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THIRTEENTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, JULY 24 1893 ONE CENT.

FIERY SPEECHES IN CHURCH.

FULMINATIONS IN LIEU OF GOSPEL PREACHING.

Platform Meeting in St. Paul's Methodist Church—Dr. Parker Says the Enemy is Well-nigh Irresistible—Brother Spence Says the City is Disgraced and Will be Debauched.

The result of a week's announcement of a special platform meeting against Sunday street cars was that St. Paul's Methodist Church, Avenue-road, was two-thirds full last evening, the preponderance of those present being ladies. The spacious galleries were almost deserted. The service opened with the singing of a hymn of which this was one stanza:

Come, glorious Lord, the rebels spurn,
Scatter thy foes: victorious King!
And Goth and Askelon shall mourn,
And all the sons of God shall sing.

This palpable and charitable allusion to the advocates of Sunday cars was heartily sung, after which Rev. Dr. Parker, pastor of the church and President of the Toronto Methodist Conference, prayed against the proposal and all its abettors. He described it as "a mighty movement,' which he implored God to overrule, and that "the people of this city may not be influenced by any monetary consideration in this crisis in the city's history." Anon he prayed "that the well-nigh irresistible power of the enemy may be hurled back."

The two lessons were from Neh. xiii. and Mat. xii. In the former passage, said Dr. Parker, "it was the corrupt foreign element that desecrated the Sabbath, and Nehemiah had to threaten them with physical force if the desecration continued. In the gospel passage where Christ said "it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath day" he did not refer to street cars!

From a Workingman's Standpoint.

Mr. Armstrong, leader of the choir, was the first speaker. He said he left to the preachers the religious aspect of the question. His only argument against Sunday cars was the necessity for rest. He was sorry to learn that a university graduate and 22 other members of that church had declared for the Sunday cars. Dancing, singing, drinking and other evils would follow in their wake. He was against such dissipation. He disposed of the argument that people living far apart would, by the running of the cars, be able to see their friends by saying that workingmen could not afford to spend Sunday in feasting. Sunday cars would demoralize the citizens and the credit and character of the city would be weakened.

A Superannuated Minister Attacks The World.

Rev. Mr. Abbs was not so temperate as the choirmaster. Nor did he show a Christian spirit when he charged The World with fabricating the letters which clergymen have written to this paper. "I doubt if one clergyman ever wrote a letter to The World newspaper advocating Sunday cars. I do not believe such a man exists." Having thus shown his doubts and scepticism the reverend gentleman said he went with the majority, and the majority was 50 to 1 of clergymen who thought differently about Sunday observance to Rev. Mr. Macleod and Rev. F. W. Robertson, of whose views The World had made so much.

Then he drew a fanciful picture of drink shops, cigar stores, candy shops and all kinds of debasing amusements following in the wake of Sunday cars. "In God's name," he said, "put forth your best efforts to defeat this scandalous project and preserve the sanctity of God's day. I have never known Toronto so roused on any question in the 58 years I have lived here. In the name of God, for your own sake, for your children's sake, for the Church's sake, for the country's sake and as you desire eternal life, fight to the death against Sunday cars."

How Toronto Will Be Debauched!

Mr. F. S. Spence, the well-known Prohibition orator, prophesied havoc of many homes and of physical and moral natures if cars run on Sundays. It would be a stab to Toronto's development. It was a scheme simply to give a grasping corporation an opportunity to make more money. The logical sequence of Sunday cars was Sunday trains; and why not Sunday theatres, Sunday delivery of letters and Sunday newspapers with the freshest news?

In all the American cities where Sunday cars run, Mr. Spence unblushingly alleged that there was more crime and drunkenness on Sunday than all the rest of the week put together.

Mr. Spence could not refrain from his favorite topic and launched out anent "rum-ridden New York," conjuring up similar degradation from the innocent Sunday car which runs without such dire results in every large English town.

"Street cars on Sunday would be the degradation of Toronto, and all for a few monopolists to make money. This monopoly's power is so great that already it has forced on this city that which will be a disgrace to the end of time—the taking of a dishonest vote. There is corruption instead of honesty, debauchery instead of purity and everything which makes against righteousness. The City Council would not dare to trust the sentiment of the people of Toronto on an honest vote; therefore the vote was fixed for August 26. In God's name he called upon that congregation to do all in their power to prevent "this terrible calamity—the running of street cars on Sunday."

A collection was taken up towards the cost of the anti-Sunday street car campaign.

SPENCE'S RED HERRING.

Trying to Mix Up the Temperance Question With the Sunday Car Movement.

The meeting of the Toronto Temperance Reformation Society in the Pavilion yesterday afternoon was held for the special discussion of the Sunday car question, but in reality there was no discussion, the talking being all on one side. F.S. Spence occupied the chair.

I. T. Mills, president of the Stonecutters' Union, said it Sunday cars were introduced into Toronto it would be introducing the thin edge of the wedge, and they would be followed by other evils.

Toronto is celebrated throughout the world for the quietness and morality of its Sunday, and once let Sunday cars run here and all this would be broken. If the people of Toronto allowed the introduction of Sunday cars into this city they would be irretrievably lost.

F. S. Spence said it is well-known that in Toronto Sunday is the soberest day and the Monday morning's Police Court has the smallest docket of any day in the week, although it is the record of two days. Anyone who had visited any of the western cities where street cars were run on Sunday and papers were issued on Sunday would support him when he said that Sunday was the drunkennest and most debauched day in the week. Men took the cars to the parks and other outing places and got drunk and were unfit for work on Monday morning.

Mr. Spence took St. Paul, Minn., as an example and said that when he was in that city a short time ago he noticed a great number of drunken men, although the saloons were supposed to be closed. In speaking to the Chief of Police he asked him about it and was told that nine-tenths of the drunkards came in from outside places on the cars. He described the agitation for Sunday cars as a fight between a greedy, grasping corporation and the citizens, and said that the whole agitation was started by the Street Railway Company for their individual gain.

Charles Johnston said that if Sunday cars were introduced into Toronto inside of a year we would see our police courts filled with ruined women, girls and boys, whose downfall could be attributed to the running of the cars on Sunday. For 12 years he drove a hack in Toronto and could not get to church himself because he had to drive some minister or prominent man to church.

Joseph Benson also spoke against the cars.

FAVORS CLASS DISTINCTION.

Ministers Have Rights Which the Workingmen Should Not Be Granted.

In Old St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church last night Rev. G. M. Milligan said that he considered it perfectly proper for a minister to hire a hack or other vehicle to perform some religious duty, and argued in support of his statement that in the time of Israel the priests were allowed to do many thing which laymen were prohibited from doing. All work on Sunday should be reduced to a minimum, and no work that is not absolutely necessary should be done. Sunday was not created for a day of mere bodily rest, but is intended for the performance of the religious duties which business kept them from during the week.

Like the people in the days of Amos the Street Railway Company are after personal gain, and only want the cars to run Sunday as a money-making business. If they lost money by it they would not run the cars one hour. "Oh," said Mr. Milligan, "it would serve those people right if they got the cars running on Sunday, and then lost on them!" Mr. Milligan said that if the opinion of the majority was to rule it would be just as lawful and just as right to open the post-office and other public institutions on Sunday as it is to run the cars.

He took the United States as an example, and said that considering its age it is the most demoralized country in the world, and this could be attributed to the fact that in the majority of the large American cities cars are run on Sundays and saloons and shops are allowed to remain open.

He closed by praying for the downfall of the Sunday car movement and utter discomfiture of all the supporters of the movement.

Dr. Galbraith Indulges in Prophecy.

Rev. Dr. Galbraith at Berkeley-street Methodist Church last evening read a lengthy number of quotations from the Old Testament showing that death and destruction was the reward of those who failed to keep the Sabbath in the manner laid down by the Mosaic law.

It is the duty of the ministers, the watchmen on the walls of Zion, to shout forth the cry of warning: "I hereby warn all within this building and as far as my voice can reach that if they add this sin to their other offences against God, the judgments of God will fall on us. I am willing to stand here and if there is anyone who wishes to take what I say down and publish it he may do so, and, though I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, if in twenty years my words do not prove true let him call me liar."

The doctor was sadly amused by the writings in favor of Sunday cars. Any Turk or Pagan knew more about the law of the Christian Sabbath than the majority of those who write in favor of Sunday cars. "I have studied every religion and every system of philosophy in the world and know whereof I speak," said he.

Jesus Christ never countenanced the desecration of the Sabbath, but raised it from the dead formality it had become to its proper spiritual significance.

If we observe the Sabbath we shall have special blessings; if we do not, all the curses of God will fall upon us. He will kindle a fire in the palaces that will not be quenched. Starting with the reign of King Saul the Jews had failed to keep the day holy for 490 years; after that came the terrible punishment of the Babylonian captivity, lasting 70 years. This was just one-seventh of 490, the exact amount of time which they had taken from God.

TO PRACTICE WHAT HE PREACHES.

Rev. Mr. Patterson Will in Future Abstain From the Use of Sunday Cabs.

In Cooke's Church last evening Rev. William Patterson said:

The Toronto Street Railway are at the bottom of the whole business. They have all the aldermen in the council in their hands. Before they came into power the aldermen were like crooked sticks, but now they are like corkscrews. There are people in Toronto who honestly believe that Sunday cars would be good for Toronto, but they are thoughtless and have got into bad company. But other people are actuated purely from selfish motives; they are not honest. What right have we to hand over the "Lord's Day" to the Street Railway Company? Many ministers use cabs on Sunday, and I myself have been a sinner in that respect. Sometimes I have ridden with friends to places when it was too far to walk, but I will not use them again. Not over five per cent. of the cabs used in Toronto on Sunday are ridden in by ministers or religious persons. A livery man told me that his cabs were used all day Sunday to convey persons to the hotels outside the city limits so that they could go on a spree. A hotelman told the liveryman that one Sunday he took in $275. The cabs on Sunday are used mainly by pleasure-seekers and soakers. And they are the men who are all for the cars.

Will Sunday Cars Be Beneficial?

Rev. A. M. Phillips, preaching in Euclid-avenue Methodist Church last night, said the Sabbath was made for man and to meet the requirements of his physical nature and for the recuperation of man's moral side. The preacher laid stress on the portion, "six days shalt thou labor." This was as much a command as the provision for keeping holy the seventh day. The question as to Sunday cars is, will they promote God's purpose of refreshing the soul or the attainment of the Christ-like ideal? If so, by all means have them; if on the contrary they promote dissipation and worldliness they will be a breach of God's command.

Dr. Sims Thinks the Cars Unnecessary.

The Rev. Dr. Sims in Bond-street Congregational Church last night said: Does the question of running cars on Sunday come under the head of necessity and mercy? With a well-paved city provided with parks and breathing places readily accessible; with the water of the great lake breaking at the city's foot, are Sunday cars necessary on the ground of health and physical recreation? With churches scattered over the city from centre to suburbs, are Sunday-street cars necessary to the due

(Continued on Second Page.)

CLEVELAND'S SILVER POLICY.

HE WANTS AN UNQUALIFIED REPEAL OF THE SHERMAN LAW.

An Alleged Authoritative Forecast of Grover's Policy Regarding the Extra Session—Tariff Reform to Follow as Financial Stability is Restored—The House Will Support, Senate Doubtful.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The World is enabled to announce authoritatively the immediate policy of President Cleveland and his Administration in regard to the approaching special session of Congress. Briefly it will be as follows:

First—Silver Reform, by the absolute and unqualified repeal of the Sherman law.

Second—Tariff Reform, to be prosecuted in accordance with the pledges of the party as soon as, but not before, the finances of the country are again upon a stable basis.

Mr. Cleveland is annoyed and exasperated at the unexpected interference with his tariff reform plans, but he is not discouraged. He purposes to meet the silver question in the same open straightforward manner that has characterized his handling of tariff matters.

President Cleveland's advice to the coming special session of Congress will be for the repeal at once of the Sherman Silver law.

He believes that any complication of this issue with amendments, substitutes or similar devices will be detrimental to the purpose of the repealing act, which are not so much for the purpose of working any instant change in the financial system of the country as for the restoration of business confidence throughout the land.

From the information at his command Mr. Cleveland has no doubt that his policy will be adopted by the House of Representatives after reasonable discussion. It is in the Senate trouble will come.

What will follow repeal is a matter that will not be injected into the present fight if the administration has its way. That further financial legislation will be needed the President considered probable, but what its nature shall be is a matter for future determination.

The first thing to be done is to clear the ground. When that is done the question of construction can be considered upon an intelligent basis.

BI-METALLISM A DEAD ISSUE.

German Financiers Discuss Italy's Action in Refusing the 2½ Franc Piece.

BERLIN, July 23.—German publicists are devoting their attention more particularly to the silver question, which has been invested with a new importance by Italy's action in declaring herself against the 2½ franc piece of the Latin Union. In the last week several of the empire's most eminent financiers have given interviews concerning the silver crisis, with special reference to the threatened collapse of the Latin Union and the approach of the special session of the Washington Congress. The most notable comments were made by Dr. Gebhard, governor of the Deutsche Bank.

The present crisis, he said, was the most serious one in the history of the silver market since the formation of the Latin union in 1865 by France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland for the purpose of steadying the coinage ratio between silver and gold. In fact the situation had become so critical as to imperil the union's existence.

Is Italy's Credit Impaired?

The stability or fall of the union had become the question of the hour to which no country, especially the United States, could afford to affect indifference. The significance of Italy's protest against the 2½ franc piece, Dr. Gebhard thought, could hardly be overestimated. Already the Berlin Boerse had shown its belief that the credit of the Italian Government was impaired.

The Phantom of Bi-Metallism Destroyed.

The closing of India's mints to the free coinage of silver, Dr. Gebhard continued, had destroyed the phantom of bi-metallism that not even the United States were able or would attempt to revive. Whatever might be the loss of the American mine-owners, the Washington Congress would be obliged to repeal the Sherman Act. Only thus could their long lost equilibrium be restored to the money markets.

Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, said: "I fear the silver crisis has killed the last chance of bi-metallism. I am not a gold enthusiast, but I do not see any help for America except through the repeal of the Sherman Act."

Traveling Men.

July and August are vacation months. Men particularly go journeying and sightseeing. So many articles of wearing apparel and so forth which men will have go with, that it's best to tell them where to go to get a perfect outfit. It's a recognized fact that the golden lion, King-street east, caters to men's wants in this special way to a degree of excellence in nicety and goodness that it's hard for others to compete with. So many first-class things in summer suits, summer underwear, nice shirts, waterproof coats, traveling bags, trunks, valises, bundle straps, umbrellas and the hundred and one other needs for going away. Men profit in buying at walker and sons' during the big midsummer sale.

BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

A Decision Expected to Be Reached By Aug. 10.

PARIS, July 23.—The arbitrators on the Behring Sea seal question are holding lengthy sessions daily. They will probably finish their labors by Aug. 10.

Sir John Thompson entertained last night about 50 Canadian students and artists residing here.

Yonge-street, North of the Track.

The residents of Deer Park and North Toronto on Yonge-street, above the C.P.R. crossing and adjacent streets, can have The World delivered to their homes before 7 o'clock every morning for 25c per month. The delivery will be made as far north as Eglinton Town Hall. Send in orders.

"Clear Havana Cigars."

"La Cadena," and "La Flora." Insist upon having these brands. 136

Killed by Lightning.

FRANKVILLE, July 23.—During a heavy storm yesterday John Leacock was killed by lightning. He was walking behind a load of hay when the flash struck him.

1892, "The Cream of the Havana Crop

"La Cadena" and "La Flora" brands of cigars are undoubtedly superior in quality and considerably lower in price than any brand imported. Prejudiced smokers will not admit this to be the case. The connoisseur knows it. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal. 136

Sound digestion makes the weak strong. Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti insures perfect digestion. See that Tutti Frutti is on each 5 cent package.

Endowment policies do not usually mature until their reserves alone amount to the sum insured for. The double maturity policy of the Manufacturers' Life matures at death or age 65, when reserve and surplus combined shall amount to the sum insured.

FOUGHT 3 HOURS IN THE STREET.

A Short-Lived Reign of Terror by Drunken Huns and Poles at Scranton, Pa.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 23.—Yesterday was pay day at the mines at Priceburg and the Huns and Poles of the town began to drink heavily. A Hun and a Pole engaged in a scrap, a free fight resulting. The police arrested four Huns and lodged them in the Priceburg jail. The Huns proceeded in a body to the jail, overpowered the keeper and liberated the prisoner. This caused the largest riot that has occurred in this region in 16 years. The Poles too exception and a race war began lasting three hours, during which there was a reign of terror. Over 30 men were injured, three fatally, and one Pole had his ears cut off. Shortly before midnight Deputy Sherig Craig, with a posse, made peace.

KILLED ON HIS WAY TO CHURCH.

