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THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1888.

The Spirit of the Agreement.

The dispute between the Provincial Government of Manitoba and the Canadian Pacific Railway is to be pronounced upon by the Supreme Court of Canada instead of being further complicated with "bloodshed," as a contemporary has rather too repeatedly suggested. Certain facts (being admitted by both sides respectively, the court will interpret the law as applied to these facts. As we understand it, the strict letter of the law is to be appealed to, and according to the written law the judgment of the Court will be.

On behalf of the Greenway Government this plea, or something like it, has been freely advanced in the papers. In the agreement made last spring the Canadian Pacific covenanted to abandon its monopoly in consideration of the fifteen million guarantee. If not in terms expressed, this was *fairly implied* in the agreement. In abandoning the monopoly the company, *impliedly at least*, undertook to allow the completion and operation of the independent line at once; and it is clearly violating *the spirit* of that undertaking in opposing obstacles, &c. The Mail says it is quite true that Mr. Van Horne is technically right and the settlers technically wrong. But it goes on to argue in substance that even if the railway company has the *lex scripta* in its favor, the Provincial Government has moral right on its side, and that what was *the understanding* on both sides at the time must be respected.

The London Times seems also to have before it a similar view of the existence of a moral as distinguished from a technical right; and as to the force of what may be implied though not in terms expressed in an agreement. It says that "the situation is clearly one for a compromise" which means, we take it, that under the circumstances it may be most expedient to compromise with Manitoba, and to give to the Province even more than what the law allows, in order to escape from a difficult situation.

The Mail argues that we must have regard to the understanding at the time between the parties to the agreement—to what was implied if not expressed in it—and to moral as distinguished from technical right. Well, be it so. Then let us go back a few years, and begin at the beginning. We, too, have something to say about a certain "understanding," and what was certainly implied if not expressed in the original agreement to build and operate the Canadian Pacific Railway. We all remember that when Mr. Mackenzie was in power—and afterwards—it was his opinion, in which he was strongly sustained by his party and press together, that it would be a gigantic and costly folly to push the railway immediately across the mountains and all the way to the Pacific ocean. The wiser and the cheaper plan for us would be to take our time, and to let the road, as it were, feel its way across the continent, adding a piece to it each year as the progress of settlement and the morease of traffic might seem to warrant. It was urged that for the carrying out of this plan our "magnificent water stretches" offered peculiar facilities. Now, don't imagine that we are bringing up this expression as an "old chestnut," for The World has recently affirmed, and hopes yet to show more at length, the value and importance of Canada's magnificent water stretches go really far beyond what was thought of before the railway was built. It will be The World's argument that we never half understood the value to Canada of her great waterway until the development of the great prairie revealed it to us. But to return to the matter in hand. In the days when the Dominion's agreement with Sir George Stephen and his associates was in process of making, nobody seemed to expect that by this time there would be need of American railways coming in to help to carry the traffic of the new country, or any part of it. It was considered, rather, that a generation or two would probably have to pass away ere this "political railway," as it was called, could become a paying concern, and ere the company could live on the whole traffic of the country. That there could be any surplus traffic to divide with American railways, in our time, at all events, nobody seemed to think likely. The question was—would the company be able to live and to carry out its agreement, supposing it got *all* the traffic the country could develop? There was not much talk then of bringing in American railways to help to carry the traffic when it was the opinion of many of us—certainly of Mr. Mackenzie and his friends—that it would probably be many long years before the new country aforesaid would be able to support the one Canadian railway, let alone American railways besides.

Now we affirm that there was, in the days when the agreement with the Pacific company was in process of making, a certain "understanding"—a certain something which was abundantly implied if not expressed in black and white—that the railway company was to have *all* the traffic of the new country, whatever the same might amount to. It might be much or it might be little; the company took its risk of *that*. And any one who can recall to his memory the current talk of the time will admit that the risk was generally deemed a pretty big one too, in fact no joke.

We insist upon it that, if you demand consideration for what is implied as well as for what is in terms expressed, then you must take in the understanding of eight years ago, as well as that of more recent date. Yes, we say, you must take in the original understanding too, with all that it implies. You will find that it means a good deal, more probably than you imagine before you have "tackled" it.

