a total revenue of nearly 32,000,000 kroner from the liquor traffic.

Prohibitionists Oppose.

The prohibitionists oppose the Gothenburg system for several reasons, namely:

1. Because it is a compromise with sin.
2. Because it stamps with official sanction one of the most degrading of vices.
3. Because it compels a man to buy a bottle of liquor when he wants more than one drink, and thus tempts him to spend more money than he can afford and drink more liquor than he desires.
4. It induces families to lay in stocks of liquors, which are a constant temptation.
5. The profits are so large as to tempt taxpayers to encourage the patronage of the agencies in order to reduce taxation in other directions.
6. If the Gothenburg system has reduced consumption and decreased poverty and crime to the extent claimed by its advocates, it simply demonstrates that these evils can be reduced still further by greater restrictions.

The prohibitionists are still active and are urging prohibitive legislation, without much prospect of success, for the public generally approve the Gothenburg system.

REAL ESTATE INTELLIGENCE.

List of Property Transfers and Building Permits Issued—A Dull Week and Building Operations Slacking Off.

A rather dull week has been reported in real estate circles, and, in addition, the fact has been demonstrated that the present successful building season in Toronto is fast drawing to a close. From Friday last up till yesterday afternoon only five building permits had been issued at the City Commissioner's office, and one of these was to Bishopric & Co. to erect a review stand on East Bloor-street, measuring 12 x 22 feet.

The City Commissioner's report, issued yesterday, gives the following particulars: For last month permits for building operations were $169,340; for September, 1900, they were $193,925. The total for the last nine months was $1,764,640, and for the same period last year it was $1,463,252.

But a few years ago the land in the immediate vicinity of the east end junction of King and Queen-streets was unoccupied, but now it has been largely built upon, and new erections continue to take place.

Building Items.

There is being erected for the Toronto Street Car Company on East King-street a new building for storing cars. It will be 30 feet in height, 200 in length and 100 feet wide. Mr. D. McDonald is looking after the work, with Mr. E. McKenzie as superintendent. It is anticipated that the job will be finished in about six weeks.

Another storey has been built on the Sacred Heart School, Sackville-street. Other alterations are also being effected. Mr. A. Holmes is the architect, while the contracts for the brick work, the carpenter-ing, plumbing and plastering are held by W. Kane, M. J. and D. Madden, Mansie and Hayes, and Boyce & Son, respectively. It is expected that the work will be completed early in November.

The building of St. Michael's new school on Bond-street has been finished in a satisfactory manner. W. Kane executed the brick work, M. J. & D. Madden the carpentering, W. J. McGuire & Son the plumbing, while the architect was Mr. A. Holmes.

At the corner of King and Frederick-streets Messrs. Adams Bros., wholesale saddle and harness makers, are building a new warehouse, six storeys, and measuring 139 x 91 feet. The site was formerly held by the Canada Company building built in 1807, one of the earliest brick edifices erected in Toronto, being occupied from 1853 to 1895 as the chief office of the Canada Company of this province. The work in connection with the new building is in charge of Thomas Filey, and the architect is J. Millar.

R. Bigley is erecting a large building on Mutual-street as a warehouse for stoves, etc. It measures 80 x 25 feet, is four storeys high, and is built of brick and stone. Harrison & Lewis have the contract for the brick work, Davidson & Co. are seeing after the carpentering, and V. Philan the painting. J. P. Hindes is the architect.

Near the corner of East Queen-street, on Parliament-street, a three-storey brick building is being put up for John O'Neill, jr. It measures 87 x 48 feet. Messrs. Armstrong and Charles Witchell have a portion of the contract work. The architect is S. G. Curry.

The Massey-Harris Company have been granted a permit to build a three-storey saw shop and a one-storey storage warehouse, at a cost of $7200 and $1100, respectively, on West King-street, opposite Crawford-street.

Mrs. Jane McCartan has obtained the necessary permit to build a two-storey brick dwelling on the southwest corner of Dupont and Bathurst-streets. The cost of the undertaking will reach $2500.