J. Featherston Struck By a Grand Trunk Train at Brampton.

A sad accident occurred at Brampton last night about 7 o'clock, at the Queen-street crossing of the G.T.R. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Featherston were on their way to church and noticed the fast Chicago express approaching. Mr. Featherston thought there was plenty of time to cross, but Mrs. Featherston took him by the arm and asked him to wait. He attempted to cross, and just reached the centre of the track when he was struck and instantly killed, the train throwing him about 25 feet. Deceased was a retired farmer, 70 years of age, and uncle to Mr. Joseph Featherston, M.P.

ABERDEEN'S SON A PEER.

Sir Arthur Gordon Honored by Her Majesty.

LONDON, July 23.—The Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Peerage on Sir Arthur Gordon, youngest son of the Earl of Aberdeen, who was Prime Minister from 1852 to 1855. He was born in 1829, and has filled several important posts under the Colonial Office, including the Governorship of Mauritius, the Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Ceylon. In 1865 Sir Arthur married the daughter of Sir J. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P. for Central Bradford, by whom he has a son and daughter. Sir Arthur became a widower in 1889.

NO WONDER ROKEBY ESCAPED.

The Warrant Was Issued Two Days Before Attempting to Execute it.

WINNIPEG, July 23.—Nothing further has been heard of R. T. Rokeby, Manager of the defunct Commercial Bank, who left suddenly to go east. It is understood he has gone to New York.

It is learned that the warrant was issued two days before any attempt was made to execute it and the feeling prevails that Rokeby was given every opportunity to escape.

Jottings About Town.

Hon. L. O. Taillon, Prime Minister of Quebec, is registered at St. Leon Springs Hotel.

John Kenny, an old man in prison for vagrancy, died in jail on Saturday morning.

There were registered at the City Clerk's office last week 96 births, 38 deaths and 30 marriages.

Thomas Mooney, 495 Queen-street, and William Wright were arrested Saturday afternoon on a charge of larceny of old iron.

On Saturday afternoon an inquest was held at the jail on the body of John Henry. The verdict was death from general debility.

A party of visitors from Portsmouth, Eng., visited the City Hall Saturday morning. They were escorted around by the Mayor.

Annie Lindsay, general storekeeper, Apsley, has assigned to Henry Barber & Co. The liabilities are about $4200 and the assets nominally about $5030.

Frederick Davis, 650 King-street west, who stole his child's clothing, which he pawned for drink, whilst under an order of court to keep away from his wife's house, was on Saturday sent to jail for 30 days.

A lighted cigar stub thrown into a bucket of sawdust in Oliver, Coate & Co.'s warerooms caused sufficient smoke to warrant the fire brigade being called out Saturday afternoon.

John Barrett, charged with aggravated assault on Hotelkeeper O'Neill, Parliament and Queen-streets, was on Saturday fined $21 and costs or 10 days.

John Tizzarc, through Lawyers McMichael, Miles & McMichael, has brought suit against the city for $500 damages for the flooding of his houses, 1315 and 1317 Dufferin-street, by a defective drain.

Tenders were awarded Saturday morning for cedar block pavements on gravel in Olive-avenue, Victoria-crescent and Northumberland-avenue. The amounts are respectively $1288, $2582 and $568. Although there were eight tenderers all the work went to Shannon & Williams, the lowest.

On Saturday morning a sailing skiff, containing William Wilkinson, 144 Adelaide-street east, his two little sons, Harry and Willie, and a nephew named James Murray, turned over in the bay opposite Bathurst-street. A boat pulled out, manned by George Complin, Fred Byrne and J. Samson, and rescued them.

The largest bass of the season was caught off Hamill's Point, Lake Joseph, Muskoka, on Friday evening last by Mr. Robert Jenkins of Toronto. Mr. Jenkins, who was fishing off the hotel wharf, felt a sudden tug at his line, which denoted a large fish. After a hard struggle, with the aid of a net, a 4½ pounder was landed. The bass was presented to Mr. Fred Coyne of this city.

The League of the Cross had a large gathering in St. Paul's Church yesterday and elected Secretary Cahill and Messrs. Duffy and Moran to represent the League at the temperance camp. Rev. Father Hand was elected delegate to the Catholic temperance convention at Springfield, Ohio. The annual celebration will be held in Toronto early in August, when visitors will be present from various United States and Canadian cities.

Don't Want to Hire You, So If You Are Not a Judge of Value Stay Away.

A merchant on Queen-street west complains bitterly of meeting a class of people who do not seem to have any judgment as to value of goods. Mr. Howell of the Cut-Rate Shoe Parlor, 542 Queen-street west, says he is obliged to refuse daily many persons the pleasure of buying what are the cheapest goods ever produced (not low price), but big value for the money. He offers genuine bargains, but says he does not want to hire people to carry the goods away, which he would be doing if he accepted offers made. Mr. Howell ought to know, as his wholesale experience gives him undoubtedly the best knowledge possible of the trade, and the best bargains in the business considering he buys for cash.

For proper and seasonable gentlemen's furnishings visit Harcourt & Son, 57 King-street west. Our latest importations in tennis suits and summer neckwear including the Oxford Scarf, have just arrived. 135

Fernet Branca Bitters.

This liquor, which is to be taken diluted with water, seltzer, soda, wine, or coffee, is composed of harmless vegetable ingredients, and makes an agreeable bitter drink, is an excellent substitute for all other bitter drinks which are known, and its special quality is that of correcting inertion and weakness of the stomach, stimulating the appetite, curing chronic disorders of the liver and is very useful for those who are subject to hemorrhoids. Gianelli & Co., 16 King west, sole agents for Canada.

Remember Williamson's book sale is a genuine one, owing to the smaller floor space in the new building.

TOO HOT FOR THE FARMERS.

With the Mercury 106° Dakotans Abandon Harvesting Operations—112° in the Shade in Wyoming.

HURON, S.D., July 23.—The heat was so intense here yesterday that work in the barley and rye harvest fields was abandoned. The thermometer has ranged from 90 to 106 during the last five days.

A Hundred and Twelve in the Shade.

BUFFALO, Wyo., July 23.—For some days at Fort McKinhey the temperature has been 112 in the shade, while the mercury in the sun stands 130 to 150 degrees. Not a drop of rain has not fallen for nine weeks and the range is completely destroyed. Buffalo is completely surrounded by forest fires. Ten thousand acres of choice timber has been destroyed just east of Buffalo.

TELEGRAPH OFFICERS IMPEACHED

Serious Charges Made Against Chief Ramsay and Two Others.

OMAHA, Neb., July 23.—One of the most profound sensations in national labor circles came to light to-day in the disclosure of the fact that Omaha division of the Order of Railway Telegraphers had filed charges to impeach Grand Chief D. G. Ramsey, Grand Editor A. D. Thurston and Grand Executive Committeeman George C. Flegel.

It was decided to inquire into the situation owing to ugly rumors circulated at the last convention at Toronto, and charges have been prepared presenting 36 specifications and charging on the part of Ramsey many offences, such as expenditure of vast sums without any effort at vouchers and other conduct of like nature; also the pensioning of a relative on the Order's pay roll. The trial will be held at Vinton, Ia., and Ramsey has been suspended.

200 BRITISH SOLDIERS COMING.

They Will Visit Toronto After the English Military Tournament in Chicago.

Mr. Henry J. Leslie, managing director of the English military tournament at the World's Fair, Chicago, is paying a flying visit to Toronto with a view to arrange for the 200 British soldiers and their 100 horses visiting the city during the fall. Mr. Leslie is staying at the Arlington.

Drowned in a Mill Pond.

BROCKLIN, July 23.—Yesterday morning our villagers were startled by shrieks and cries of agony coming from the direction of the mill pond. The citizens rushed from all directions only to find that Charles Coakwell, 15, son of Thomas Coakwell of this place, had been drowned while in bathing with some other boys. The body was found in four feet of water about an hour after.

A New Journal For Electricians and Engineers.

A feature of the July number of The Canadian Engineer is a department devoted to electricity. John P. McKenna, 80 Yonge-street, near corner King. The new journal is winning good opinions everywhere and has evidently come to stay. Call for sample copies, 10c per month, $1 per year.

As a tonic, Microbe Killer has no equal in the world.

The Financial Situation.

Much interest is still taken in the financial situation over the border. The uneasiness felt there is, to a certain extent, reflected upon the commercial and financial interests of Canada. The scarcity of ready money on the other side, however, is not unmixed with good.

As an instance, it may be mentioned that Mr. Dineen, one of our most prominent merchants, who recently visited New York, was able to practically dictate terms to the foremost hat manufacturers of that city, his cash being to them a thing most desirable.

In consequence of these circumstances Mr. Dineen was enabled to secure, at a very low price, a magnificent stock of straw hats in the very latest designs.

This shipment is now in stock, and is being sold at marvelously low prices during Dineens' great clearing sale of summer hats and caps.

Go to the famous establishment on the corner of King and Yonge and satisfy yourself.

Fernet Branca Just Arrived.

Twenty-five years of success; purveyors to the Royal family; a speciality of the Gancia Brothers of Canelli, Italy. Twelve gold medals awarded from several International exhibitions. Fernet prevents indigestion and cures it without having recourse to remedies that weaken the digestive organs. Fernet forms the basis of physical and moral good health. Gianelli & Co., 16 King west, sole agents for Canada.

Remember Williamson's book sale is a genuine one, owing to the smaller floor space in the new building.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

A Very Good Reason.

We have had numerous enquiries why we do not have "Sprudel" sent in casks and bottle it here the same as other mineral waters and save the large extra cost. Our answer is, if we bottled stale water it would not be "Sprudel." The fame of this celebrated water arises, not only from the fact of its being the best on this continent, but because every bottle is put up at the spring, just as the water flows from the earth. William Mara, sole agent for Canada, 79 Yonge-street. Telephone 1708.

No Evidence Taken.

VALETTA, Malta, July 23.—The court martial that is inquiring into the loss of the battleship Victoria met yesterday, but no evidence was taken. The court adjourned until Monday.

Remember Williamson's book sale is a genuine one, owing to the smaller floor space in the new building.

How to save Time at the Fair.

Persons going to the World's Fair should on entering procure a guide book and repair to the roof of the Manufacturers' Building and there consult their diagram and map out their course. It would also be sound advice to request them to take a few of quinn's neglige shirts along to comfort and refresh them.

Tourist Headquarters.

Travelers are invited to make Charles E. Burns' steamship ticket and tourist office their headquarters when visiting Toronto. Guides to the city and all information will be cheerfully given. Plans of the different Atlantic, Pacific, Southern and Foreign steamship lines may be consulted, mail may be addressed care of this office, and will be forwarded according to directions. Best available berths will be secured on shortest notice on any steamship line. Tickets may also be had for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Boston and Cleveland (by rail or boat from Buffalo) Montreal and all points east or south. This office is centrally situated, cars pass the door for any part of city. No. 77 Yonge-street, second door above King-street. Tel. 2490.

If it is every man's duty to provide for those dependent upon him, then if there is one way better and easier than another to do this that way is to be commended. Life insurance creates an immediate capital at a trifling outlay, which will be available to a man's family or to himself when needed, and the double maturity policy of the Manufacturers' Life is the most satisfactory way of acquiring this capital.

The soundest thinkers and the shrewdest business men carry the most insurance. You may safely follow their example in this. Try a double maturity policy in the Manufacturers' Life.

SIAM'S REPLY INADEQUATE.

THE KING ACCEDES TO ONLY HALF OF FRANCE'S DEMANDS.

France Refused an Extension of Time, Thinking to Force Siam's Hand—The French Minister is Preparing to Leave Bangkok—Siam Declares the Ultimatum To Be Indefinite.

LONDON, July 23.—A despatch from Paris to The Central News says that Siam's reply to France's ultimatum is unsatisfactory to the French Government and that M. Pavie, French minister resident in Bangkok, is preparing to leave the city.

Siam's Answer.

PARIS, July 23.—Siam's reply was handed to M. Pavie, French Minister resident in Bangkok, at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The 48 hours allowed by France's ultimatum for a reply had not then expired. The text of the communication is as follows:

M. Le Ministre.

In reply to the communication which by order of your Government you handed to me on Thursday, July 20, at 6.45 in the evening, His Majesty the King, my august Sovereign, charges me to make to you the following declaration:

His Majesty regrets that no precise definition ever has been given him of what His Majesty is to understand by the expression "rights of the Empire of Annam and of the Kingdom of Cambodia on the banks of the Mekong River and on the islands of the Mekong River." His Majesty has been ever ready to abandon all territories over which the existence of these rights should have been proved and five months ago His Majesty proposed to submit all contested points to international arbitration.

Now he submits to the pressure of circumstance in order to restore peace to his people and security to the numerous commercial intersets at stake in his country. His Majesty therefore consents to a delineation of the frontier between Siam and Cambodia. All the territory on the left bank of the Mekong River south of a line drawn from the most northerly of the Siamese military posts recently occupied by the Franco-Annamite troops to another point situated in the same latitude, that is on the 18th degree north latitude, will be regarded as Annamite and Cambodian territory the river below the point indicated becoming the line of separation between the neighboring States as far as to that point at which the river enters Cambodia Territory and the use of the islands in the river being common to the three conterminous states. The two Siamese military posts now existing in the above-described territory will be evacuated within a month.

His Majesty deplores sincerely the losses experienced by both sides in connection with the Keng-Kien and Khammon incidents, as well as the regrettable collision at the mouth of the Menam River. The Bangkok will be liberated and other satisfaction demanded will, if necessary, be given so far as is compatible with ordinary justice and the independence of the Siamese Government, which the French Government has declared its desire to respect.

The four persons found guilty of acts of personal aggression contrary to national or international law against French subjects will be punished and where necessary compensation in money will be made to the relatives of the victims.

Long notes have been exchanged by us five times on the subject of certain claims made by French subjects on account of damage alleged to have been suffered by them owing to the action of Siamese officials. These allegations are contested, however, by the latter. The king, guided by the same considerations as those govening the foreign decisions, agrees not to insist on the question of principle and to hand over to the Government of the French republic the sum of 2,000,000 francs for the benefit of those who suffered the above-mentioned losses.

The Siamese Government proposes, without however making it a condition, the appointment of a mixed commission to enquire into the question of damages and the amount of money indemnities mentioned in paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 of the French Government demand.

The 13th parallel of latitude mentioned in the Siamese Government's reply cuts the Mekong River in a line with Khammuon, where Captain Luce is now operating with a French force. The French claims in fate fixed the 23rd parallel as the northern boundary. As the northern frontier of Cambodia is along the 14th parallel, Siam in her reply grants only half of the French demands.

The Indemnity Too Large.

The Siamese Government will immediately deposit 3,000,000 francs to cover the amount of indemnification enumerated above the deposit to be made simultaneously with the exchange of notes by the two Governments. His Majesty, having reason to believe that after proper inquiry the sum of 3,000,000 francs will be faund to excel the amount of indemnities claimable relies on the justice of the French Government for the refunding of such a balance as shall remain available after the settlement of the different cases. The Siamese Government is confident that in acceding to the demands of the French Government in the manner shown by the foregoing declarations it has given proof of its sincere desire to maintain good relations with the French Republic and settle in the most complete and definite manner all questions pending between the two Governments.

France Wants Full Satisfaction.

The Paris newspapers, led by the Temps, are conducting a vigorous campaign in favor of the Government's full demand and are warning Great Britain against any interference in the present complications.

Despatches from Bangkok this morning say that the territorial demands of France are regarded there as very vague. The Siamese, although intensely excited, are displaying great self control. The inconstante, which of all the French gunboats in Siamese waters has the greatest draught, will be able to cross the bar easily before July 27, when the monsoon will increase the depth of the water.

Pavie Leaving Bangkok.

At midnight it is stated that Siam's reply to France's ultimatum is considered unsatisfactory. M. Pavie will probably leave Bangkok on Wednesday to go aboard the Cruiser Forfoik. The refusal of M. Develle, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to give Siam an extension of time for her reply to the ultimatum is ascribed to his desire to force Siam's hand and prevent her negotiating for British support.

England Waits.

LONDON, July 23.—The British Government has informed the Government of Siam that no definite pronouncement can be expected from Great Britain in regard to to the territorial demands made by France upon Siam until a report of the conference between Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador to France, and M. Develle, the French Foreign Minister, is received by the British Government.

Further Fighting in the Khong District

PARIS, July 23.—A dispatch to The Tempt from Saigon says: A telegram from Stuntreng announces that Capt. Villers, commanding the French forces at Khong, reopened fire upon the Siamese on the 19 instance. In the course of the day the French captured forts Dondun, Dongo, and Donhan, thus confining the enemy to Fort Donsom. The last-named stronghold, though protected by three series of well-constructed fortifications, was captured on the following day without loss to the French, who now occupy the entire group of islands. Only the town of Khong remains to be captured. It is estimated that 300 Siamese were killed and 100 were wounded in the last encounter.

What the French Demands Mean.