Another point. It may be that, as The Times says, the situation is one for a compromise. But if so it is necessary to have the law as it is made clear first. Supposing it be said that the written law does not fully meet the difficulties of the existing situation. Then let us by all means have the written law made clear as daylight, so that we may all understand what it really amounts to. After the law has been made plain, then we shall better understand why and wherein compromise may be advisable. But no making of compromises until the true interpretation of the *lex scripta* has been placed beyond question. And this cannot be done by all the "able editors" in Canada, with ever so many learned letter-writers to help them. Nothing short of a decision by the highest legal authority will suffice. This is the only thing which can be depended upon for getting it into the heads of the people what the law is, and where the work of compromising is to find its starting point and begin, if compromise there is to be at all. First find out what the law actually is ere you undertake to say what must be added to it, in order to make it work rightly. So we must have a Supreme Court decision anyway and now we wait for it.

The Evils of a Second Term.

It is not likely that the Presidential election turned on the Sackville letter. But none the less was the Government's undignified attitude on that question a deplorable illustration of partisan unscrupulousness. The incident furnishes one more argument against the propriety of second terms. Had Mr. Cleveland been merely the head of the Government, in charge of its dignity and international honor, it is not likely that a general allegiance to his party could have induced him to take a step, which he condescended to do when his own personal interests, as he thought, might be involved. The man at the head of the administration is placed in a false and degrading position, when he is, like any other candidate, merely a tool in the hands of the caucus.

If we were giving advice to our neighbors we would say: make your presidential term six years and limit its occupation by the same man to one term. It was Cleveland's desire for a second term that made him eat his words of four years ago that a second term was a public evil; and it was this same desire of office that induced him to dishonor his record by pandering to the anti-British element. Had Cleveland not allowed his reputation to be smirched by the desire of a second term, and the mistakes that this desire involved him in, he would have gone down to history as the greatest of the Democratic presidents.

Give Us a Rest.

The Republican party, which will be in power after March next, has in its membership many men who are pronounced holders of the doctrine that Canada ought to be annexed. Senator John Sherman, Congressmen Hitt, Ben Butler, are of this class, and they will endeavor to realize their views. We have, therefore, no reason to expect any more from them than from the Democrats.

These Republican annexationists will begin plotting at once. They will try to accomplish what the Democrats failed in. And they will have as their Canadian colleagues *the same gang that have been working with the Democrats for the past year or more.* Don't be surprised if you hear of Mr. Bunting going on an expedition to Washington in a few days to arrange with John Sherman or Ben Butler!

But Canadians have stood enough of this business. They do not intend to stand much more and the conspirators may as well take notice. There is a point beyond which toleration ceases to be a virtue. What Canada wants is peace and freedom from further agitation of this kind. We must work out our own salvation as best we can. Grant that annexation would improve our lot, the terms on which it would be conceded, the self-stultification involved, the eternal disgrace of turning our coats from British subjects to become British-haters, is such that no honorable people could afford to make the change. Further agitation will only hurt our business, stop development, encourage dissensions. Now, Messieurs Annexationists on this side of the line, give us a rest.

Vaccination.

Some time ago a motion was carried in the City Council to the effect that all citizens and their families should undergo vaccination. Already there is an anti-vaccination society formed, and not a few citizens have signified their intention of refusing to comply with the bylaw, on the ground that the vaccine matter used is impure and conveys impurities of various kinds into the system, and that several cases have actually occurred where the inoculation of the vaccine matter into the blood has been followed by serious illness, and has left dregs behind almost impossible to remove. Of course, there are some who maintain that vaccination is of little use anyway, and it is these latter who do most harm amongst the uneducated and ignorant. There can be little doubt, as statistics amply prove, that vaccination is a preventive to smallpox, and that even if a person who has been vaccinated does take the disease, he has it in the more subdued form of *varioloid*.

When in 1796 Edward Jenner first discovered the vaccine cure, the percentage of deaths from smallpox was very large throughout Europe, in some countries amounting to as much as 6 per cent. As soon as his process for vaccination became known, however, and was widely used, hardly a single case of smallpox caused death when the patient had been previously vaccinated, and as a general rule all those who had been subjected to the process escaped free.

We have had since his time many sad instances of ignorance and refusal to undergo the simple process of vaccination; notably so in the case of outbreaks in Lower Canada, and especially in the cities of Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec. Scarcely two years ago there was an outbreak in Montreal which threatened for a time to stop traffic completely, owing to the ignorance of the French in the eastern part of the city, who refused to be vaccinated. And now in Toronto, the enlightened city of the west and the educational centre of the Dominion, we hear of anti-vaccination societies, and of members who threaten to take legal proceedings against the City Council if compelled to submit to vaccination. Is it true that vaccination may communicate disease? And what have medical men of skill and experience to say in contradiction to the opinion of other members of their profession regarding the communication of disease by introduction of the vaccine into the human system?

The City's Two University Chairs.