ADELAIDE-ST, s s, part of lot 7, plan of Military Reserve, sec. 6, 49x29 ft: John Kane estate to Mary E Kane, for	1
ALBANY-AV, w s, part of lot 13, block A, plan 324, 16x100 ft: John Parry to Mary J. Baxter, for	1000
AMELIA-ST, s s, part of lot 2, plan D, 234, 19x92 ft: John E Gardiner to John A Robinson (ass'd $816), subject to mortgage	425
BELLEVUE-AV, w s, part of lot C, plan D, 13, 154x125 ft: Notre Dame Loan Assurance Co., to Emily Johnston, for	1800
BROCK-AV, w s, part of lot 8, plan 450, 14x65 ft; Imperial Loan & Investment Co., to Hannah Arnott, for	880
BROCK-AV, w s, parts of lots 8 and 11, plan 450, 42x65, house No. 252; Imperial Loan & Savings Co., to Thomas Riley, (ass'd $767), for ..	850
BOND-ST, w s, lots 14 and 15, plan 22 A, 92x116 ft; M. M. Murray, to Henry E Vaux, for	7000
BRUNSWICK-AV, w s, lot 206, plan 608, 8x127 ft, house No. 332; Wm H Draper, to Wm H Ashworth (ass'd $2285), for	700
CENTRE-AV, e s, part of lot 31, plan 24, house No. 193; Michael Basso, to Grazine Mel (ass'd $580), for	700
CUNNINGHAM-AV, s s, lots 18 and 19, plan 402, except w 36 feet of lot 18; Susannah Abercrombie, to Fanny Koehler, for	1200
DALHOUSIE-ST, w s, lot No. 30, plan 32 A, 19x110 ft; George Wright, to Kate Maloney, for ..	350
DELAWARE-AV, 23 ft 6 north of lot 7, block O, plan 329; Thomas Vallentyne, to Edith H. Matthews, wife of H. S. Matthews (ass'd $480), for	400
DOVERCOURT-RD, e, lots 40 and 41, plan D 66, 58x100 ft, Catherine Hamilton, to Thomas Hamilton, for	1
EUCLID-AV, e s, lot 101 and part of lot 102, plan 314, houses Nos. 259 and 261; John S. Dodd, to Elizabeth H. Brown (ass'd $2820), for	1
GIVENS-ST, w s, part of lot 43, plan 302, 33x133 ft, houses Nos. 402 and 404, Thos W Murray, to Nowal Manning (ass'd $1328), for	2200
GIVENS-ST, w s, part of lot 43, plan 302, 33x133 ft, houses Nos. 402 and 404, Wm M MacPherson, to Thos W Murray (ass'd $1328) for	1200
HALLAM-ST, n s, 20 ft east of lot 43, plan 861, 120 ft deep; Land Security Co., to Jane Demyer, for	100
HARBORD-ST, n s, part of lot 43, plan 93, 14x53, house No. 159; Wm R H Taylor, to Alex O Dame, for	1600
HOWLAND-AV, e s, part of lot 176, plan 603, 25x127 ft; Sarah J Graydon, to Robt T MacDonald (ass'd $750), for	4350
INDIAN-RD, e s, lot 14, plan 501, Julia S DuVernet, to Eliza A Acres, for	500
JARVIS-ST, e s, 60x200 ft, vacant land; Harry D Gamble and T G Brough, to E B Osler, for	1
KEW BEACH, lot 49, plan 198 B; E Coatsworth, to Asgnath King, for	160
KING-ST, n s, lot 2, plan 1086, 51x187, Lucy M Carlaw, to Canadian Kodak Co. (ass'd $2295), for	3570
KING-ST, n s, lots 7 and 8, plan D 41, 50x100 ft; Elizabeth P McK. Ogden, to Thos G Mason (ass'd for $60,650), for	4250
LANSDOWNE-AV, e s, part of lot 5, plan 920, 18 x 100 ft; Toronto Mortgage Co to Cherry A. Irwin for	1,200
MANNING-AV, parts of lots 258 and 259, plan 574, 14 x 131 ft, house No 429; George Lewis to Thomas Ferguson (ass'd $1990), for	2,500
ONTARIO-ST, w s, lot 5, plan D 172, 18 ft x 81 ft, house No 522; Toronto Mortgage Co to Samuel Hooper (ass'd $1920), for	2,401
OSSINGTON-AV, lot 33, block K, plan 820, house No 104; Florence Sadd to Daniel Schivalin (ass'd $2180), for	585
PORTLAND-ST, w s, part of lot 7, sec 6, plan D 24, 24 x 50, house No. 110; John Kane estate to Theresa Newton (as'd $875), for	1
PORTLAND-ST, w s, part of lot 7, sec 6, of military reserve plan, 24 x 49 ft, house No 112; John Kane estate to Margaret Ann Kane (assessed $825), for	1
SCOLLARD-ST, n s, part of lot 74, plan 179, 35 x 100 ft, house No 58; Imperial Loan & Investment Co to Hugh Scott (ass'd $1326), for	1,400
WOODLAWN-AV, e s, lot 58, plan 660, 50 x 177 ft; Toronto General Trust Co to Alex Fraser, for	4,000

TORONTO JUNCTION TOWN.

ANNETTE-ST, lots 23, 24, 25, plan 783, 150 ft x 150, north, Annette-st; Mary L. Hudson and Oscar Murray Hudson to the Farmers' Bank, for	1
DAVENPORT-RD and MULOCK-AV, north 120 feet of lots 30 and 31, plan 539, and lot 71, plan 840; Egerton J. Hoover to Union Stock Yards Company, for	240
KEELE-ST, lots 47 and 48, plan 840, 70 x 150, east side Keele-st; William C. Hall and James Shoott to Union Stock Yards Company, for	200
KEELE-ST, lots 43 and 44, plan 840, 70 x 150, on east side of Keele-st; Henry Cawthra and others to Ellen Hall, for	252
KEELE-ST, lots 43 and 44, plan 840, 70 x 150; Ellen Hall to Hugh Taylor, for	360
LAPP-ST, lot 62, plan 937, 50 x 150, west side of Lapp-st; Georgina May Jennings to Martha E. Yates, for	325

YORK TOWNSHIP.

DON MILLS-RD, parts 14 and 15, con 2, from Bay, 10 acres; Manufacturers' and Temperance Life Assurance Co to Robert Lawrence Patterson, for	8,000

ELECTION CASE DISMISSED.

Dorchester, N. B., Oct. 1.—The Restigouche election case was dismissed to-day, each party paying his own costs.

Miner Drowned.

Halifax, Oct. 1.—Henry Brooks, a miner, was drowned at Sydney Mines to-day by the upsetting of a boat. His two companions were rescued. Brooks leaves a widow and one child.

EDUCATIONAL.

TORONTO JUNCTION COLLEGE OF MUSIC
18 Dundas St., Opp. P.O.
MISS VIA MACMILLAN, DIRECTRESS
Ten Valuable Scholarships are offered. Names must be in by Oct. 1st. For new Calendar address the REGIST