LONDON, July 23.—The Bangkok correspondent of The Times says, concerning the terms of France's ultimatum: "Europe, and especially Great Britain, should know that this territorial demand represents 95,000 square miles. It includes the province that Burmah ceded to Siam on the condition that it never should be ceded to any other power and 50,000 miles of Northeastern Siam, into which the French have never advanced. The demand for the evacuation of the left bank of the Mekong River proves that Governor-General de Lanessan's statements regarding previous French possession of the tracts claimed are untrue. The indemnity demanded represents France's previous claims and should satisfy the most grasping Government. In fact, France demands the dismemberment and ruin of Siam, and, if these be denied, will make war upon and blockade the country with whom her trade in 1892 amounted to £8000, whilst the British trade, all carried in British bottoms, reached a value of over £2,500,000, in which the British subjects number 13,500, whilst the French subjects number but 256. These French demands confirm what I stated from the outset, namely, France's attack on Siam is in reality directed against England, although that country has hitherto been loyal and friendly to her in her Siamese affairs."

LUNDY'S LANE ANNIVERSARY.

The Reinterment of the Remains Discovered Near Niagara Falls.

Last April, while an excavation was in progress near Niagara Falls, the remains were found of soldiers of the 1st Royal Scots, who fell in the deadly struggle which took place at Lundy's Lane on the ever-to-be-remembered 25th day of July, 1814.

In that sanguinary contest, which was one of the most determined hand-to-hand battles ever fought, the early settlers—the men of York and Lincoln—aided by detachments from the 19th Dragoons, Royal Artillery, Royal Marine Artillery, 1st Royal Scots (the oldest regiments in the British service), 8th King's, 41st, 89th, 103rd, 104th and Glengarry Light Infantry, nobly stood and died in defence of their forest homes, determined that no flag but that which they loved should wave over their beloved Canada.

The Lundy's Lane Historical Society, with laudable patriotism, decided to re-inter the remains on the anniversary day of the battle in the old burying ground on the famous hill, for the possession of which the deadly hand-to-hand encounter and artillery duel took place.

In order to carry out the military funeral as it should be, the Lundy's Lane Historical Society invited Her Majesty's Army and Navy Veterans' Society to join in the ceremony and furnish the pall-bearers from amongst its war-scarred heroes.

The Veterans' Society accepted the invitation, and Mr. Alexander Muir, the president, has made arrangements for a very cheap excursion by the steamer Empress of India and Grand Trunk to Niagara Falls and Lundy's Lane on Tuesday the 25th inst. The steamer leaves Milloy's Wharf, foot of Yonge-street, at 7.30 a.m. The Army and Navy band will accompany the Veterans and play the funeral march at the interment. The Veterans cordially invite all volunteers, the veterans of 1866, the York pioneers and the public in general to go with them.

A clear complexion is always the result of good digestion. Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti ensures perfect digestion. See that Tutti Frutti is on each five cent package

STOLE HIS WHOLE STOCK.

A Burglar Makes a Clean Sweep of a Grocery Store.

Henry Nesbitt, residing in Queen-street, near Shaw-street, rented a small store in Fisher-street on Thursday and removed his stock of groceries, tobacco and confectionery there that night. He had intended to sleep on the premises and wished he had done so when next morning he found a burglary had been committed and a clean sweep made. Detective Verney was notified and promptly searched the premises of Seneca G. Lawor, 36 Hickson-street. The missing property was found and Seneca G. will appear before the P.M. this morning.

Honesty is said to be the best policy. The double maturity policy of the Manufacturers' Life isn't bad either; it is an honest promise that will be fulfilled.

Rain, Hail, Wind and Lightning.

BINGHAMTON, July 23.—A terrific rain, hail and electric storm passed over this city between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, preceded

The Toronto World.

NO 83 YONGE-STREET, TORONTO

A One Cent Morning Paper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Daily (without Sundays) by the year.....$3 00
" " by the month..... 25
Sunday Edition, by the year..... 2 00
" " by the month..... 20
Daily (Sundays included) by the year..... 5 00
" " " by the month..... 45

Sunday Cars—The Situation.

The situation to-day is eminently satisfactory to the Sunday car advocates. After the splendid victory in the Trades and Labor arena on Friday night they feel that the game is now all their way. It has been admitted all along by each side that the workingman is the individual who will decide this issue. The workingman has made up his mind. He decides in favor of Sunday cars. And Sunday cars it will be. We have two-thirds of the citizens of Toronto to-day ready to vote for a natural as against an artificial and ascetic Sunday. During the coming five weeks we will constantly be adding to our forces. We are strong in numbers because we are strong in argument. It is the Presbyterian and Methodist clergymen principally who lead the opposition, but they make little use of argument. They pose as ministers, ordained to interpret the word of God, and as such they declare it is wrong to run the cars on Sunday. They don't go much into the why and the wherefore, but apply all the pressure they can squeeze out of their holy office to make the members of their congregations vote as they say. The ministers are attempting to drive their people to the polls like a flock of sheep. But this time they have taken a contract too big for them to carry out. The present agitation proves that they cannot control the people.

Let us see what the victory on Friday night presages. According to the misguided journal that is destined to suffer irreparable loss by reason of its jumping on the wrong side of the fence in a moment of folly, there are 30,000 workingmen in Toronto who can vote on this issue. If they vote in the same way as the Trades and Labor Council voted on Friday, then 20,000 of these men will mark their ballot in favor of Sunday cars and 10,000 against them. But the probability is that by August 26 the labor people will be practically unanimous in favor of a Nineteenth Century Sunday. Individuals who have hitherto been undecided will accept the decision of their representatives and line themselves on the winning side.

Even the vote of 30 to 16 does not represent the present attitude of the labor people towards the Sunday car issue. The various labor unions have pronounced and will pronounce still more forcibly in favor of the innovation. Wherever a vote of workingmen has been taken there is from 70 to 90 per cent. for and from 30 to 10 per cent. against Sunday cars. The World has published dozens of such votes taken in workshops and in labor halls, with the above result. But what vote have the antis been able to publish as indicating that a single trade or workshop was with them? In regard to the builders' laborers who met the other night, there is a dispute as to the vote. Each side claims a majority of one. We understand another meeting is to be held in a day or two, and we are credibly informed that a vote of 3 to 1 in favor of the cars will carry.

If the labor people view the question from a purely labor standpoint, they cannot do otherwise than favor it. As The World pointed out on Saturday, the working men of Toronto have now an opportunity of doing a signal service to their fellow toilers throughout Canada. They have it in their power to regulate the labor that is held to be necessary for Sunday. They can get an act of Parliament prohibiting seven days' labor in the Toronto street car service. This is, we admit, the thin end of the wedge, but of a wedge that every one wishes to see driven right through to the thick end. A public acknowledgment of six and only six days' labor for street car men ought to lead to an acknowledgment of the same sort in regard to all other kinds of labor, and not only in Toronto, but throughout Ontario and the Dominion of Canada. Everyone, even the ministers themselves, admit that Sunday cars will come in time. But it is less certain that their coming will always be conditioned with such favorable concessions to labor as exist to-day. These concessions are proffered now. The future will offer none better and perhaps not as good. Will it be surprising then to find the labor unions of the city tumbling over one another in their anxiety to secure them?

After August 26 super-sensitive people can perform their errands of necessity and mercy without a twinge of conscience to remind them that they are making seven day slaves out of their fellow-men. Rev. Mr. Macdonnell may ride to the Central Prison for 5 cents, without abusing a horse, or bribing the driver with 25 cents as a consolation for his having to cater to him on the seventh day of his week's toil. The seven days a week men will be called in, and instead of driving the ministers to church they may attend church themselves. And as for their horses, they will be enjoying a veritable Sunday in their stalls.

Now, we sincerely trust that our friends the clergymen will do for another class of toilers what The World is trying to accomplish for car and cab drivers. The servant girls ought to be considered. They are worked seven days a week. Even the ministers who talk loudest against seven days' work for man or beast keep their servants in the treadmill for the seven days. It is the ministers who ought to take the initiative here. It is they who are so conscientious in this matter, so careful of the rights of humanity. When they see the doctrine of six days of labor, one day of rest, practically carried out in the case of street car employes, as it will be after Aug. 26, they will no doubt take up the cause of the much-neglected servant girl, with whose hardships they are all personally acquainted. This Sunday street car agitation is going to lead to better things.

Fleming As a Democrat.

It was not only as a tax-reducer that Mr. Fleming undertook to distinguish himself in the Mayor's chair. He entered the council chamber, and, looking about him, said he: "This business is too aristocratic; I will make the chamber democratic." He thereupon cast aside the Mayoral plug hat and the cutaway coat of tradition, did this man of the people. And in the Mayor's chair you beheld R. J. Fleming just about such as he was wont to be seen when patronizing a possible voter in the streets. To part company with the plug hat would have been excusable in the case of a man who had innate dignity of his own to back up the innovation. But not such a man was R. J. Fleming. With the advent of Fleming all the traditional dignity of the council vanished into thin air. We don't mean to say that a plug hat or even a privy councillor's uniform would have saved Fleming. They might, and probably would, have made him even more ridiculous than he is in his own purely democratic style. As it is Fleming cuts a sorry figure as the chief executive officer of the city of Toronto. At every opportunity he leaves the chair and circulates among the spectators, shaking hands and currying favor with every Tom, Dick and Harry in the building. His patronizing airs are rank, and the way he paws and claws people on the back and shoulders is repellant to sensitive people. Citizens with any idea of self-respect and of civic pride are simply shocked at the lack of dignity that characterizes Mayor Fleming in the council chamber. He has reduced our chamber to about the level of an inferior Texan tribunal. We know, at any rate, that the leading men of Toronto experience a sense of shame when they see R. J. Fleming sitting in the Mayor's chair.

Another Bad Break.

The News is the workingman's organ. The News says so and of course it ought to know. But somehow or other the organ has failed to interpret the workingman aright in regard to the Sunday car movement. The News says this city must not degrade itself by allowing cars to run on Sunday. And yet the workingmen declare in the ratio of 2 to 1 that they will have Sunday cars. Before the 26th of August the workingmen will be practically unanimous in favor of Sunday cars. But The News, which says it is the workingmen's organ, is opposing the change tooth and nail.

This is the second bad break that the organ has made within nine months. In the former case The News thought it was superior to its constituency of readers. When it dealt that ill-advised blow against its employes the organ did not know it was hitting all its readers square in the eyes. The boomerang, however, recoiled, and within 24 hours it was The News, and not the workingman, that was reeling from the blow. The News, having no other constituency to appeal to, soon found itself without a reason for its existence. This simply meant annihilation, sooner than which it bent its knee and submitted to the yoke being placed about its neck.

Again The News finds itself without a constituency and without a raison d'etre. It is fighting against a policy that the workingmen have approved. If ever there was a reform intended to benefit workingmen that reform is the movement in favor of Sunday cars. And yet the editor of The News poses as one of the restrictionists, denying workmen the privileges that are open to men of means. Before the 26th of August The News will realize the magnitude of its mistake. Already the organ must be groping around for some means of escape. But where it can find such is more than a puzzle for its editor.

Mr. E. B. Harper, in The North American Review.

We reprint in another column an able and conclusive article from The North American Review on "The Disadvantages of the Level Premium System," by Edward B. Harper, President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York. Mr. Harper handles his subject as only one who is really the master of all insurance theories can, and his paper will be read with interest by all insurance men. It will afford much food for thought by those seeking life insurance in any company.

Thousands of families are in want to-day because their old assessment life policy taking out a policy till it was too late. Get a double maturity policy, Manufacturers' Life.

The Sunday World.

The Sunday World of July 23, published at 9 o'clock on Saturday night, contained the following besides all the general news of the day and much miscellaneous matter:

Aggressiveness of France; Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador, grossly insulted; Progress of Home Rule, by G. W. Smalley, specially and exclusively telegraphed to The Sunday World.
Result of the Hanlan-Gaudaur race.
Famous Yorkshiremen, Archbishop Benson and family, by Ebor.
Saturday night's hop at the Queen's Royal.
Lacrosse—Toronto and Cornwall, Capitals and Shamrocks, Toronto Junction and Brampton, Orillia and Collingwood.
Large purchase of Thoroughbreds in England for Canada.
Baseball and cricket news.
English and New York Society, a contrast, by Stinson Jarvis.
Toronto Canoe Club races.
Death of T. B. Griffith of Hamilton.
Summering in Muskoka and society gossip and movements, by Arachen.
Fashionable recreation, I.A.A.A., dance, Victoria Lawn Tennis Club tournament, lacrosse and cricket personalities.
On people who want to act, by Touchstone.
How W. S. Gilbert writes.
Four Parisian bicycle costumes, illustrated.
Special illustrations—Princess Louise's statue of the Queen, The Summer Girl.
The cost of Congress, showing the enormous sums spent for legislation at Washington.
EDITORIALS.—Canada's New Governor-General, The English in America, France and Siam, When People Marry, On Summer Reading, The Man Who Drinks, A Thunderer Dead.
From Day to Day, Note and Comment of passing events, by The Captious One.
Hanged His Own Father.
Queen Marie Louise of Prussia, by William Waldorf Astor.
Short Story—Striking Back.
What Women Wear; Of Women for Women; illustrated.
The Trotting Track, Suggested Improvements in Racing; Notes of Turf Matters, by Pop.
A Goodwood Catastrophe.
The Laying Up of Heats, by Hark Comstock.
Leading Sires of the Year.
A Visit to Orme, by a lady.
SERIAL STORY.—The Whistling Buoy, continued.

The Sunday World is published every Saturday night at 9 o'clock, and is mailed or delivered free on the following terms: $2 a year, 50c a quarter, 20c a month, 5c a copy. Buy of the newsboys or order of your newsdealer or at the office, 83 Yonge-street, Toronto.

No family living in a bilious country should be without Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. A few doses taken now and then will keep the Liver active, cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter and prevent Ague. Mr. J. L. Price, Shoals, Martin Co., Ind., writes: "I have tried a box of Parmelee's Pills and find them the best medicine for Fever and Ague I have ever used."

Pitchin at Parkdale.

At 6.30 Saturday evening two freight trains collided near South Parkdale, smashing seven or eight cars and spilling a large quantity of corn, with which one car was loaded. The consequences would have been more serious had it not been that one train was already stopped and the other was slowing up.

The Manufacturers' double maturity policy is no experiment, but a provision which no sensible man will neglect. From it a man will always get more than he gives.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J.D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

FIERY SPEECHES IN CHURCH.

[Continued from first page.]

enjoyment of worship by families? With a city that has doubled its population in ten years, with beautiful streets lined with palatial residences, that has attained a fame for religion, for morality, for education, for taste and for enterprise, of which any city might be proud to attain, are Sunday cars necessary for the maintenance of its fame among the cities on the continent? My judgment answers no. If not necessary the innovation is to be avoided. The roar of traffic, the disturbance of Toronto's Sunday quiet, the danger to children, the requirement for work both among the street car employes and other related callings should not be tolerated unless the introduction of Sunday cars is a matter of patent necessity.

Mr. Henderson Keeps His Own Counsel.

Carlton-street Methodist Church was crowded to the doors yesterday evening to hear the Rev. James Henderson preach on the text, "These be thy gods, oh Toronto!" At the close of a powerful discourse the rev. gentleman said, "I know that many of you have come here this evening to hear my opinion on Sunday street cars, but you are not going to."

The Churches Now Using Electricity.

There are many organs in the city churches that are operated by electric motors. Among them may be mentioned Elm-street Methodist, Central Methodist, Westminster Presbyterian, Jarvis Baptist, and so on. The running of these motors occasions work on the part of the men who attend to the dynamos and engines in the electric power houses. An electrician who ought to know says the church organs in Toronto involve as much of this kind of work as is necessary to furnish power for the whole street car system. If it is right to employ men to make electricity to operate church organs it ought to be equally right for them to produce the current to bring people to church. This is another of the inconsistencies that the clergy are invited to straighten out. And as for the incandescent light, the churches could substitute coal oil and thus cut off another cause of Sunday labor. Will they do it?

How the Spiritual Lords Regard It.

At a recent convocation of Canterbury in the House of Bishops the following Sunday resolution was carried unanimously:

The Religion of Christ has nothing to fear from the reasonable and careful extension of the Sunday opening of libraries, art galleries, museums and industrial exhibitions.

Another Australian Speaks.

Editor World: A great many people are at present saying: "If Sunday cars are run in Toronto it will be a very short time before all kinds of labor will be forced upon the workingman." Now, sir, I have lived in the three chief cities of Australia, viz., Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, and I know that, with the exception of Sunday cars, there is no more Sunday labor in any of these cities than there is in Toronto, and, furthermore, the workingmen of Australia work shorter hours than do the workingmen of any other country in the world. TRAVELER.

The Insult to the Germans.