The Council, seeing that the city has to pay the shot, ought to have the naming of the two chairs that they have agreed to endow in consideration of a perpetual lease of the Queen's Park. The city will have to pay the $6000 year in and year out and the chairs ought to be so named that the city's contribution may not be lost sight of in future years. Hitherto the city has been charged with neglecting an institution that brings fame and not a few dollars to the town; now that it is identified with the institution by a perpetual (999 years) grant of $6000 the bond between the two ought to be suitably indicated in the naming of the chairs.

That Fence Around the Normal School.

Year by year that aged fence which surrounds the grounds of the Normal School is rotting away, and the time is not far distant when it will fall to pieces and be carried off by the urchins who forage for winter firewood. Perhaps the authorities are waiting until this happens and thus save themselves the trouble of pulling it down; but it would be more in accordance with good taste for them to pull that fence down at once.

Quebec's Idea of Cut Knife.

Speaking of the monument to the Ottawa sharpshooters La Justice of Quebec says:

Now that official sorrow has exhaled itself in sterile regrets over the graves of those who are no more, let us examine a little the episode of which that monument is destined to call back the recollection to the great edification of future generations. Colonel Otter had under his command six hundred men, partly artillery and partly cavalry and infantry. Hearing that Poundmaker was encamped at a certain distance he at once despatches three hundred men to ascertain if the enemy was at the spot as reported. The enemy was there. So well did the expedition perceive this that it returned with a precipitation of which there are few examples in the annals of war. Yet we are assured that had it not been for the bravery and presence of mind of two regular officers, Messrs. Short and Pelletier of the citadel, who found means to cover the retreat, all the little army could have been massacred. The despatches at the time were quite sincerely in ecstasies over the worth of our soldiers and, as proof of their bravery, they cited the rapidity with which they returned to their point of departure. Never had like celerity been displayed on a field of battle or even on a race course. The most brilliant exploits of the hippodrome were distanced; so were the Indians. It is even calculated that the road taken to reconnoitre the enemy was gone over on the return in less than half the time which had been needed to ascertain that the redskins were there. That proof of valor excited at the time an indescribable enthusiasm. But, O human ingratitude! They forgot to award the prize of the race to him who was the first to get back. Even at this hour to whom is a monument raised to commemorate that monumental piece of pluck? Is it to those who covered themselves with glory in making sure of the rapidity of that memorable retreat? Not a bit of it. Those who stayed behind on account of premature death seize all the honors of which the survivors have such need, all the tributes which the fleetest in the race have gained by strength of their hocks. Is this just? Certainly not. We might just as well pretend that the retreat was not brilliant, and that those who possess the art of beating a retreat with the precipitation of the survivors of that glorious deed of arms are not the soldiers who are indispensable to the preservation of our intrepid army! We propose the erection of another monument dedicated to the *sharp-retreaters* and bearing the following inscription:

"He who fights and runs away
Will live to fight another day
But he who's in the battle slain
Will never live to fight again."

The Real Shame of It.

From The New York Evening Post.

It is not, however, the childishness of this Sackville fuss, reverend sirs, which troubles us most. It is the shameful fact that the letter was obtained from Lord Sackville by a petty fraud of the bunco kind, that is, by false pretences, such as are used by the species of impostor known as begging-letter writers. It is a fraud, which, had it induced Lord Sackville to send the writer money, would have exposed the latter, if caught, to a term in the penitentiary, and which, were our law what it ought to be, and what you would doubtless wish to see it, would also send to the penitentiary a man resorting to it in order to influence a great national election. You preach vigorously against this sort of sin in your pulpits every day. You give the most solemn sanctions of theology to the lawyer's dictum that "fraud vitiates everything." You would not knowingly, or at all events willingly, allow a man to remain in your church who, you knew, profited by cheating, and rejoiced over it openly and unblushingly because it gave him either dignity or emolument. You would scornfully reject the plea that the end justified the means, and would never admit that, although it was wrong for one man to lie and forge, it was not wrong for another man to make money out of the lie or the forgery, or get a wife by it. Why, then, are you silent now, in the presence of this miserable effort to convert the crime of a petty scoundrel into a heap of national disgrace, to fill the chair of the American Chief Magistrate by the aid of the kind of trick by which "bunco steerers" empty the pockets of simple-minded farmers? Do not put the question smiling by, or tell us any stories about "the magnificent history" of the party. Your concern is, not what the party once was, but the things it is now doing. Morality has to deal with living men and not with dead ones.

Temperance in the Territories.

From Gov. Royal's Speech at the opening of the First Territorial Assembly.

It is to be borne in mind that legislation cannot be expected to make men honest, sober or wise.