Editor World: Some of the opponents of Sunday street cars say that an attempt is being made to Germanize this city. I say such a statement is an insult to the German race. I am a German, and am proud of it, and I think I can say that Germans are as law-abiding as any other class of the community. If this city was a little Germanized than it is there would be less people leaving it. What is more, as we have only one church in the city it would be a great convenience, as we Germans could come from all parts of the city to attend worship if we had the street cars. Then again, we would have to build a larger church and Sunday school to accommodate the adults and children who would attend if street cars run. I am surprised at people who profess to be Christians trying to slander the German race when there is no reason for it. We work hard for our living, and we would like to have a little fresh air in some of Toronto's beautiful parks. I have been a great deal in France and Germany, and I can say that Toronto for beauty cannot be excelled by any of the principal cities in Europe. I only had the chance once of seeing High Park in 18 years and I admired it very much. I would go there quite often if cars were running. I am shocked at the way Good Friday is kept in Toronto. In Germany, by order of the Government, no soldier or other citizen is allowed to use a musical instrument on that day, and yet some people are afraid of Germanizing Toronto. Good Friday is observed more sacredly in Germany than in this so-called city of churches. Thanksgiving Day is revered more there than in Toronto. GERMAN.

Objects to Being a Committeeman.

Editor World: In your issue of to-day a communication appears in re Sunday street cars over the signature of "Consistency," in which the statement is made, referring to myself, "This esteemed gentleman's family have often been seen out driving on Sabbath afternoons with his coachman driving the reins." In reply I would say that this statement is absolutely untrue. Neither my family nor myself have ever been seen driving on Sabbath afternoon, either in my own conveyance or in any other. I would further say that my name was placed on the anti-committee entirely without my knowledge. JAMES BRANDON.

The Anglican Clergy and Street Cars.

Editor World: I earnestly trust that when the clergy of this city who are of the Church of England in Canada meet this morning to discuss the Sunday car question, they will manifest that Christian liberality coupled with true piety, which is their most praiseworthy characteristic. And I further trust that what they know to be the practice in the large British cities they will not oppose here. We are, I trust, as English as the people of Manchester, Glasgow and Belfast, and if these cities have tramcars, with the approval of our bishops and clergy, surely our ministers will not oppose them here. The Church of England does not take its views on the observance of Sunday from the dissenters, but from the regular and time-honored practice in England for centuries back. I trust that our clergy are more tolerant in this regard than are the Methodists and Presbyterians. To my mind this question of Sunday cars is more of a social than a religious issue, to be determined by practice and conditions and not by appeal to Mosaic institutions. SURREY.

Work For More Men.

Editor World: In your admirable editorial in to-day's World entitled "Labor's Standpoint," you have omitted one very strong point, viz., in the event of Sunday cars being run here one-sixth or 150 more men, will get employment. As you say so forcibly, Toronto workmen have now a chance they may never have again of securing a binding agreement from the company that no man will work more than six days in the week, and remember workmen, this, 150 more men will find employment. 126 MCAULT.

The Cars and the Drummer.

Editor World: Nearly every commercial traveler in this city favors Sunday street cars, and they will be in town August 26 to mark their ballots. H. C. COACH.

It's a Workingman's Question.

Editor World: The question of only six days' work for the street railway employes has now been definitely settled. The company have executed a written agreement by which their employes will be prohibited from working more than six days a week even if they desire to do so. This will give a chance to those in the company's service who do not make full time, of whom there were 163 last fortnight, and probably 100 additional men will have to be trained to the work for next season.

This is a workingman's question, and one of my reasons for thinking they want Sunday cars is that when the question was raised before the majorities in favor of a Sunday service were given in the working class districts, while the large majorities against the cars were given in places like St. George-street, Rosedale, Sherbourne-street, Jarvis-street, the upper part of St. James' Ward and Parkdale. Some indication of the popular sentiment can, I think, be got from votes which have been taken this week in different shops and factories. Doty Engine Works, 140 for to 10 against; P. W. Ellis & Co., 74 for to 6 against; Operative Plasterers International Association, 64 for to 16 against. July 21. W. F. SUMMERHAYES.

How the Vote Should Be Taken.

Editor World: The vote should be: "For Sunday Cars" on the one side, and "Against Sunday Cars and Carriages" on the other side.

The names on the anti-Sunday car committee of gentlemen who keep and drive their carriages on Sunday is very anomalous. The sincerity of these men should be put to the test by obliging them to vote down their private carriages when they vote against Sunday cars. Their refusal to accept this will show that their opposition is not the outcome of conscientious scruples against vehicular traffic on Sunday, but is based on the selfish desire to keep the streets clear for their own use, as they now have them on Sunday. On hearing that this may be done look out for a deputation of these anti-car men going to the City Council to plead for their Sunday carriages. Besides, the people conscientiously opposed to all Sunday traffic should be allowed to vote against Sunday carriages when they vote against the cars. The vote otherwise taken, leaving the door open for private carriages, would be manifestly unjust, and would give the private carriage men the advantage of the fox had when he invited the stork to dinner. D. A.

A Gerrard-Street Nuisance.

Editor World: Within the last few days I have almost wished that eternal silence might be imposed upon humanity. The reason is this: In the street in which I reside a man—call him rather a fiend—has of late been emitting hideous noises by means of some brazen instrument, less brazen I fancy than his visage, though I have never seen it. From morn till night he blows away without pause, save for meals. He has no mercy. Although it has been signified to him plainly that he is causing great annoyance he continues sending forth diabolic sounds. Indeed, he seems to have determined to clear the street of its inhabitants.

This grievance I relate to you may appear paltry in the extreme, but, believe me, were you compelled to bear it, as I am, you would change your opinion. GERRARD-ST

"Go to Sleep," sure cure for sleeplessness, nervousness and headache. "Contains no Narcotics," gives sweet refreshing sleep in every case. This splendid sedative is especially efficacious in cases of insomnia from overwork, excitement or alcoholic excess. Guaranteed safe, sure and effectual. In bottles 25c at all drug stores.

Another Ocean Record Broken.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Arrived, steamer Etruria, from Liverpool. Time of passage 6 days and 40 minutes. The Etruria beats her previous best record made in September, 1889, which was 6 days 1 hour and 50 minutes.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery and all forms of summer complaint, looseness of the bowels, etc. Price 35 cents.

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 4 p.m., arriving in Toronto at 10.35 a.m. Sunday leaves Toronto at 12.50 p.m.

TOTALLY DEAF.—Mr. S. E. Crandell, Port Perry, writes: "I contracted a severe cold last winter, which resulted in my becoming totally deaf in one ear and partially so in the other. After trying various remedies and consulting several doctors without obtaining any relief I was advised to try Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. I warmed the Oil and poured a little of it into my ear, and before one-half the bottle was used my hearing was completely restored. I have heard of other cases of deafness being cured by the use of this medicine."

The World on the Island.

The World is now delivered on the Island. New subscribers or changes of address left at The World Office, 83 Yonge-street, will be attended to.

There are five prime conditions of happiness. The fifth is bodily health. This is promoted by the proper use of health-giving fluids. For breakfast drink the Royal Dandelion Coffee, which contains a proportion of German dandelion root and fine coffee as a basis. It combines the medicinal virtues of this well-known plant with the refreshing and dietetic properties of coffee. Prepared by Ellis & Keighley, Toronto.

Mrs. H. Hall, Navarino, N.Y., writes: "For years I have been troubled with Liver Complaint. The doctors said my liver was hardened and enlarged. I was troubled with dizziness, pain in my shoulder, constipation and gradually losing flesh all the time. I was under the care of three physicians, but did not get any relief. A friend sent me a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and the benefit I have received from it is far beyond my expectation. I feel better now than I have done for years."

Are You Going Out of Town?

If you are, don't omit to have The Sunday World sent to you. It contains more and better reading matter than any other weekly paper. A page is devoted to society gossip and the latest fashions. Numerous short stories are published. In fact the paper contains 56 long columns of all that is brightest and best of current light literature, as well as the news of the day and many special features. Subscription price 20c. a month, 50c. a quarter. Mailed free every Saturday night. ed

Severe Abscess Cured.

DEAR SIRS,—I had an abscess just behind my right ear in August, 1891. After suffering for three months I began to take B.B.B., and after one month's use of it I was very much better, and the abscess entirely disappeared in four months. I am certain that Burdock Blood Bitters is an excellent remedy.
FLORENCE M. SHAW, Solsgirth, Man.

Public Attention.

Public attention is called to the fact that by improved methods of manufacturing the different materials contained in the Empire Baking Powder—the whole being scientifically compounded—a first-class article can be sold at a moderate price. The powder is manufactured by Ellis & Keighley, Toronto, and sold for 25 cents a pound tin. It is guaranteed equal to any in strength and wholesomeness. 1

And the fact must not be lost sight of that the man who is insured in the Manufacturers' has always got an available asset to fall back on.

A married man should know that for three and a half cents a day he may have $1000 of insurance in the Manufacturers' Life.

A team driven by Dr. W. H. Graham, 198 King-street west, ran away a few days ago. Dr. Graham jumped out of the rig, broke his leg and dislocated his shoulder. He was on his way to Keswick with some friends.

Money secured to your family by the double maturity plan of the Manufacturers' Life will go to them without fear of interruption in the event of your death, and it will be paid to yourself without delay or discount at its period of maturity.

THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE LEVEL-PREMIUM SYSTEM.

By Edward B. Harper, President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

[From The North American Review.]

The principle underlying all insurance is that the insured are themselves the insurers, the losses or misfortunes of the few being partly made up to them by the payments of the many. The ancient Romans had their clubs, each member of which bound himself to contribute his proportion of the amount necessary to indemnify a fellow-member for the loss which he might sustain; the Britons had their trade or craft guilds, by means of which the same purpose was served, the principle being extended in many cases to furnishing the necessaries of life for a member in sickness and the money to defray funeral expenses. This gave way to the Friendly Society, which was a still further extension or application of the principle, the widow and the orphans of the deceased member being included in the benefits distributed.

In the modern insurance company the principle is reduced to a science; the careful observation of its operations having furnished data which demonstrate that the cost of the benefits which are provided can be approximated with an accuracy which practically amounts to a certainty.

This is especially true as applied to fire, life and accident insurance; if it were not so, insurance companies would still be in their experimental stages, and their promises, or contracts, mere speculations, which might or might not be fulfilled. The absurdity of such a theory is self-evident.

Being more familiar with the history and operation of the principle already referred to as applied to life insurance, I shall confine myself to that branch of the business.

An examination of the most reliable documents on the subject reveals the fact that the total amount of life insurance in force throughout the entire civilized world, fifty years ago, was less than our American companies now issue in one year. The following table shows the amount which old-system companies had in force in the whole world for each of the four decades:

Year.	Insurance in force.
1841	$1,195,000,000
1871	4,247,000,000
1881	5,597,000,000
1891	9,893,000,000

On December 31, 1892, the amount of insurance in force in the whole world, held by old-system companies, was $10,680,000,000. At the close of the same year assessment companies and fraternal orders had outstanding insurance to the amount of over $7,000,000,000, ninety per cent of which was on the lives of persons residing in the United States.

In 1878 the total insurance in force on the assessment plan was a little over $125,000,000, and as the amount in force is now more than $7,000,000,000 the increase during the fifteen years exceeded 500 per cent. The new business written by assessment associations and fraternal orders alone in 1892 exceeded the total amount of insurance in force in the whole world fifty years ago. Less than fifty years ago friendly societies were not only without the protection of law, but were maligned by both pulpit and press, articles having frequently appeared in The London Times and other influential papers grossly misrepresenting such world-renowned and beneficent institutions as the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows and the Ancient Order of Foresters.

An idea of what friendly societies have accomplished may be formed from the fact that within a period of less than fifty years over 350,000 widowed families have been assisted, to an extent of nearly $40,000,000, by the Odd Fellows and Foresters alone. The payments by such organizations now amount to many millions of dollars every year, and instead of being denounced as they were formerly, friendly societies, life insurance companies and associations are to-day heartily supported by the representatives of all civilized countries, pulpit and press alike uniting in advocating their claims to public confidence.

In the year 1891 alone level premium and assessment organizations paid policy-holders nearly $150,000,000. In order that the reader may be able to form some idea of this amount of money I have reduced the calculations to the sum paid weekly, which is $2,884,615. The amount paid daily is $411,058. The amount paid by life insurance companies in death claims averages from three to four hundred per cent. in excess of the money which the representatives of the deceased would have received had they invested the amount with banks or other financial institutions.

Another point of great importance in connection with life insurance is that the small payments required to keep the policy in force, if not expended in this way, would go for luxuries in the way of clothing, in traveling or other expenses, and would therefore not be to the credit of the estate at the death of the assured. In all such cases it is self-evident that the money paid by the insurance company is clear profit so far as the representatives of the deceased are concerned. Who can estimate the good which the hundred millions paid in death claims in America alone, each year, accomplishes? Let the tens of thousands of widows and the hundreds of thousands of orphans answer. The life insurance policy, in far too many cases, is all that the widow has for her own and her orphaned children's support.

In 1843, when friendly societies were looked upon in England as objectionable institutions and were opposed by the pulpit and the press, no less than 1,546,000 persons, i.e., nine and one-half per cent. of the then population, received relief through the Government. In 1885 the paupers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland only numbered 982,000, or only about two and one-half per cent. of the population. There can be no doubt that the change was due, to a very large extent, to the influence which life insurance had in educating the people to provide for their loved ones, and in teaching them to practise economy and self-reliance—a conclusion which is confirmed by the statement made by the Registrar-General for Great Britain and Ireland a few years ago, viz., that "Friendly societies saved the nation over $10,000,000 annually in poor rates alone."

There are advantages other than the protection of the widow and the orphan which have been indicated by other articles in this series.

Of course the history of insurance has its seamy side, but reviewing the facts, and taking into consideration the progress which life insurance has made, and the safeguards with which it is now surrounded, there is every reason to believe that the next half century will witness a degree of prosperity and progress far beyond anything which we can anticipate. The field force of life insurance companies is of comparatively modern origin and is now a mighty power in advocating its claims; while the literature, which is being circulated, is educating the public and will in time produce great results. The social demands which are made upon the business men of to-day are such that life insurance has become an absolute necessity, and its benefits are being more fully appreciated every year. All classes are now interested in the subject, a result which has been brought about to a very large extent by the rivalry which exists between the representatives of level premium and assessment companies. The field of operation is large enough to tax the energies of both systems; there has therefore been no necessity for conflict. The men controlling the level-premium companies, who have waged the war, have been their own worst enemies. Their system, if properly conducted, can join hands with the assessment or natural-premium system, and the two unite in the work of providing for the widow and the orphan and in the encouragement of thrift, economy and prudence.

But it seems to me that it is absolutely impossible for companies furnishing life insurance under the level-premium system to combine security and economy. The law under which they are doing business compels them to have to the credit of all existing policies about fifty per cent. of the premiums which have been paid on them, and which must earn at least four per cent. interest. The money so held is called the "Legal Reserve." No part of the reserve belonging to existing policies can be used in the payment of current death claims; and should the death rate be excessive or the company unfortunate in its investments and the "Legal Reserve" impaired the company would be declared insolvent and it could not legally write any more new business while the impairment lasted.

During the past 20 years policy-holders have lost millions of dollars of "Legal Reserves" through the failure of companies which, at the time of their failure, had an income of nearly $3 to every $1 required for current expenditure. The "Legal Reserve" of such companies, however, had become impaired, and therefore they were technically and legally insolvent and had no alternative but a receiver. The history of the Old Charter Oak is an example of the danger which menaces all companies subject to the "Legal Reserve" regulations. The investment and careful management of the enormous sums which level-premium companies are now carrying is already becoming a matter of grave consideration, and it requires no profound wisdom to see that the time will come when the "Legal Reserve" requirements of the level premium system must be modified. Level premium companies are, by reason of the "Legal Reserve" requirements, self-destructive—the larger they become the greater the danger of insolvency.

It appears, from the New York insurance report for 1891, that the level premium companies doing business in the State of New York had on the 31st of December, 1891, $711,281,782 in "Legal Reserves," and a total of $8,861,584,383 of insurance in force. If $8,861,584,383 of outstanding insurance requires $711,281,782 of reserves, it follows that it would require at least $7,009,000,000 to carry $40,000,000,000 of insurance.

In a little over 30 years the insurance in force has increased from less than $2,000,000,000 to over $47,000,000,000. If a like increase is experienced for the next 30 years, the insurance in force will then exceed $130,000,000,000.

The safe investment, at the standard rate of interest, of the "Legal Reserve" necessary, under the level premium system, to carry such an enormous amount of insurance is practically impossible, and therefore it could not be furnished by level-premium companies alone, circumscribed in their operations as they are by "Legal Reserve" requirements.

The superiority of the natural premium or assessment system lies in the fact that while it furnishes insurance at about one-half the rates which old system companies are compelled to charge, it also provides absolute security for the payment of its death losses. Every policy-holder, so long as he continues to profit by the protection furnished, must contribute his proportion of the amount required for death losses and expenses. Consequently, the greater the amount of insurance in force the greater the security; if the premium is not paid when due the policy lapses and the liability ceases. The reserve of companies conducted upon this system is therefore practically unlimited, it entails no expenses for management and can never be squandered in the payment of high salaries or lost in unprofitable investments. In many respects the reserve of the natural premium or assessment system is like the reserve force of a nation such as the United States, where there is practically no standing army, but where the State has the power, in case it is required, to call out every man who is over eighteen and under forty-five years of age. That such a reserve is amply sufficient for the protection of the American people history has most satisfactorily demonstrated.

A natural premium or assessment company having a sufficient number of members to take advantage of the law of averages, as applied to its mortality experience, and which makes all its premiums payable within fixed dates, say bi-monthly or quarterly, and has a greater amount of surplus funds than the maximum sum which experience shows will be required for the payment of its death losses, between the dates on which its premiums are payable, furnishes security for the payment of its death losses unsurpassed by any other system of insurance in existence. EDWARD B. HARPER.

Common Sense in Kansas.

President Harper has just scored a great triumph in establishing his company in Kansas, where for years he has been kept out, by the determination of the State Superintendents of Insurance to prohibit all fraternal and assessment societies from doing business there—a discrimination which had its origin in the jealousy of the old line companies, which found a large volume of their business drifting into the office of the more progressive Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. Mr. Harper's fight began seven years ago when D. W. Wilder was the State Superintendent. In the beginning he invited Mr. Wilder to come to New York, or send his deputy, with all the necessary clerks, at his expense, to learn from the books of the company that it was a strong, substantial one, and was doing business on a solid foundation. But, as such an examination would inevitably have taken away the last excuse for keeping the company from taking the cream of the business in Kansas, the proposition was not accepted. The same proposition was received no more frankly by Mr. Wilder's successor, W. H. McBride. But the present Superintendent, Judge S. H. Snider, recognizing the fairness of the proposition, and not seeing why the citizens of Kansas should not have the opportunity of getting insurance at about half the usual rates if a strong company stood ready to offer it, sent on his assistant, Mr. Charles A. Taylor, to make the examination requested. He investigated the financial condition of the company and found it solvent and prosperous; he examined its system and reported it to be founded on a sound basis insuring permanency; he investigated its management and found it honest and intelligent; he examined its securities and found them all there and gilt-edged, and its loans averaging less than 60 per cent. on a conservative estimate of the properties; he investigated its contested claims and found none contested except frauds, and he found ample precautions for insuring only the best class of lives and the methods of admitting members so conservative that the company rejected a higher percentage of applicants than any other first-rate company, thus more certainly protecting the insured.

What wonder that he immediately rendered a report to Judge Snider recommending the admission of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association to do business in Kansas as a Natural Premium Company! and what wonder that on the very next day the superintendent did so admit it! and what wonder that a company that can score such an immediate victory as soon as its affairs are thoroughly examined should have received nearly $39,000,000 of new business in the first six months of 1893, should have nearly $250,000,000 of insurance in force, having saved to members in premiums over $35,000,000, paid nearly $17,000,000 in death claims and rolled up a Reserve, or Emergency Fund, of $3,500,000? The public appreciate the advantages of the National Premium plan of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, and it is a good thing that Kansas is to have the opportunity of benefiting by this great improvement on the inequitable system still adhered to by the old line companies.

"Hotel Vendome," New York.

Toronto people visiting New York should make their home at the well-appointed and handsome "Hotel Vendome," corner of Broadway and Forty-first-streets. The "Hotel Vendome" is a short distance from the Grand Central depot, and has also direct car service from the West Shore and Erie Railway ferry docks. The "Vendome" is almost opposite the Metropolitan Opera House, and street cars pass the door from all theatres. Its appointments are perfection. Newly furnished and equipped from the ninth story down; it is the *par excellence* of comfort. The hotel contains two hundred and fifty rooms, single and *en suite*, with or without baths, and is conducted on both the European and American plan. The cafe is one of the handsomest in New York, and the dining-room, situated in the ninth story, cannot be surpassed in New York. The "Vendome" is the most home-like hotel in New York.

A Town Destroyed By Fire.

TOLEDO, July 23.—The entire business portion of Edgerton, a small town of 1200 in Williams county, was destroyed by fire late last night. The loss is about $12,000, with about two-thirds insurance.

To Columbian Exposition

Via the Wabash vestibuled trains running to Chicago every day in the year, are the finest known to the railway service. They are complete and solid vestibuled from end to end, the entire train being a moving palace of connected apartments. All Wabash trains stop at Englewood, near 60th-street entrance to the World's Fair; electric cars direct to grounds every five minutes. Get your tickets via Detroit and the banner route. J. A. Richardson, Canadian Passenger Agent, northeast corner King and Yonge-streets, Toronto.

The Pope and the Heat.

ROME, July 23.—Owing to the extreme heat the Pope has suspended for a time the granting of audiences.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who, then, would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

BOUGHT TOO LARGELY.

A YONGE-STREET STORE IN TROUBLE.

Difficulties Accumulating.

We are tempted to ask: "When will the merchant learn to buy no more goods than he can easily handle?" Every day we hear of cases where failure has followed from reckless buying, from over-loading with stock that can not be realized on, and no one seems to profit by the lesson. Each man seems hopeful in his own case and inclined to believe that he shall escape the fate that has overtaken so many, and keeps on buying till the crash comes. Rumors are not always trustworthy, but from facts in our possession we know it to be certain that the firm of

Guinane Bros., 214 Yonge-street,

who have lately been advertising extensive alterations to their store, find themselves in serious trouble. Owing to certain negotiations which they have not been able to push through as quickly as they expected, they cannot begin the alterations for some time yet. Unfortunately, having been morally certain that by this time their store would be three times as large as it is, they ordered just three times the quantity of goods that they can handle in their present premises. Hence they are

In Trouble.

Their cellars, storerooms and every available space is crowded with cases of goods of every description, piled from floor to ceiling so that it is almost impossible to move amongst them and really impossible to bring before the public one-third of the beautiful and unique styles in shoe-wear they have on hand. There is only one thing to be done under such circumstances, sacrifice the stock, sell it at any price, clear it away regardless of loss and trust to better luck next time. This firm, though caught this time through no fault of its own, is too wise to hesitate in such a case and is prepared to adopt the only feasible plan to free itself from its increasing difficulties. Therefore for the next thirty days they are bound that the citizens of Toronto will be able to get such bargains in shoe-wear that it will be constantly a subject to them whether the city fathers make the tax rate 16 or 18 mills. When a person can buy men's tan Morocco lace boots for $1.25 what does he care for one mill more or less on the dollar, and no one will be without the best and latest when they can buy ladies' white kid strap walking shoes 65c, ladies' grey, light and dark tan, sage green, brown, slate blue and pink ooze walking shoes trimmed with kid of same color 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.18. One thing is evident from this, that the public will gain by the forced postponement of the alterations at

"NO RACE," SAYS DOUGLAS.

HANLAN AND GAUDAUR MUST ROW AGAIN TO-DAY.

A Foul Occurred Before They Went A Mile—Gaudaur Stopped and Hanlan Sculled Over the Course Alone—His Time Was 21.10—About 1400 From Toronto Went to Orillia.

Referee—James Douglas.
Judges—For Hanlan, P. J. Smyth; Gaudaur, R. Dissette, at the start; R. Tuning, T. Loudon, finish.
Timekeepers—O. B. Sheppard, M. J. Clancy.

Eight or nine thousand people went to Orillia on Saturday to see the championship single scull race between the old-time opponents, Edward Hanlan and Jake Gaudaur, and all came away dissatisfied at the outcome.

The articles of agreement called for the race to "be rowed" on smooth water between the hours of 3 and 7. A brisk breeze from the northwest was blowing all afternoon—the only wind that could affect the Couchiching course—and it looked as if a postponement would be compulsory. Shortly before 7 o'clock the wind dropped and Referee Douglas called out the men and then steamed over the course in the Longford.

Hanlan was the first to appear. He used his new Ruddick shell and his regulation blue jersey. Gaudaur appeared shortly afterward wearing a red jersey and seated in the Ruddick boat that carried him to victory at Austin.

At 7.34 the men got the word. The Orillian was the first to dip and started in with a pull of 34. Hanlan's stroke was 35, and before they had gone many lengths the boy in blue had a slight lead.

Off the town park both were pulling a steady 32 and were on even terms. Hanlan increased his stroke to 34 and was forging ahead when the first foul of the race occurred. Their oars touched, but Gaudaur widened out and away they went.

Just before the mile was reached the men came together once more and a deadlock resulted.

For several seconds there they sat, apparently waiting for the referee to go over and see which one was out of his course. The Longford was headed for the boats, and was steaming across the course when the men separated and Hanlan went past. The Couchiching sculler also made another start to finish the race, but the referee's boat was in his way. He pulled up alongside and claimed the foul.

Hanlan rowed over the course at a lively clip, his time for the three miles being 21 min. 10 sec.

Gaudaur claimed that Hanlan had rowed into him three times, compelling him to go fully six lengths out of his course. Hanlan, on the other hand, asserted that he was in his own water and that the Orillia man was at fault. Each claimed the race. Referee Douglas paid no attention to the excited remarks of the interested supporters of either oarsmen, and refused to give a decision until he had heard the disinterested evidence of those who followed in the scullers' wake in small steam yachts. These he saw at the Grand Central immediately, and then announced that the race must be rowed over again to-day. This decision was regarded as strictly correct and gave thorough satisfaction.

CANOE CLUB RACES.

The Winners in Ten Events—A Good Day's Sport.

The Toronto Canoe Club held their annual regatta at Hanlan's Point on Saturday afternoon. The regatta committee consisted of Messrs. R. B. Elgie, T. D. Ellis, Fred. Rogers, A. E. Bell and Fred. Woodland. The judges were Fred. Rogers and Fred. Woodland; referee, J. S. Wallace; starter, George Sparrow, and clerk of the course, R. B. Elgie.

The order of events and the winners were:

First, novice paddling race, half mile with turn—Bert Smith 1, T. C. Kemp 2 and W. Armstrong did not finish. Time 5.9.

Second senior singles—Arthur Bell 1, M. F. Johnston 2. Time 4.48.

Third, junior singles—Harry Ford 1, Bert Smith 2. Time 5.57.

Fourth, handicap tandem—Ford and Bailie 1, Ellis and Kemp 2, Dale and Purdy 3, Rice and Armstrong 4. Time 4.15.

Fifth, tandem race—Bell and Stewart 1, F. G. Elgie and Johnston 2. Time 4 min.

Sixth race, lady passenger race—M. F. Johnston and lady 1, R. B. Elgie and lady 2, H. R. Tetley and lady 3, Major E. Ley and lady 4. Time 2.35.

Seventh, general race—M. F. Johnston 1, A. E. Bell 2, H. R. Tilley 3. Time 1.16; distance ½ mile.

Eighth, for fours—Belle, Ford, Welkil and Stewart 1; Ellis, Tilley, Smith and Brown 2. Time 4.5.

Ninth, upset race—M. F. Johnston was the only one that finished. Time 38.

Tenth, tandem hurry scurry—F. J. Elgie and M. F. Johnston, 1; Rice and Kemp 2, Sparrow and Bell 3.

All the races were one-half with turn, excepting the lady passenger race, the gunwale race, the upset race, and the tandem hurry-scurry.

Rowing Ripples.

Hedley won the single scull race at the Middle States regatta at Newark Saturday in 8.46½.

The lighted meeting of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held in the Board of Trade building, Hamilton, on Friday, Aug. 4, at 8 p.m.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the C.A.A.O. will be held in the Board of Trade building at 11 a.m. on Friday, Aug. 4. As there is some business of importance to be transacted a full attendance is specially requested.

Two special trains, about an hour late in starting, carried 1400 Torontonians to Orillia. The hungry crowd arrived at their destination at 2 o'clock.

An enterprising individual started auction pools at the Orillia House and was promptly stopped by the police.

There was little betting on the event. An offer of 150 to 50 on Gaudaur was declined.

The moored boats for the contestants, called for by the articles, were not placed.

Referee Jim Douglas returned Saturday and will go up with a select few again this morning.

Gaudaur's backers offered $300 to $100 when their man had the slight lead just before the foul.

James Stanbury, the champion oarsman of the world, has been showing a great turn of speed in his shell at Detroit. Probably that is the reason that Gaudaur has failed to cover the $500 Stanbury has on deposit with Richard K. Fox.—N. Y. News.

A DAY FOR DRAWS.

Rosedale Has An Advantage in the Game With East Toronto.

East Toronto and Rosedale cricketers met Saturday afternoon over the Don. Rosedale won the toss, went to bat and scored 117. Bowbanks, Ledger, Lyon, Waldie, Howard and Martin did the best batting. East Toronto wickets fell fast and seven wickets were down for 22 runs. Time was up and the game thus ended in a draw. Score:

ROSEDALE.		EAST TORONTO.	
Bowbanks, b Harrison	29	King, c Forrester, b Martin	0
Ledger, run out	12	LeRoy, b Martin	1
Forrester, run out	0	Maddock, run out	1
Lyon, c Van Dyke, b Barry	6	Abbey, b Lyon	2
Waldie, b Snyder	18	Harrison, b Martin	0
Montgomery, c Abbey, b Snyder	0	Berry, b Montgomery	3
Martin, b Snyder	10	Larkin, b Martin	3
Clement, c King, b Snyder	4	Snyder, not out	1
Garrett, b Harrison	2	Van Dyke, not out	9
Hardy, c Abbey, b Snyder	3	Smith, Crowley, To bat	
Extras	9	Extras	3
Total	117	Total	22

Not Time to Finish.

A capital game between Toronto Junction and Parkdale took place at the Junction on Saturday afternoon, the result being a draw. Time was extended for fifteen minutes, but was insufficient to finish the match. The score:

TORONTO JUNCTION.		PARKDALE.	
Phepoe, b Clark	4	Lyall, c Garrett, b Thorne	0
James Edwards, c Turnbull, b Clark	0	Leigh, c Thorne, b James Edwards	3
Wheatley, b Fawke	23	Dean, b Thorne	2
Garrett, b Turnbull	31	Eyer, c and b Thorne	8
C. Edwards, c Dean, b Clark	0	Webster, b Thorne	15
Thorne, b Turnbull	14	Morrison, b Thorne	0
James Edwards, not out	17	De la Fosse, not out	28
Wheadon, b Turnbull	0	Clark, l.b.w., b James Edwards	0
D'Eye, b Turnbull	0	Falke, c and b Thorne	11
Harris, c Lyall, b Clark	3	Turnbull, to bat	
Jennings, b Clark	5	Hall, to bat	
Extras	10	Extras	4
Total	107	Total for 8 wkts	71

East Toronto's Second Score.

The East Toronto Cricket Club's second match with Rosedale on the Rosedale ground was a field game for the Rosedalians. S. M. Flynn won the toss and elected to bat, sending in Jordon and Gregory, the first wicket falling for 32. Gregory was then joined by Thomson, who made things lively for about two hours; both men batting in good form raised the score to 145 before they were parted—a very good performance against such bowlers as H. Martin, Montgomery and Dr. Parkyn; Montgomery being one of Upper Canada College's best bowlers two seasons ago, the rest of the team was not much trouble, the last wicket falling for 183. The score;

East Toronto: Jordon, lbw, b Montgomery, 18; Gregory, b Montgomery, 61; Thomson, D. L., c and b Martin, 72;Ason, c Scoath, b Parkyn, 2; Holmes, b Montgomery, 12; Smith, G. B., b Parkyn, 5; Thompson, J., run out, 0; Harris, c Martin, b Parkyn, 3; Young, b Parkyn, 1; King, A. J., b Montgomery, 0; Flynn, not out, 0; extras 7. Total 183.

Rosedale: Plaskett, not out, 8; Allen, b Gregory, 8; Harrington, not out, 5; Martin, H., Ross, Parkyn, Brewer, Scarth, Montgomery, did not bat. Total 21.

Parkdale Defeats Murray's.

Parkdale defeated the Murray's drygoods eleven on Saturday by 44 runs and six wickets. The principal scores for the winners were those of A. E. Black, 39, not out; A. G. Chambers, 23; J. Gormley, 16, not out; J. Cheney, 15, and C. Chambers, 11. For the losers Featherstonhaugh made 19, Douthwaite 18 and Scott (sub) 19. The following are the scores:

PARKDALE.		MURRAY'S.	
Cheney, b Berry	15	Douthwaite, b A. Chambers	18
A. G. Chambers, b Berry	23	Berry, b A. Chambers	4
A. E. Black, not out	39	Richardson, b A. Chambers	1
Garratt, b Berry	0	Scott (sub), run out	19
C. E. Clambers, b Featherstonhaugh	11	Featherstonhaugh, c Mingay, b Middleton	19
Gormley, not out	16	Kidner, c Gormley, b A. Chambers	0
J. Chambers, J. C. Black, Middleton, did not bat		Lancaster, b Middleton	2
		Bushell, b Middleton	0
		Bwanford, b A. Chambers	0
Mingay, Rogers		Hill, not out	0
		Rutherford, b A. Chamberg, b Middleton	5
Extras	13	Extras	4
Total, for 4 wickets	117	Total	73

DUKES DEFEAT VICTORS.

The Championship Baseball Match Lasted Twelve Innings.