Sobriety is a virtue the practice of which is taught and inculcated by religion, the law addressing itself to the prevention or the punishment of outrages in so far as public order is attacked or threatened.

Whether exceptional legislation is to be continued or not, is a matter upon which you, as representatives of the people, have the sole right to speak with any degree of authority.

I shall be happy to transmit to the Honorable the Privy Council at Ottawa any resolution or representation with respect to the temperance question, that you may think fit to pass, and which will, I have no doubt, receive at the hands of the Dominion Government all due consideration.

In the meantime, a deep sense of my official responsibility will continue to guide me in carrying out the law as I find it in the statute book.

The Ontario Leaders and Home Rule.

From The Irish Canadian.

It goes without saying that the members of the Ontario Government, all told, are thorough Home Rulers; and not one of them is more pronounced upon that question, or more ready to acquiesce in its general application, than the "Little Premier" himself. In the matter of self-legislation Mr. Mowat takes as his model the golden rule: he does unto others as he would be done by; and in this particular he is somewhat more consistent than if passengers are going to Ottawa, Montreal, etc., that they prefer waiting until 8.45 and going by the C. P. R. We all remember the time when the dummy contained no sitting room. Now, except when the bird-catcher works people are on it, four or five represent the traveling public. We patronize other roads; some prefer walking.

GRENADIER POND.

Another Kick From Whitby.

Editor World: Your enterprise in gathering the news about the energetic kicking being done by the towns along the Grand Trunk east against its turtle train which crawls down to those parts with our mails every morning is the talk of this burg. Merchants, bankers, lawyers and everyone else are thoroughly awakened to the treatment they are receiving from the Grand Trunk in this respect. We won't stand it much longer, and the sooner the Grand Trunk understands it the better.

MERCHANT.

Whitby, Nov. 7.

Mingston's Annoyance.

KINGSTON, Nov. 7.—The change of time on the Grand Trunk Railway, by which the mails from Toronto reach here about 3 o'clock, has caused considerable annoyance to business men. The short time between the arrival of the mails and the departure again for the west makes it impossible for answers to be sent to urgent letters. Commercial men feel it a hardship to remain in the city for nearly half the afternoon waiting for the express, thus cutting off engagements in Gananoque, Brockville, and other eastern towns, for the afternoon and night.

The Best Pills.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoort Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parmelee's Pills, and find they by far the best Pills we ever used." *For Delicate and Debilitated Constitutions* these Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE.

Promised by the Parnellites in the Case Before the Commission.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—It is stated that Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, will call a witness to swear that he forged The Times letters and will show by enlarged photographs on a magic lantern that in tracing beneath the signature the pen was repeatedly stopped in the course of writing.

The Scotch Suit.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Judge Kinnear in his decision in the Parnell-Times case at Edinburgh yesterday allowed proof as to what debt had been arrested and what debtor and creditor relations existed between the person arrested and the defender. He deferred the question as to publication in Scotland, preferring that the whole question of jurisdiction be determined by one interlocutor after having the facts before him.

A short road to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumors; rheumatism, corexiated nipples or inflamed breast, and kidney complaints by the introduction of the inexpensive and effective remedy, *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.*

AFTER THE SLAVERS.

Germany, France and England to Stop the Trade on the African Coast.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Salisbury said Germany had invited England to co-operate with her in the work of preventing more effectively the exportation of slaves from, and the importation of arms to, East Africa. England has promised to aid in the work, as it was in accordance with her traditional policy. The proposed measures would be effected by a naval force and not a military one. France had also agreed to render assistance, and would send a man-of-war to co-operate with the German and English vessels in a blockade against slave and arms bearing vessels. The vessels forming the blockade would have the right to search vessels under any flag.

$1.50 vs. $150.00.

W. N. Learn, of Westminster, the well-known cheeseman, says:—"I have suffered for the past eighteen months with eczema, or what I thought was ivy poison. I paid out $150 to doctors and used $10 worth of Cuticura remedy without receiving any benefit. By this time my whole system was poisoned, and my hands were in a very bad condition. I offered one of the leading physicians of London a horse worth $150 to cure me, and he would not undertake it. On the last day of the London Fair I called at the Totom of Health office, 208 Dundas-street, and purchased a $1.00 box of Medical Lake Salts, and one half dollar bottle of Concentrated Water, and in fourteen days I was entirely cured. I have made this statement and authorize its publication hoping thereby to benefit others." Sold wholesale and retail by Lee & Arcuds[illegible]

ABOUT MANY DIAMONDS.

News of the Ball Players—Turf Gossip and Other Sports.

The Western Association has decided to limit the salaries of the players next season. No pitcher shall receive more than $200 a month, catcher $175, infielder $150 or outfielder $125. There are to be no side contracts and no presenting players with big sums of money in order to get round the salary limit rule. Why not do something of that sort in the International? All the clubs need to—they can't afford to pay the salaries they have been paying of late. Of course some players might have to be sacrificed. It is doubtful if Joe Knight, for instance, would play for $125 a month. In such cases some of the best players might have to be sold, but better do that than try to run an expensive team and kill baseball.—Hamilton Times.

Dust from the Diamond.

There is some talk about signing Pitcher Aldrich, of the Kalamazoos, by the Stars.

Latham says that he is not altogether satisfied with his new role on the stage. His opportunities to coach his fellow actors are extremely limited, and he has no chance whatever to steal second.

Nothing but team work ever helped the Giants into first place, and in order for a club to master this it is necessary that the best of harmony should exist.—St. Louis Sporting News. Harmony did not exist among the Torontos last season.

Boston Herald: Over a dozen papers have made Manager Hackett of the Syracuse State prospective manager of the Boston club. One of the directors is authority for the statement that they have no idea of offering him any inducement to leave his present position.

The Browns are considerably disorganized and the management completely at sea as to certain features and policies of the season. It is now known, however, that they will have a new center fielder in place of Lyons and that Von der Ahe will sell O'Neil, the left fielder. Propositions have been made to Griffin of Baltimore, to play center. A new short stop will be secured in place of White, whose weak batting and bad record during the world's championship series have run him down. In the general round up Dolan will be released.

The following ex-International players have been reserved by the National League and the American Association. By New York, Ed. Crane, Catcher R. J. Murphy and M. J. Slattery; by Chicago, Dell Darling; by Pittsburg, Albert Maul; by Indianapolis, Catcher Buckley; by Washington, J. E. Whitney, G. W. Keefe and S. M. Dilly; by the Athletics, Ed. Seward, M. J. Mattimore and H. Bierbauer; by Baltimore, M. S. Griffin, G. Walker; by Brooklyn, M. F. Hughes; by Cleveland, Charles L. Zimmer, E. Bakely, Jay Faatz, A. P. Albert and R. J. Gilks; by Louisville, Tomney; by St. Louis, Elton Chamberlain.

New York Sun: The Brooklyn club on Saturday ended their purchases of the release of players for the team of 1889 by the acquisition of Catcher Robert Leven of Detroit and Catcher Visner. The pitcher is Thomas Lovett, of the Omaha team of 1888, of whom Manager Stein speaks in the highest terms. Visner is the crack catcher of the Hamilton team, a man of fine physique and a great thrower to bases. He was exhibited at Brooklyn during the league, and declined coming to Brooklyn, even after his release was bought, on this account. But a notice from Boston that there was no room for him there made him glad to come to Brooklyn. He will take Peoples place in the Brooklyn team, while Lovett will probably succeed Mays. This completes the Brooklyn list of players for 1889.

Winners at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 7.—The extra meeting of the West Side Park Association began yesterday with prospects of a most successful five days' racing, the weather being beautiful, the attendance fine, the track fast and the sport good. Three out of five favorites won, they being Rol O'Or, Kee-vee-na and Balance, while Krebus and Orange Girl, both 3 to 1 chances, captured the other two races.

The Preakness Stable.

The Preakness Stables at which Mr. James Galway of New York is the proprietor, won on the American turf this year, $31,990. With the enforced retirement early in the season of Linden, the stable lost the services of one of the best horses on the turf, and one that would undoubtedly have won many thousands for his owner had he not met with the accident which placed him on the shelf and secured but $2221. It Belvidere, however, it had a capital substitute, and a very successful handicap horse, as he won the Van Courtlands Fordham, Westchester, Long Branch and Delaware handicaps, two over-night handicap sweepstakes, and finished third for the Monmouth Handicap, his winnings amounting to $15,315. Rupert was the next largest winner, contributing $6605 to his owner's exchequer. Larchmont, out of 15 starts, was but three times successful, winning the Falcon Stakes, Brooklyn Handicap and a trotting race, and added $4981 to the stable's winnings. Montague won three races, and was second for the Oceanview, while Stephanie was chief for her colleagues in the Withers and Carteret Handicap. The stable started eleven head in 88 races, winning 23, was 8 times second and 20 times third.

Gossip of the Turf.

Mr. A. J. Cassatt's Bend Or, by Buckden—Kate Walker was awarded first prize at the National Horse Show in New York for thoroughbred stallions.