There were lots of errors in the league game of baseball over the Don Saturday. The Dukes were in the field first and their rank play gave the Victors four runs. Gradually the champions drew level and it was not until the twelfth inning that they got the winning run in. Score:

DUKES.	R.	H.	E.	VICTORS.	R.	H.	E.
Schnappauf, 2b	0	0	1	Sharkey, 2b	1	1	0
Chambers, 1b	2	2	1	Schrader, c	1	0	2
McGarry, p	0	1	1	Moore, p	1	3	1
Yong, cf	0	0	0	Boswell, 3b	1	0	3
Synge, 3b	1	1	3	Burke, lf	0	0	0
Harris, lf	0	1	0	Sullivan, 1b	0	1	1
Bates, rf	0	0	0	McIlroy, ss	0	0	1
Benson, c	1	1	1	Murphy, 1b	0	1	0
Winterberry, ss	1	3	0	Clucas, cf	0	1	0
Total	5	9	8	Total	4	7	9

Victors 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Dukes 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—5

Two-base hits, Winterberry; struck out by McGarry, 12; by Moor, 6. Umpire—Lyndon.

Alerts Defeat Crescents.

In the Junior Baseball League Saturday the Alerts defeated the Crescents. The only feature was a pitchers' battle. Score:

ALERTS.	R.	H.	E.	CRESCENTS.	R.	H.	E.
McCreary, cf	1	2	0	Beatty, cf	1	1	0
Taylor, ss	2	1	0	McGuire, 1b	1	1	2
Stoneham, lf	1	0	0	McKeown, p	2	1	0
Earls, rf	0	0	1	Trowbridge, ss	0	0	2
Criller, 3b	0	1	1	Hortney, 3b	0	0	0
Chapman, 2b	0	1	0	Smith, 2b	0	0	1
Holden, 1b	3	3	0	Collins, lf	0	0	1
Sykes, p	2	2	0	Aitkins, rf	1	0	0
Furtle, c	1	2	0	Crump, c	0	1	0
Total	10	12	2	Total	5	4	6

	R.	H.	E.
Alerts	3 0 0 4 1 0 1 0 1—10	12	2
Crescents	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 3 0—5	5	6

Struck out—By Sykes 6, by McKeown 3. Bases on balls—By Sykes 5, by McKeown 4. Umpire—George E. Squirrell.

Clover Hill 13, Victorias 8.

The Clover Hills defeated the Victorias in a hotly-contested game on St. Michael's College grounds Saturday afternoon. At the end of the eighth innings the score was 8 all. In the ninth Clover Hill put on their batting clothes and made 4 hits, bringing in 5 runs. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Clover Hill	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	5	—13		
Victorias	2	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	—8		

Batteries—Bracken-Costello; Gourlay-Ball.

St. Louis In Eleven Innings

											R.	H.	E.
At Boston	7	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	x	—13	14	3	
New York	3	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	—	8	11	4	

Baldwin-Ruse-Kelly; Staley-Ganzel. Gaffney.

At Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—	4	6	4
Baltimore	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	—	8	7	2

Stein-Kinslow; Hawke-Clarke. Emslie.

At Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	5	3
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	—	5	7	1

Haddock-Foutz-Kinslow; Mullane-Clark. Crane-Jennings.

At Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—	4	11	3
Washington	6	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	x	—11	15	3

Weyhing-Carsey-Clements; Esper-Farrell. Snyder.

At Louisville	0	0	5	0	5	1	1	0	0	—12	17	3
Cleveland	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	4	—10	16	3

Rhodes-Grim; Cuppy-O'Connor. Lynch.

At Chicago	4	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	—	9	11	1
Pittsburg	1	2	0	1	0	5	0	0	1	—10	13	6

Mack-Schriever; Killen-Sugden. Hurst.

At St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0 2—	9	14
Cincinnati	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0 —7	16	5

Breitenstein-Peitz; Sullivan-Murphy. McQuade.

The Baseball Records.

Following is record in the National and Eastern Leagues up to Saturday night:

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pt.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pt.
Troy	41	25	66	Binghamton	28	29	57
Springfield	33	27	60	Albany	31	34	65
Buffalo	35	30	65	Wilkes-Bre	27	35	62
Erie	29	30	59	Providence	25	39	64

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pt.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pt.
Philadelphia	46	25	71	Cincinnati	32	37	69
Boston	46	26	72	St. Louis	33	39	72
Cleveland	37	28	65	Chicago	31	39	69
Pittsburg	41	31	72	New York	30	37	67
Brooklyn	36	35	71	Washington	29	43	72
Baltimore	33	37	70	Louisville	21	39	60

Diamond Gossip.

A Midland League baseball match was played at Lindsay Saturday between Lind-

PUT TO FLIGHT—all the peculiar troubles that beset a woman. The only *guaranteed* remedy for them is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For women suffering from any chronic "female complaint" or weakness; for women who are run-down and overworked; for women expecting to become mothers, and for mothers who are nursing and exhausted; at the change from girlhood to womanhood; and later, at the critical "change of life"—it is a medicine that safely and certainly builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures.

If it doesn't, if it even fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

What you are sure of, if you use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, is either a perfect and permanent cure for your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case may be, or $500 in cash. The proprietors of the medicine promise to pay you the money, if they can't cure you.

In a league match at Guelph on Saturday Guelph defeated Galt in 10 innings by 7 runs to 6. Bradford and Burnett pitched.

The Park Nine did not visit Hamilton Saturday, as the Athletics were unable to secure grounds for the scheduled match.

Turf Topics.

James Metcalf, M. P. of Kingston, has purchased the Manitoba trotting horse Chloe for $1000.

For pulling Saladin in the last race at Brighton Beach Friday Jockey McGlone was ruled off the track. The betting did not suit Judge Wheeler and he determined to watch the colt. McGlone got away last, and made no effort to get up with his field until the stretch was reached, and then, letting out his wrap, the colt came like a flash, making up fully twenty lengths.

J. E. McDonald has sold to Richard Simpson of Clandeboye, Ont., the bay horse Philosophy, by Longfellow—Little Sis, by Frogtown. Philosophy is a grand individual and will be remembered as a cracker with welter weights up over the grass course at Sheepshead Bay. It is Mr. Simpson's intention to use him to get hunters, and he could not have secured a more suitable stallion for such purpose.—Turf, Field and Farm.

A number of horses which belonged to the late Senator Hearst were sold at auction in San Francisco on the 20th inst. King Thomas, for which Senator Hearst paid $38,000 as a yearling a few years ago, was sold for $750.

The Grand Circuit races at Detroit were worth $46,500 to the winning owners. Cleveland has its turn this week with the phenomenal steppers.

After Ajax's easy victory in the Hackensack Handicap at Monmouth Park last Thursday, wherein he gave Sport's conqueror Restraint 14 lbs., there was talk of a match between Dandie Dinmont's son and Sir Walter to decide the three-year-old championship.

Sporting Miscellany.

Frank Ives while in Paris tried to arrange with Maurice Viguaux, the French champion, to play one match in America and another in Paris. Viguaux declined.

Donald, one of the tallest St. Bernards ever seen on the show bench, died on Thursday. He was the property of Miss Carrie Cushman of Franklin Park, near New Brunswick, N.J., who had exhibited him in this country with success. The cause of his death is as yet unknown.

The following London cable has been received in New York: "McCusker, champion swimmer of America, and James Nuttall, champion of England, were matched to swim one mile for £500 and the championship of the world. The race is to take place Aug. 9 at Hollingsworth. No match will be arranged between Jack McAuliffe and Jem Carney. The latter declines to meet the American for the big stakes, having no backing."

In the finals of the Elmira lawn tennis tournament Ward of Rochester defeated Clinton Wyckoff of Elmira. Score: 6—2, 6—4, 6—3. The first prize doubles was won by Rapelyea and Fish of Elmira.

The Junior Willow Football Club drove out to Lambton and defeated an intermediate team there by 5 goals to 0. They remain open to receive challenges from any junior or intermediate team. Address B. Sproule, 124 Nassau-street.

The grounds of the Toronto Lawn Tennis Club, Front-street, will be open to-day as usual to ladies and members of the club from 4 to 7. The grounds will be in possession of the Association Tournament Committee all the day up to 4 p.m., and all day of every following day till the tournament closes.

Isaac Plautt, proprietor and manager of the Hotel Vendome, New York, will sue John Ward, captain and manager of the New York Baseball Club, to recover $262, the amount of a bill contracted by Helen Dauvray, the actress. Ward has repeatedly been asked to pay the bill, but has refused, alleging that he is legally separated from his wife, and not responsible for her debts.

The fifth annual congress of the Bavarian Chess Association was opened last week in Augsburg, Bavaria, with a simultaneous exhibition of play given by Dr. Sigismund Tarrasch, the winner of the International Masters' Tournament of Breslau, Manchester and Dresden. Tarrasch won 8 games, lost 1 and drew 4. After the sixth round the score of the Masters' Tournament was as follows: Einsleder, 5½; Emden, 4; Fuchs, 3; Goering, 4; Hirschberg, Kapferer and Kirschner, 2 each; Hermes and Kirschner, 1 1-2 each; Kolb, 1; Hanssler, 1-2; Horn, 0.

Zimmerman Was the Attraction.

ASBURY PARK, N.J., July 22.—Five thousand people witnessed the second day's races of the wheelmen this afternoon. Zimmerman was the star attraction. Summary:

One mile handicap—Won by Durant McLean. King's County Wheelman, 160 yards. Time 2.21.

One mile open—Won by A. A. Zimmerman. A time limit had been placed to the race, but as it was not run under the limit the race was run off. Zimmerman again won with Harry Tyler second. Time 2.40.

One mile handicap—Won by Charles Brown 75 yards. Time 2.28.

Two mile handicap—Won by F. J. Titus, 130 yards. Time 4.55.

Wheel Whirls.

The National Cyclists' Union of Great Britian cleared $750 on the championship meeting.

Mr. R. Sparks, who was with Hensel in Detroit, returned yesterday. He states that the scorers got badly mixed owing to the great number of contestants and that many of the men, including Hensel, were misplaced. In his opinion, Hensel and Hyslop are entitled to second and third time prizes.

All the local clubs took their weekly runs, as advertised, on Saturday and the Royal Canadians went to Newmarket.

The latest advices from England state that Stroud, the best long-distance rider in the United Kingdom, and Illsey, the tenmile English champion, will both compete in the international races at Chicago.

The Granites Were Victorious.

The Granites and Park lawn tennis club played a friendly game on Saturday on the Granite courts. The Granites were victorious four events out of six. Score:

Singles—G. S. Crawford, Granite, beat H. B. Lefroy, Park, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2; G. H. Meldrum, Granite, beat E. B. Lefroy, Park, 6—2, 6—3; E. H. Retallick, Granite, beat R. M. Macdonald, Park, 6—0, 4—6, 6—4; A. A. Macdonald, Park, beat Dr. H. Walker, Granite, 6—4, 6—3.

Doubles—Crawford and Meldrum, Granite, beat Lefroy and Lefroy, Park, 6—0, 6—0; Macdonald and Macdonald, Park, beat Walker and Retallick, Granite, 6—3, 5—7, 16—14.

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TORONTO BEATS CORNWALL.

By 5 Goals to 1 the Factory Town Twelve Succumb—An Enthusiastic Crowd of 2500 People Present.

The Torontos are rapidly winning themselves back to the popular place in public favor they occupied a few years ago.

On Saturday an enthusiastic crowd of 2500 persons saw Cornwall beaten by 5 goals to 1.

Toronto played all around their opponents, and although at one stage the score was tie the result was scarcely ever in doubt. From goal to inhome the local lads showed superb form, and at times literally made rings round the Factory Townsmen The teams were:

TORONTO.		CORNWALL.
Davis	Goal	Carpenter
Carmichael	Point	Crites
McCarthy	Cover	Murphy
Campbell, Hartley, W.	Defence	Adams, Tobin
Hartley, D., Warbrick	Defence	Macdonnell, Moss
Gale	Centre	Riviere
Cross, Lennox	Defence	D. Danaher, Boyer
Knowles, Keith	Inside Home	J. Danaher, McCutcheon
H. E. Sewell	Captain	H. Adams

Referee—H. O'Loughlin, St. Catharines. Umpires—Senkler and Gault.

In the first game the teams seemed evenly matched, and it was only by scientific play that the Torontos managed to score, the deed being done by Keith. Time, 10 minutes.

The second game was also very even, but after 2½ minutes' play Tobin shot and Davis failed to stop, thus making things even.

The third was the longest game, there being 30 minutes' actual play. During a short scrimmage around Cornwall's goal Keith kicked the ball through; 2 to 1 in Toronto's favor.

The fourth and fifth games were very short, namely, ½ min. and 1 min. respectively. Toronto won both, the first being scored by Lennox and the other by Cross.

The sixth game was also won by Toronto, Knowles doing the trick, in 14½ minutes.

For Toronto Gale, Cross, Keith, W. Hartley, Campbell and Warbrick played an excellent game and were well supported. Tobin, Danahers and Riviere played well for Cornwall.

The play all through was free from undue roughness.

The Capitals Defeat the Shamrocks.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 22.—It thundered and rained this morning, but it let up finally, enough to induce about five thousand people to take in the Shamrock-Capital game, the match of the season. A thousand people came from Montreal and eight hundred from Prescott. At 3.30 Sir Adolphe Caron presented medals to the stars, and both star teams took the field as follows:

Capitals—Crown, goal; Patterson, point; Quinn, cover point; Devine, H. Carson, James, defence field; Bissonette, centre field; Carleton, G. Carson, Lacey, home field; Murphy, outside home; Ketchum, inside home; Stewart, captain.

Shamrocks—Duggan, goal; Murray, point; Bart, cover point; Moore, Dwyer, Hinton, defence field; Kelly, centre field; Neville, McVey, O'Meara, home field; Tansey, outside home; Tucker, inside home; Tansey, captain.

Referee—Mr. Pollock, Cornwall; umpires, Fred Larmonth and Ed. Sheppard, Montreal.

The Capital home did neat work in the first game and George Carson shot twice. Ketchum climbed on Duggan and Carson scored for the Capitals in 3 mins.

The Capitals had all of the second game and Devine threw to home. Murphy passed to Lacy and the Shamrocks' defence came out. Carleton shot and scored in one minute.

The third fell to the Shamrocks in two minutes; by their old-time home play the Capital defence was drawn out. The ball passed through three Shamrock sticks and Tucker scored.

The fourth fell to the Capitals after fine home play by George Carson, who fooled Murray by a pass on the fence, bringing the ball into Carleton, he to Bissonette, who scored in 2½ minutes.

Fifth game.—In half an hour the ball passed from Devine to Lacy, he to Ketchum and the inside man scored.

The sixth game lasted two minutes, and in spite of Shamrock changes in defence they could not hold the Capital home, and Ketchum scored again.

The seventh game lasted six minutes, and was hard. George Carson scored for the Caps.

Brampton Defeats Toronto Junction.

The Central District lacrosse match, played at Toronto Junction Saturday afternoon between Brampton and the Junction clubs, resulted in a victory for the visitors.

First game	Junction	17	min.	Norris
Second game	Brampton	29	"	Peaker
Third game	Brampton	28	"	Nelson
Fourth game	Brampton	15	"	Peaker
Fifth game	Brampton	2½	"	Peaker

Standing of the League.

By the victory on Saturday Toronto is secure in third place in the Senior Lacrosse League. Following is the clubs' record:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	To Play.	Goals won.
Capitals	4	0	4	21
Shamrocks	3	1	4	14
Toronto	2	2	4	13
Cornwall	1	3	4	8
Montreal	0	4	4	3

Lacrosse Points.

There is only one match scheduled in the Senior League for next Saturday, viz.: Toronto v. Montreal, at Montreal.

The Elm Lacrosse Club with the assistance of half a dozen aforetime Athletics defeated the Oriole Lacrosse Clnb by four straight on Saturday afternoon at Long Branch.

The lacrosse match at Orillia between Collingwood and Orillia resulted by four to one in favor of Orillia. D. McNabb, Barrie, was referee.

During the match at Orillia Saturday between Collingwood and Orillia, an unusual accident occurred, E. Robbins having his shoulder dislocated by a severe body check from a Collingwood player. While play was in progress some unknown persons rifled the pockets of the Orillia players, taking everything, even to their lead pencils.

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CORBETT SQUIRMING.

Evidently Afraid to Meet Charlie Mitchel in Chicago.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Notwithstanding the statement sent from Chicago to the effect that both Corbett and Mitchell had signed articles for their fight to take place in December before the Columbian Athletic club of that city James J. Corbett to-day sent the following telegram to the Coney Island Athletic Club from Chicago:

"Your remarks in The New York World in reference to my honesty are uncalled for. I consider myself and Mitchell bound to Coney Island Club and shall refuse to sign here."