It is understood in Chicago that Ed Corrigan has made arrangements to begin racing at the West Side Park about May 15 and continue through to the Autumn, except a probable break for the summer and autumn meetings at Washington Park. It is likely that a West Side jockey club will be established in the spring, increased in value over those given last summer.

The smallest winning jockey on record, is, no doubt, Kitchener, who rode Red Deer, winner of the Chester Cup in England in 1844. Red Deer's impost was 55 pounds, and of this Kitchener's body weight was a few ounces less than 40 pounds.

Football Notes.

The Hamilton Collegiate Institute Football Club will in all probability come to Toronto on Saturday to play the Trinity Medical School Club.

The Y.M.C.A. "B" team would like to arrange a match with a junior club a few miles from Toronto for Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 15. W. Wrinch, sec., 99 Mutual-street.

Spots of Sport.

C. J. Curry, the champion shot putter of America, who is matched against McPherson to put the shot for $200 a side and the championship of the world, arrived in the city last night from Parkhill. The contest takes place at Lacknow on the grounds adjoining, on Saturday afternoon. Curry has defeated McPherson three times, their last meeting being at Lacknow last year when Curry won by 4 feet 11 inches.

A London despatch states that Jem Carney has issued a challenge to McAuliffe, in which he says he's "ready and willing to fight Jack McAuliffe, the American champion, in Spain, France, Australia or any part of the world, for £1000 or £10,000 a side, or as much more as he likes."

MR. PAYNE OF CHICAGO.

How a Young Man from the Rapid City Got Skinned and—"Squeeled."

W. H. Payne, a stranger from Chicago, presented himself at Police Headquarters yesterday, and swore out warrants against Ted Fawcett, Henry alias "Slim" Wynne, and Powley on a charge of having swindled him out of $150 in a skin game of poker. Wynne was the only one of the party arrested up to last night, Detectives Davis and Slemin effecting his capture.

Although Payne is from the rapid city of Chicago, the home of brace faro games, keno sharps and crooked poker players, he fell, as he claims, an easy victim to a put up job by which he was fleeced out of $150. He was steered by Fawcett to No. 21 Mercer-street, and there despoiled of his cash by various methods known to the professional card handler. Then Payne made a great kick, told the police and had the warrants issued. In the meantime the detectives would like to meet Ted Fawcett, his friend Powley and one or two others who are said to be mixed up in the "doing" of Mr. Payne of Chicago.

A second information was sworn out against "Phip" Spohn by Staff-Inspector Archabold ye-terday. He and his friend, "Major" E. W. Crane, were charged in the Police Court with keeping a gaming house at No. 112½ King-street west. "Phip" wanted to compromise matters by offering, through his lawyer, Ald. Galbraith, to close up his game if the police would let him go. He would not ask for the return of the tools which the police had seized. County Crown Attorney Badgerow would not consent to any such arrangement, and "Phip" and "The Major" were booked for a hearing next Monday, their own bail being accepted for their appearance.

Interesting to Toronto Builders.

The extensive show rooms of W. Millichamp Sons & Co., the leading show case and mantel manufacturers in Canada, are now well filled with the most magnificent display of mantels and overmantels ever shown in Toronto. Among the latest additions to their large selections of designs is a very handsome well-finished mahogany large sized circular mirror mantel at $40. Rich Oriental and modern designs daily arriving from our factory. Get catalogue. Best terms. Lowest prices. Old stand, 31 Adelaide east. Telephone 663.

CALLING DOWN THE TRUNK.

The Disaffection Extends to the Western Suburbs.

As the readers of The World are already aware the people along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway to the east of Toronto are up in arms against the service that they are now receiving. Nothing will do them but a fast train leaving Toronto not later than 7.30 a.m.

The World yesterday undertook to find out if the Grand Trunk people intended to change things back to the old system. Local Superintendent Wraggs was found, but he would or could not give any information on the subject. He did not know what the head office at Montreal would do. Mr. John Bell, Q.C., the company's solicitor, who was in town helping Mr. Wragge out of the Dundas-street bridge squabble with the city, was also seen. Mr. Bell said he was the company's solicitor and did not regulate the running of passenger trains, that was all that could be learned from these gentlemen.

There was a scurrying of the big guns of the southern and western sections of the Grand Trunk's system last night, and it may have something to do with rearranging of the trains in these parts. The disaffection does not only exist to the east but also to the west of Toronto as letters in this column will show. General Manager W. J. Spicer, of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, had his private car hooked to the Montreal express which left at 8.30 last night. He was accompanied by Superintendent Charles Gibb, of the Southern Division, and General Traffic Manager George B. Reeves.

And by the by when these big men of the Trunk get together in the eastern metropolis to-day they may have something to say about the dismissed conductors.

Grain Accumulations on the Midland and Northern.

The World talked with a number of grain men yesterday. Strongly-worded were their complaints against the Grand Trunk's slowness in moving the grain accumulating at the stations on the Northern and Midland divisions. They cannot get cars to lift their grain and they are caused much inconvenience and loss. According to the report of one agent on the Northern he had received instructions not to furnish cars, but this had been denied by District Freight Agent Earls, who has explained the difficulty by an acknowledgment that the road has not sufficient rolling-stock. It is an impossibility to get through cars and almost as difficult to procure cars to bring the grain to Toronto. One dealer did not hesitate to say that local cars are refused because the road knows that until navigation closes the grain would be moved from the city east by water, and that after next Monday, when the winter freight rate will be in effect, cars will be procurable.

Mimico in Distress.

Editor World: I am very glad to see that you have undertaken the job of shaking up that old fossil, the Grand Trunk Railway. A week or so ago a new time table came into effect upon the suburban service to Mimico, which suits nobody except the officials of the road. Along this line numbers of us bought land and built thereon, representations having been made by the late management of the "Western" that we would have a suitable service. The present schedule compels all hands, whether employer or employee, to leave business at 4.30 p. m. in order to get a train out, or else wait until 11.15 p.m. There is no train from 5 until 11.15 p.m. A fine service! Unless something is soon done I shall, for want of trains, be compelled to sell my property and move into town.

SUBURBAN RESIDENT.

They Prefer to Walk.

Editor World: The Grand Trunk is behind the age and needs more pushing "heads." Residents between Mimico and Parkdale have no means of getting into town by train for the theatre, etc., in the evenings. From 6 o'clock on nothing stops at these places. No wonder then that if passengers are going to Ottawa, Montreal, etc., that they prefer waiting until 8.45 and going by the C. P. R. We all remember the time when the dummy contained no sitting room. Now, except when the bird-catcher works people are on it, four or five represent the traveling public. We patronize other roads; some prefer walking.

GRENADIER POND.

Another Kick From Whitby.

Editor World: Your enterprise in gathering the news about the energetic kicking being done by the towns along the Grand Trunk east against its turtle train which crawls down to those parts with our mails every morning is the talk of this burg. Merchants, bankers, lawyers and everyone else are thoroughly awakened to the treatment they are receiving from the Grand Trunk in this respect. We won't stand it much longer, and the sooner the Grand Trunk understands it the better.

MERCHANT.

Whitby, Nov. 7.

Mingston's Annoyance.

KINGSTON, Nov. 7.—The change of time on the Grand Trunk Railway, by which the mails from Toronto reach here about 3 o'clock, has caused considerable annoyance to business men. The short time between the arrival of the mails and the departure again for the west makes it impossible for answers to be sent to urgent letters. Commercial men feel it a hardship to remain in the city for nearly half the afternoon waiting for the express, thus cutting off engagements in Gananoque, Brockville, and other eastern towns, for the afternoon and night.

The Best Pills.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoort Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parmelee's Pills, and find they by far the best Pills we ever used." *For Delicate and Debilitated Constitutions* these Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE.

Promised by the Parnellites in the Case Before the Commission.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—It is stated that Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, will call a witness to swear that he forged The Times letters and will show by enlarged photographs on a magic lantern that in tracing beneath the signature the pen was repeatedly stopped in the course of writing.

The Scotch Suit.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Judge Kinnear in his decision in the Parnell-Times case at Edinburgh yesterday allowed proof as to what debt had been arrested and what debtor and creditor relations existed between the person arrested and the defender. He deferred the question as to publication in Scotland, preferring that the whole question of jurisdiction be determined by one interlocutor after having the facts before him.

A short road to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumors; rheumatism, corexiated nipples or inflamed breast, and kidney complaints by the introduction of the inexpensive and effective remedy, *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.*

AFTER THE SLAVERS.

Germany, France and England to Stop the Trade on the African Coast.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Salisbury said Germany had invited England to co-operate with her in the work of preventing more effectively the exportation of slaves from, and the importation of arms to, East Africa. England has promised to aid in the work, as it was in accordance with her traditional policy. The proposed measures would be effected by a naval force and not a military one. France had also agreed to render assistance, and would send a man-of-war to co-operate with the German and English vessels in a blockade against slave and arms bearing vessels. The vessels forming the blockade would have the right to search vessels under any flag.

$1.50 vs. $150.00.