This despatch was given to the United Press to-night by the official referee of the Coney Island Athletic Club and is the outcome of an interview published in The World of yesterday morning, in which Judge Newton is quoted as saying in substance that he never had much faith in Corbett's honesty when the latter signed to fight before the Coney Island Club. The consensus of opinion among the local sporting men to-night when apprised of the contents of Corbett's telegram is that he has evidently learned of some developments that makes him doubtful of the ability of the Columbian Athletic Club to successfully bring off the fight at Roby.

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MORTGAGE SALE OF 63 HOME-wood-avenue.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage there will be offered for sale by public auction at the sale rooms of Messrs. Dickson & Townsend, 26 King-street west, in the city of Toronto, on Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1893, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, that certain parcel of land known as the south half of Lot No. ninety-seven (97) on the east side of Homewood-avenue in the city of Toronto, as shown on registered plan 250, having a frontage of 25 feet, more or less, by a depth of 150 feet, more or less.

On said parcel is said to be erected a solid brick house on stone foundation, known as No. 63 Homewood-avenue. The house contains cellar all the way under, with laundry and Fease furnace; drawing room, library, dining room and kitchen, with back stairs, six bedrooms and bathroom.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK & GRAY, Vendor's Solicitors, 90 Freehold Loan Building, Toronto.

Dated this 24th day of July, A.D. 1893.

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On which he wants to erect a business block, or a factory, or a warehouse—or when he buys in a spirit of cold-blooded speculation—the charms of entrancing natural scenery and choice improvements do not enter as factors in his plan or decision.

But when the same man buys a site for a residence they assuredly do.

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WATCH LOST AT ISLAND PARK SUNDAY afternoon: silver; $10 reward on returning to 64 Bay-street; valued as a memento; will not sell for $5.

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DIXON'S SPECIAL SALE NEGLIGE SHIRTS and Men's Furnishings continues at 65 King-street west and 352 Queen-street west. Everything at sale prices.

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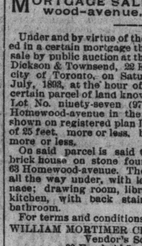

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George-Street to Ward's and Island Park.

Commencing on Saturday, July 22, the steamer McEdwards will run from the foot of George-street to Island Park and Ward's as follows:

Afternoon—Leave George-street 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 o'clock. Leave Wards 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15 o'clock. Leave Island Park 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, o'clock. Evening—Ward's direct, leave George-street 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9.10, 9.50, 10.30 o'clock. Leave Ward's 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.25, 10.05, 11 o'clock. TORONTO FERRY CO.

Hanlan's Point.

Durnan's Restaurant now open for the season. Extensive alterations have been made for the accommodation of visitors to the Point, and everything served may be relied upon as first-class

FRANCE VERY AGGRESSIVE.

ENGLAND EXERCISING GREAT FORBEARANCE.

Lord Dufferin, Being Wantonly and Flagrantly Insulted, is Recalled and Only Allowed to Return Temporarily—Mr. Gladstone Carrying Things in Parliament With An Extremely High Hand.

[From The Sunday World.]

NEW YORK, July 22.—Mr. G. W. Smalley cables The Tribune as follows:

French Aggressiveness.

LONDON, July 22.—That spirit of aggressive rapacity which has too often been the spirit of France in her dealings with weaker foreign powers has re-appeared in her controversy with Siam. It is visible in the rather piratical enterprises of the French gun-boats off Bangkok. It is audible alike in the speeches of her Foreign Minister to the Chamber and in the tone of the most serious and respectable French papers. She has at best a disputable case and a doubtful grievance against Siam. She acts as if right were wholly on her side or as if she did not care whether it were or not. A Siamese official has probably murdered a French official engaged in a hostile expedition. The Siamese had the incredible effrontery to capture a French officer invading Siamese territory with a military force in time of peace. These are the grievances which Siam has acknowledged by undertaking to investigate the acts of her mandarin and by releasing the French captain. The French, on the other hand, in violation of their treaty with Siam, have sent gunboats into the River Menam, the passage of which they forced, and in violation of every principle of international law have sent an ultimatum to the Siamese Government embodying a demand for the surrender of territory admittedly belonging to Siam, to which the French have absolutely no other claim than that founded on their own convenience and the possession of superior force.

The Ultimatum to Siam.

France demands 95,000 square miles of territory, besides a few paltry millions of francs for damages, which, if genuine, a few thousands would cover. There is to be no inquiry into the facts, no negotiation, no opportunity for Siam to do so much as to state her own view of her own case. She is an independent kingdom, about one-fourth larger than France in area, and she is to submit within 48 hours to humiliation, dismemberment and probable ruin. If she refuses, war follows. Such, stripped of technicalities and details, are the facts which all M. Develle's phrases in the French Chamber cannot obscure. These events occur in a part of the world so remote and are so entirely in unison with the habit and policy of France toward oriental races that they might have attracted little attention were it not that they threaten to bring France into collision with England. Siam is what is known in the jargon of oriental diplomacy as a buffer state, interposing a considerable and most useful stretch of territory between the French and British frontiers.

England's Position.

England has moreover an important commerce with Siam, France having next to none, and English subjects inhabit Bangkok in considerable numbers. She cannot, therefore, tolerate French encroachments which threaten the independent existence of Siam or the treaty and trade rights of her own people. She is bound to protect both, and has given notice to France to that effect. At the same time, whatever may be her opinion of French proceedings toward Siam, she will not interfere so long as her own interests are not affected. Lord Rosebery has stated the English view in the House of Lords with such singular moderation and firmness that even the Anglophobes of France, who appear to include nearly the whole population, can find no cause of offence in his language. In England, on the other hand, it is felt that Lord Rosebery's civil words indicate no weakness of purpose. His courage and capacity are so well known here as to command the confidence of both parties. They are so well known in France that it is not expected France will extend her enterprises to a point which might compel him to interpose. These are the outlines of the situation. It is critical, but probably not dangerous, unless it should happen too often that despatches from Paris arrive too late to prevent eager naval officers on the spot from taking the law into their own hands.

Scandalous Treatment of Lord Dufferin.

Meantime Lord Dufferin returns to France temporarily. He had been withdrawn by the English Foreign Minister on account of the long-continued and scandalous personal attacks of the baser Paris papers, extenuated even by the less base. In all civilized and in most barbarous countries an ambassador is held sacred, and the Government to which he is accredited finds means of protecting him from abuse as well as from violence. France is the exception. True, offending papers may be prosecuted, but only at the instigation of the ambassador, a provision which, whether or not the authors of this singular process ever intended, makes a prosecution impossible. The ambassador would think it inconsistent with his dignity to ask for the indictment of those gutter journals, or of any journal. No foreign Government would allow its representative to put himself in that humiliating attitude. On the other hand, no Government could suffer an ambassador to be reviled and insulted forever. Lord Rosebery's patience was almost scriptural. But at last, convinced that no redress was to be had, he told Lord Dufferin to come home. If he now sends him back it is, as I understand, solely for the conduct of negotiations relating to Siam. Those finished, Lord Dufferin will once more find himself in need of sea air at Walmer, and his duties as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports will again become imperative.

Ominous Clouds Gathering.

The Newfoundland business may detain him. This is a more delicate difficulty than Siam. There is nothing in the lobster question which arbitration might not settle in a week, but Newfoundland unhappily has to be dealt with in Egypt. The French keep every sore open so long as England clings to the banks of the Nile. The visit of the Khedive to the Sultan is a third difficulty, and perhaps Madagascar is a fourth. Ten days ago there was not a cloud on the horizon. Now they gather from all quarters at once.

Great is the Gladstone Guillotine.

The automatic Gladstone guillotine renomed operations on Thursday on the stroke of ten and did its work with its usual neatness and despatch. The last ten clauses of the Home Rule bill, not counting clauses, schedules and such matters, were passed through committee. They were for the most part undebated, unconsidered and unread. Such is legislation under Mr. Gladstone; such the process by which an old constitution is torn up and a new constitution framed. The will of an old man in a hurry is omnipotent in the House of Commons. Rapid, indeed, is the progress of debasement and demoralization. The excitement, indignation, anger and stormy ebullitions of the first week are seen no more. They were sometimes discreditable, but they were at least signs of a healthy vitality. They were a protest against an odious form of tyranny, the more odious because enforced with the forms of law. But after three weeks of this "discipline" the House becomes weary of the contest, accepts its fate and hardly even remonstrates.

Civil Servants in Ireland.

There has been a contest, rather languid, over the fate of civil servants in Ireland, who, after six years, are to be handed over to the tender mercies of Messrs. Healy, Walsh, Dillon & Co., with the option of retiring meantime on meagre pensions. There has been another contest over the police, whose fate is full of uncertainty.

The Financial Clauses.

There has been another debate on Irish finance, which is still in a fluid state. There has been one scene, when Mr. John Morley made another attack—he cannot keep his hands off them—on another Irish judge. Mr. Carson called it a cowardly attack, and had forthwith to withdraw "cowardly."

And so the week wore slowly on; Mr. Gladstone perhaps the only man in the House, except the Irish, not thoroughly sick of the whole business. Mr. Sexton has occasionally opposed the Government when he could do it safely. His followers continue to insult the clerk at the table if he ventures to do his duty and supply the chairman with that information touching the rules of the House of which Mr. Mellor is so often in need. Mr. Gladstone continues to omit to defend, or in any way to protect, an official who can in no way protect or defend himself. The ministerial majorities, when there were real trials of strength, have averaged about 35. G. W. S.

THE CHIPPEWA ARRIVES.

A Slight Accident Causes Considerable Commotion at the Wharf.

From The Sunday World.

With the Union Jack flying from her mizzen mast and the Stars and Stripes from her bow, the new sidewheeler Chippewa, of the Niagara River Line, steamed into Toronto at 4.35 Saturday afternoon, and "anchored" nine feet into Geddes' east wharf. An immense crowd of people had assembled on the wharf to witness her arrival, but it was evident, while the vessel was several yards away, that she was under too much headway for her speed to be diminished in time to prevent her crashing into the wharf and they had plenty of time to get out of the way before the collision occurred. The Chippewa was not injured.

Some of the spectators who saw the Stars and Stripes floating from the foremast and who did not know that the mizzen was the principal mast attributed the accident to the fact that the Stars and Stripes were given the preference (?). These people, it is perhaps unnecessary to say, were landsmen. Some of the vesselmen thought the bridge was too far forward, but as a matter of fact the accident was caused by the electric bells failing to work.

There were a large number of Hamiltonians on the boat in addition to Senator Smith, J. J. Foy and other officers of the Niagara River Line.

THE SUNSTROKE WAS FATAL.

T. B. Griffiths, President of the Hamilton Steamboat Company, Dead.

From The Sunday World.

Mr. F. Armstrong, agent of the Hamilton Steamboat Company, received a dispatch from Hamilton Saturday evening announcing the death in that city of Mr. Thomas B. Griffiths, the president of the company.

Mr. Griffiths' death was the result of a sunstroke received on Friday, July 14. Mr. Griffiths was thought to be improving, but took suddenly worse Saturday morning and died at 4.30.

Deceased, who was only 41 years of age, was for eight or ten years ticket agent of the Grand Trunk at Hamilton, retiring in 1888. He purchased stock in the Hamilton Street Railway and ultimately became manager of the company. A year later he was elected president of the company, retaining the management, and held the dual positions up to the time of his death.

When the Hamilton Steamboat Company was formed three years ago he was elected president.

Deceased leaves one brother, J. B. Griffiths, who is manager of the Hamilton Steamboat Co.

A. E. Walton,
chemist and druggist, cor. Queen and Broadview and 595 Queen-street east, is headquarters for the Don for the celebrated Membray's Kidney and Liver Cure and all the leading patent medicines advertised. See a list of testimonials for Membray's Kidney and Liver Cure. Get a bottle; will cure pain in back without a doubt. 1

Catholic Picnic at East Toronto.

In aid of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, East Toronto, a very successful picnic and garden party was held in Morton's Grove on Saturday afternoon and evening. The weather was very fine and the attendance, not only of parishioners, but of friends from Leslieville, large. Rev. Father Bergin was the very soul of the party, and among those who delighted to aid him were: Messrs. Garry, Curran, Lynch, Harrison, Foy, Cockburn, Lawley, Mrs. Sullivan, Miss McIlroy, Mrs. Curran, Mrs. Garry, Miss Mary McIlroy, Mr. Casey and many others. A good program of games with prizes was gone through, in addition to which there were children's races, club swinging and dancing. Mr. George Lubar's string band supplied the music. Refreshments were served on the ground, and all went merry as a marriage bell. Mr. W. J. Cockburn was the official starter in the races and Mr. R. N. Harrison the referee. The object of the picnic was two-fold—a few hours of pleasant intercourse and an addition to the fund which is being raised for the reduction of the debt on the new church, which was opened last October. Both priest and people testified that everything is harmonious and prosperous in connection with St. John's. The services are well-attended, and the liabilities are being gradually liquidated.

A HIGH BACKWARD JUMP.

A Reverend Athlete Vaults Backward Over a 5-Foot Fence.

ROCHESTER, Pa., July 23.—The Rev. J. N. Braden of Sunbury, Pa., who is visiting relatives in Beaver County, probably broke the record for the high backward jump yesterday. He was walking in the Raccoon Township. When resting he leaned backward against a fence, placing his arm on the rail behind. His arms sank into the springy folds of a huge black snake which had been stretched along the top rail. The Rev. Mr. Braden is an athlete of no mean acquirements. He sprang into the air and landed on the other side of the fence. The height of the rail fence over which the preacher vaulted backward is five feet.

Bisley Prize Winners.

BISLEY CAMP, July 22.—The Association Cup was won by Private H. G. Heaven of the Canadian team, and Staff-Sergeant J. H. Simpson was the winner of the Canada Club Cup. Prizes were taken in the grand aggregate by Lieut. T. Mitchell. In the All-comers Match, Lieut. Mitchell and Sergeant J. Drysdale were winners of prizes. Staff-Sergeant J. H. Simpson and Lieut. Henderson took prizes in the volunteer aggregate.—Telegram special.

The World Out of Town.

If you are going out of town for the summer see that The World is sent to you. Any part of Canada for 25 cents a month.

INDIVIDUAL THOUGHT.

The Selfishness and Puerility of the Anti-Sunday Car People.

Editor World: Permit me to congratulate you on the opportune, decisive and valiant battle you are waging in the interest of human freedom. Your victory, or vanquishment, which will be determined by a disclosure of the amount of intelligent free-will possessed by our people, as a result, is of small importance when compared with the outcome (if such could be weighed or measured) of the ripples you have set in motion upon the waves of the sea of human thought, that make for truth and righteousness. There is hope, however, that your anticipations will be realized, as individual thinking has gained an ascendancy never before reached since the doctrine of human equality and individual responsibility was promulgated and emphasized in example by the divine Nazarene, and strange to state this doctrine of equality and brotherhood, which formed the basis and cornerstone of his teaching, has been reversed, ignored and despoiled by those claiming to be its votaries and adherents. You are right, Mr. Editor, in imputing this opposition to the claims of the poor to the clergy. Priestcraft ever stands on the alert for the subjugation of the masses and for the acquirement of earthly powers. Since that auspicious event in the reign of Constantine, viz., the union of church and state, when the former merged her divine precept of love for the brother into that of "love" for worldly and tyrannous rule, in her double capacity, veiled from the people, she has been ever actively engaged formulating codes and enactments for the control of the masses, and presenting to the state for its acceptance and ratification into law, while her own authoritative rule, in an ignominious past, she ratified in blood. With an advancing civilization, and through the many demonstrated facts in science running counter to her dogmas, has come the lessening of her power, and we find her in this age by subtlety and arts endeavoring to delude the sons and daughters of toil into forging chains whereby they will perpetuate their own class distinction and deprive themselves of many means of culture which would ultimately tend to ensure their social equality with those who now are as regardless of their convenience, comforts and sorrows as ever master was of slaves.

The selfishness and puerility of the objections made by your opponents to a Sunday street car service render them unworthy of notice, were it not for the well-known power of said opponents over the minds and actions of the people—just fancy! No objection; "Toronto's reputation, financial and religious"!! "A quiet Sunday!" All have been so ably met and refuted that I will make but one reference or suggestion, i. e., that the houses of the class desiring quiet mostly have attics or closets available for their meditations. It is the poor man whose home is devoid of place for such retirement and the poor slave woman, whether in clergyman's family, or wife in laboring man's home, who has neither place nor time to escape the din of kitchen utensils. I thank you, Mr. Editor, in this battle for freedom for having remembered my sex. Some tell us that Christianity has brought freedom to woman. It is true Christ taught our individual equality and freedom—a tenet the church has not yet exemplified, not accepted as its rule of action. I trust you will continue your investigations, not only into the homes, where women are employed in paid service, but where, as wives, they receive no equivalent for their labors and have no curtailment or limit to their hours of toil. No voice is heard demanding the eight hour system for them—they have few Sunday, rests, and fewer rides. You will find these women in the homes of the men who loudly clamor for a reduction of serving time, for themselves, as well as in the clergyman's family. These women are political nonentities, and have no voice or equality of recognition in the churches they help to build, and support. Ignored by both church and state, how anomalous is their position; can you tell us by what name they shall be called in this unit—the human family? And yet, Mr. Editor, in the face of the above facts, there are Christian women in Toronto busily engaging themselves in combining the usual political methods and the subtleties of church influence and tactics in their endeavor to stifle convictions and control what ought to be independent voting—a course of action that in an honest, intelligent community should be scorned. Such methods are degrading to the parties using them, and the people thus influenced are lowered in their mental standing and self-respect. It should be the aim of all right-minded teachers and leaders of thought, even at the expense of error and mistake, to develop independent voting and individual responsibility.