W. N. Learn, of Westminster, the well-known cheeseman, says:—"I have suffered for the past eighteen months with eczema, or what I thought was ivy poison. I paid out $150 to doctors and used $10 worth of Cuticura remedy without receiving any benefit. By this time my whole system was poisoned, and my hands were in a very bad condition. I offered one of the leading physicians of London a horse worth $150 to cure me, and he would not undertake it. On the last day of the London Fair I called at the Totom of Health office, 208 Dundas-street, and purchased a $1.00 box of Medical Lake Salts, and one half dollar bottle of Concentrated Water, and in fourteen days I was entirely cured. I have made this statement and authorize its publication hoping thereby to benefit others." Sold wholesale and retail by Lee & Arcuds[illegible]

ORANGE BLOSSOMS IN THE PARK.

Marriage of Mr. Gus Foy and Miss Constance Cumberland.

At the residence of the bride's mother, in Queen's Park, yesterday afternoon there took place a charming wedding which made man and wife of Mr. Augustine Foy, barrister-at-law, and Miss Constance, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. F. W. Cumberland, and sister of Mr. Barlow Cumberland.

The handsome, spacious drawing room was filled with over a hundred guests, who witnessed the performing of the ceremony by Rev. Father Laurent of St. Michael's Cathedral, assisted by Rev. Father Brennan of St. Basil's Church. The fair bride was arrayed in a dress of white corded silk, trimmed with Brussels lace and pearls, and wore a veil of tulle with wreath of orange blossoms and myrtle. The maids were Miss Tillie Spratt, who wore a dress of white lustre with apple green sash, and Miss Tessie Foy, sister of the groom, whose dress was of white surah silk with orange sash. Mr. Foy was attended by Mr. Gordon Jones. After the ceremony the newly-married couple received the congratulations of their friends, and while the Italian orchestra discoursed sweet music a couple of hours were spent in social intercourse and the viewing of the many handsome presents. At 5 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Foy left on a wedding tour to New York and other cities in the United States.

Among the guests were: Hon. Frank and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. B. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. Barwick, Mrs. Beardmore, Lady Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Foy, the Misses Foy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. H. Webster, Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Dalton McCarthy, Miss E. Salter, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, Miss Madge Ince, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. F. Barwick, Mr. and Mrs. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ferguson, Mrs. Bankes, Mrs. A. J. Cattanach, Mr. and Mrs. Boulthee, Mr. A. Cameron, Mr. James Austin, Miss Thorburn, Master James Foy, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. W. G. Falconbridge, the Misses Todd, Mr. Geo. Michie, Mr. W. Spratt, Dr. and Mrs. Temple, Misses Ada and Alice Mackellar, Miss Parsons, Mr. Harold Parsons, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. Mervyn Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson of Woodstock, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gwynne, Mrs. D. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Torrance, Mr. and Mrs Taylor, Mr. Geo. Stimson, Mrs. A. F. Campbell, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ridout, Mrs. Ardagh, Mr. A. Morphy, Mr. and Mrs. Kersteman, Mr. and Miss Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Hendrie, Mr. and Mrs. Hayter, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Armour, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ridout, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ridout, Mr. and Mrs. R. Kent, Miss K. Kent, Dr. and Mrs. Neilson, Miss Hoskin, Mrs. Perkins, Mr. E. Perkins, Mrs Rutherford, the Misses Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Eddie Rutherford, Capt. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Macculloch, Mrs. Jos. Ridout, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ridout, Prof. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Beardmore, Mrs. Hy. Fuller, Miss M. Tisdale, Mr. and Mrs. Vi. Wadsworth, Dr. and Mrs. Machell, the Misses Dupont, Mr. George Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. John Hoskin, Mrs. Bain.

A Nice Little Event in Sherbourne-Street.

Sherbourne-street Methodist Church was the scene of a nice little wedding yesterday morning. Rev. E. A. Stafford, D. D., joined in marriage Mr. Charles Smith, commercial traveler, and Miss Isabella Grace Barnes, daughter of Mr. C. G. Barnes, of 330 Berkeley-street. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Barnes, sister of the bride, and Miss Annie Cook of Peterboro'. The groomsmen were Mr. H. S. Fell and Mr. Ralph Smith, brother of the groom.

The wedding breakfast was served at the house of the bride's father, where numerous costly presents were displayed.

Rose's Winter Balm.

The finest thing in the world for the skin, chapped hands, sore lips and for gentlemen after shaving, prepared by Hargreaves Bros., corner Queen and Simcoe. 246

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The new G.T.R. Pullman car "American" made its first trip over the road yesterday.

A train