These women will on Aug. 26 use their municipal franchise to suppress liberty of conscience, and against equality in rights, an earnest belief in which inspired all those women and men who labored for and obtained the municipal enfranchisement of women in Ontario, 1883.

Before concluding I again congratulate you on the good you have already achieved. The thought vibrations you have set in motion are extending far and wide and upwards towards that goal "truth," which alone can make us free, and at the same time you are unconsciously undermining a false and fading theology, which, in directing its almost exclusive attention to the letter and the law and to the up-building of its structure in materiality, has minimized and lost its spiritual entity. The sooner the church is restrained—nay, wholly divested, of her power over state and municipality in the enactment of laws for the people, the sooner will the people behold in her the reappearance of the Christ spirit, and the remnant of her truth become again salient and visible. We bid you godspeed and hope you will go forward in the cause of truth and humanity until our city shall have not only Sunday street cars but Sunday concerts, free reading rooms, museums and art galleries all open for the allurement and instruction (with all their accompanying, developing and refining influences), to our Toronto youths of both sexes, until the character of our city will be so emphatically Christian that it will have no fears in regard to its reputation.

ONE WHO ACCEPTS ONLY FIRST CENTURY CHRISTIANITY.

Are You Going Out of Town?

If you are, remember that The Sunday World, containing in brief nearly all the news to be found in the Monday morning papers, besides the week's society gossip, sporting gossip, theatrical gossip, bright editorials and many special features, but no politics, except in the form of news, will be mailed to you free on Saturday night for 20c a month or 50c a quarter, and will reach you from 6 to 24 hours ahead of the Monday papers.

A BLOODY FIGHT WITH OUTLAWS.

Four Soldiers Killed, and Six Mortally Wounded.

PIKEVILLE, Ky., July 23.—Information has been received in this city of a terrible bloody fight in Wise County, Va., last Wednesday. For several months past the Virginia authorities have wanted the Flemons boys very badly. The boys, four in number, are accused of participating in a triple murder some months ago.

Doc Taylor, one of the gang, was captured and hanged for the crime, but the Flemons boys have so far evaded arrest. Two weeks or more ago the Governor of Virginia sent a company of 60 soldiers to assist the sheriff of Wise County in arresting the outlaws. On Wednesday the militia overtook the outlaws and a bloody battle occurred. Four soldiers were killed and six mortally wounded. Oliver Flemons was shot also and is dying.

A POSTAL CARD WILL REACH US

ALE and PORTER (better than drugs) Delivered—$1.50 PER KEG.
SPADINA BREWERY,
Tel. 1363. KENSINGTON-AVE

SATURDAY MARKETS.

A Bull Movement in Wheat Predicted—Silver Down to 69c Per Ounce—N. Y. Stocks Unsettled—British and American Grain Markets.

Silver is down in New York to 69c per ounce.

Consols are quoted at 99 for money and account.

Clearances of wheat from Atlantic ports for last week were 5,077,000 bushels, which is 1,000,000 bushels in excess of clearances last week and double the quantity cleared during the same week last year.

Cotton closed steady at 7.83c for August, 7.93c for September and 8.04c for October.

Quotations for hay in England and France have been steadily declining during the past fortnight. Supplies are coming in from Norway and Russia, which have good hay crops, and a considerable quantity is being shipped from South America.

STORAGE.

Money advanced on Goods and Wares, Warehouse Receipts issued. Cash advanced for stocks to owners or others. Superior accommodation for storing furniture. Consignments and correspondence solicited.

Alexander Boyd & Sons,
No 11 Front-street west, adjoining Custom House. Telephone 1058.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The fluctuations in the New York Stock Exchange to-day, as reported by Monroe, Miller & Co., are as follows:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Am. Sugar Ref. Co	73¼	73½	71¾	73½
Chi., Burlington & Q.	76½	76¾	75½	76⅝
Chicago Gas Trust	52	53	51½	52⅝
Del., Lac. & W.	138½	138¾	137¾	138¾
Erie	12⅛	12¼	10½	11⅛
Lake Shore	115	116	114	116
Louisville & Nashville	52¼	52⅝	51¾	52
Manhattan	115	115	114	114¾
Missouri Pacific	25⅜	25¾	24⅞	25⅜
Nat. Cordage Co.	10	....	....	....
N. Y. & New England	21¾	22	20¾	21
N.Y. Central & Hud.	99⅞	99¼	98	98¼
Northern Pacific Pref.	22½	22½	21	21¼
Chicago & N.W.	96¼	96¼	95	95¼
General Electric Co.	48	49¼	48	49¼
Chi., R.I. & Pac.	58¾	58¾	57¼	58¼
Phila. & Reading	13½	13¾	13¼	13¾
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	54	54½	51⅞	53¼
Union Pacific	19	19	18¼	18¾
Western Union	76	76¼	74¾	75½

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Fluctuations in the Chicago grain and produce markets, as received by John J. Dixon & Co., were as follows:

	Open'g	High'st	L'w't	Close
Wheat—July	68	....	....	....
" —Sept	66⅝	66½	65⅞	66⅛
" —Dec	74⅞	72⅞	74¼	72¾
Corn—Sept	38⅞	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞
" —May	38¾	39¼	38¼	39¼
Oats—July	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
" —Sept	23⅝	24⅝	23¾	24⅝
Pork—Sept	20 50	....	....	....
Lard—Sept	10 10	10 10	9 90	9 95
" —Oct	9 05	9 05	8 95	8 95
Short Ribs—Sept	8 15	8 15	8 00	8 05

Monroe, Miller & Co.
16 Broad-st., New York.
TORONTO BRANCH, 20 King-st, E
DEALERS IN
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions.
Direct private wires to New York and Chicago. Montreal stocks dealt in. Members of or represented on all New York Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.

GOSSIP FROM CHICAGO.

R. Cochran received the following despatch from Kennedy, Hopkins & Co. to-day:

CHICAGO, July 22.—Wheat—Opening was strong on large exports, but broke on another bank failure in Milwaukee, but that a sharp turn for the better will come ere long seems reasonably certain. Receipts at primary markets are away below last year, and exports from 50 to 90 per cent. larger.

Corn and oats advanced on talk of drouth. Probably not much buying for investment, but it is quite possible we may have an active bull market next week if the hot, dry weather continues. Provisions dull and stagnant; nothing doing.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT.
SIDNEY SMALL,
20 Adelaide-st. East,
Telephone 1154.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Wheat, quiet, corn dull; red winter, 5s 9¾d Aug., 5s 9¾d Sept., 5s 10¾d Oct., 5s 11¾d Nov. 6s 0¼d Dec.; corn, 4s 2¾d Aug., 4s 3¼d Sept., 4s 4d Oct., 4s 4½d Nov. and 4s 4½d Dec.

MONEY TO LEND
CURRENT RATES
ALEXANDER & FERGUSSON,
23 TORONTO-ST.
TELEPHONE 1352.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

LONDON, July 22.—Floating cargoes—Wheat quiet, corn nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat rather easier, corn very quiet. Mark Lane—Spot good corn 20s 6d, was 20s 9d; prompt 20s 3d, was 20s 6d; good cargoes Chilian wheat, off coast, 27s 6d, was 27s 9d; present and following month, 29s, was 29s; do. Walla wheat, off coast, 27s 6d, was 27s 9d; present and following month 29s was 29s. Liverpool—Wheat steady, demand fair, holders offer moderately. Corn quiet, demand poor. Spring wheat, 5s 10d to 5s 11d; red winter 5s 9d to 5s 10d; No. 1 Cal. 5s 10½d to 6s 0½d; corn 4s 3¾d; peas, 5s 7½d; pork, 62s 9d; lard, 40s 3d; bacon, heavy, 35s 6d; bacon, light, 33s; cheese, white, 45s 6d; colored, 46s 6d. Paris—Wheat steady, flour rather easier. Farmers' deliveries during past week, 37,712 quarters; average price 26s 5d, was 26s 8d. English country markets slow.

MONEY TO LOAN
at 5 and 6 per cent. on Farm and City Properties.
J. WATT & CO.,
8 Lombard-street. 136

W. A. CAMPBELL
Successor to Campbell & May.
Assignees in Trust, Accountants, Auditors, Collecting Attorneys, Etc. 136

32 FRONT-ST. WEST

English Wheat and Hay Crops.

The London Cargo List (Dornbusch) of July 7, in its weekly review of the European weather and crop conditions, says:

"The hay crop of England and Wales is not expected to produce more than 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 tons in comparison with 3,558,000 tons in 1892 and 7,032,000 tons in 1891. The yield in 1890 was 8,193,000 tons. The quality of English wheat is expected to be better than the average, but the quantity must be small in consequence of reduced acreage. Probably the outturn will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 13,000,000 bushels. Barley and oats cannot be other than deficient."

JAMES DICKSON,
FINANCIAL AGENT, ASSIGNEE, ETC.
Special Attention to Collections.
136
MANNING ARCADE.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Cotton—Steady; uplands 8¼c, gulf 8⅜c; futures easy, sales 59,300 bales; July 7.83c, August 7.82c, September 7.92c, October 8.04c, November 8.13c, December 8.23c. Flour steady. Wheat—Receipts 197,000 bush., exports, 128,000 bush., sales 420,000 bush. futures, 32,000 bush. spot; spots steady. No. 2 red, store and elevator, 70¾c to 70⅞c, No. 1 northern 71c to 71¼c, No. 1 hard 74½c, No. 2 northern 70⅝c to 70¾c. Options steady. No. 2 red July 70⅛c, Aug. 70⅝c, Sept. 73c, Oct. 75⅝c. Corn—Receipts 50,000 bush., exports 3000 bush., sales 70,000 bush. futures, 5000 bush. spot; spots firm, No. 2 47⅝c elevator. Options firm; July 47½c, Aug. 47⅝c, Sept. 47¾c. Oats—Receipts 60,000 bush, sales 40,000 bush. futures, 29,000 spot. Spots dull. Options firmer, July 35½c, Aug. 31c, Sept. 30½c. No. 2 35½c, No. 2 white 37c, No. 2 Chicago 36½c, white State 37c to 43c. Eggs—Firm, state and Pennsylvania 14c to 17c, western fresh 14½c to 15c. Coffee—Steady, sales 9750 bags, including Sept. $15.85 to $15.95, Oct, $15.70 to $15.80. Spot Rio dull, No. 7 17c.

Saturday's New York sugar quotations were: Sugar—Weak, standard "A" 5 7-16 to 5⅝, confectioners' "A" 5 3-16 to 5¼, cut loaf 5⅝ to 5 7-16, crushed 5⅝ to 5 11-16, powdered 5 11-16 to 5⅝, granulated 5 7-16.

Eckardt & Young,
Assignees, Accountants, Auditors, etc. 246
Office, 43 Adelaide E., Toronto

LOANS IN SMALL AMOUNTS
AT LOW RATES
Security Must Be First-Class
JOHN STARK & CO
26 TORONTO-STREET

TIPS FROM WALL-STREET.

Monroe, Miller & Co. of New York send the following despatch over their private wire to their Toronto office:

NEW YORK, July 22.—Stocks opened 1 to 1½ per cent lower on weak London cables, especially in St. Paul; after the first dealings no strength was shown and the market became dull.

11 a.m.—London Arbitrage specialties very weak, St. Paul being freely sold. Dealings in R. I. not so extensive, but the decline is pronounced in the Goulds. W. U. weak. Mo. P. in sympathy. Man. weak tendency. Sugar led the industrials and was freely sold by the room traders. Chicago Gas was not neglected, but was better supported. Gen. Elec. unsettled. Vanderbilts comparatively weak, especially New York Central. Stocks closed fractionally higher, on covering of shorts, especially on sugar and Chicago Gas. Grangers closed weak on reports of demoralization in rates. Gen. Elec. neglected and in disgrace all day. Vanderbilts steady at the decline. Goulds show a weak tendency. Total sales of stocks for the week were 1,536,405 against 1,295,905 for the preceding week. Money 4 per cent. all day. Failures for the week were 407 against 163 last year, two of which represented capital exceeding half a million dollars. Last week record was 374 and the previous week 324.

REAL ESTATE LOANS
Borrowers having good central property to offer as security will consult their own interests by applying to the
Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien
135 28 Wellington-street East.
W. E. LONG - - Manager.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Quotations are: Bank of England rate, 2½ per cent.; open market discount rate, 1½ per cent.; call money, Toronto, 6½ to 7 per cent.; call money, New York, 4 per cent.

L. COFFEE & CO
ESTABLISHED 1845.
Choice spring wheat, red and white winter for sale in car or cargo lots. Samples sent and prices quoted on application. 28 Church-street, Toronto. 1

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of exchange, as reported by Wyatt & Jarvis, stock brokers, are as follows:

BETWEEN BANKS.	Counter.	Buyers.	Sellers.
New York Funds	⅛ to ¼	par	1-32 Pr
Sterling, 60 days	9 to 9⅛	8⅝	8¾
do. demand	9⅛ to 9⅜	8 13-16	8⅞

RATES IN NEW YORK.	Posted.	Actual.
Sterling, 60 days	4.83	4.82¼
do demand	4.85	4.84¼

Bank of England rate—2½ per cent.

THE HOME SAVINGS & LOAN CO. LIMITED
Office No. 78 Church-street, Toronto.
$500,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—small and large sums—reasonable rates of interest and terms of re-payment.—No valuation fee charged.
HON. FRANK SMITH, President. JAMES MASON, Manager.
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PROVISIONS.

Quotations are: Dairy tubs, 17c to 18c for select and 14c to 15c for medium, creamery 21c; eggs, 11½c; cheese, new, 9½c, old 10½c to 11c; spring chicken, 40c to 75c; turkeys, 9c to 10c; hogs, $7.25 to $7.50; bacon, smoked 13c to 14c, green 12c to 13c; hams, smoked 13c, green 12c; Canadian mess pork, $21 per bbl; shoulder mess, $19; lard, in pails, 14c; in 50-lb lots, 13c; evaporated apples, 9c; dried apples, 4c.

TORONTO SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
Paid up Capital $500,000
Reserve Fund 50,000
Established 1885.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on accounts from day of deposit to day of withdrawal and compounded half-yearly. 4½ per cent. paid on currency debentures.
136 A. E. AMES, Manager.

THE STREET MARKET.

Quotations are: White wheat, 64c; red, 65c; goose and spring 60c; oats, 43c to 44½c; hay, $10 to $10.50; straw, bundled $9 to $7, and loose, $5 to $6; dressed pork, nominal at $7.25 to $7.50; butter, crock, 14c; rolls, 16c to 18c, choice dairy, 17c; eggs, 11c to 12c per doz.; chickens, 75c to 90c; turkeys, per lb, 8c to 10c; ducks, 90c to $1.20; potatoes, $1; apples, $1.75 to $1.90; beef, fore, 3½c to 5c, hind, 7½c to 9½c; mutton, 5c to 6c; veal, 7c to 8c; spring lamb, $4 to $6 each.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
ICE PICKS & TONGS.
SUCCESS WATER FILTERS.
RICE LEWIS & SON
(Limited), TORONTO.

M. M'CONNELL
WINES AND LIQUORS.
GREAT SLAUGHTER OF FINE GOODS. GOODS MUST BE SOLD. GREAT BARGAINS.
M. McCONNELL is selling Out his extensive wholesale stock of Wines and Liquors (in Bond or Free). Special Bargains in
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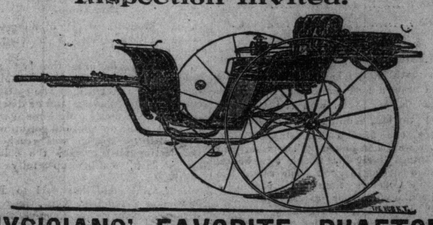

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BEST HARD COAL, $5.50
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Are Sold on Their Merits.
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Examine and Be Convinced.

We find people prefer the best, and we make the best. Our sales show true merit is appreciated. Manufactured by
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SOLD BY THE FOLLOWING AGENTS:
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A. Welch, 304 Queen-street west.
Joseph Harrington, 619 Queen-street west.
S. Hobbs, 1434 Queen-street west.
Thomas Sturgeon, 436 College-street.
Levi Washington, 641 Queen-street east.
Harkley Bros., 431 Spadina-avenue.
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(STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE).
Flannel Suits, Fancy Summer Suits, Fancy Vests, etc., etc., cleaned at one day's notice.
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