

THE WAYS OF WALL ST

FINNER FEARING OF THE STOCK

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THE CHICKENERS AT WORK

The international cricket match was brought to a conclusion shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday by the second innings of the Canadian closing for 46 runs, giving a victory to the United States eleven.

HEAD OF THE TEACHERS.

The board of works met yesterday, Ald. Turner presiding. There were present Ald. Croker, Steiner, Carlyle, Allen, Pope and Hastings.

WATER WORKS MATTERS.

The city waterworks committee managed to get a quorum together yesterday afternoon, there being present Ald. Evans (chairman), Moore, Millham, Murray, Adams, Clarke, Maughan, Sheppard, Murray, Adams, and Dand.

IT LOOKS LIKE DEFEAT.

A Scab Assailed at Cincinnati—The Strike Operators Return to Work at Different Places.

UNION STATES NEWS.

A case of yellow fever has been reported in the city of Havana, Cuba. The patient is a sailor who arrived from the West Indies.

THE SMOKEHARVEST CONVENTION.

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ADDRESS ALL ORDERS THE WORLD, TORONTO.

THE TORONTO WORLD

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1888.

WHERE MONEY MUST GO.

The indications are that money must go into real estate more than it has done for years.

Canada and the United States together.

The New York Herald advises real estate investments on these conditions: The bottom has gone out of speculation for high prices of produce.

It has also gone out of speculation in stocks. Only real estate remains, so says the Herald, and to this complex it must come at last, say we.

The New York Herald is stating far too mildly a case which will soon press itself upon the public in overwhelming proportions.

Money is accumulating where shall it be invested? In stocks? "Hardly ever," if the investors are above the grade of a well-to-do man, say the Herald.

What the people want in schools.

Our Ontario educationists now talking in Toronto might find a suggestion or two in the following, from the New York Herald:

The several hundred distinguished educators who were in session at Ocean Grove should have had the same opportunity to discuss the public school system.

It is quite gratifying to boys and girls who wish to study many of the modern languages, and higher mathematics that they are enabled to do so for nothing in the public schools; but as only a limited number of pupils pursue these studies, and the salary of a teacher of any of the higher branches is several times as great as that of the young man who teaches in the primary school, it is not surprising that the number of pupils under a single teacher is increasing.

It is not easy to arrive at a consistent estimate of the movement which seems to have brought about the crisis through which Spain is now passing.

It is still more difficult to gauge accurately the causes which have set it on foot and enrolled among its adherents such very different people as the Catalan manufacturers, the Catalan peasants and the workmen and idlers of Gerona and Figueras.

It is not some real ground of complaint at the bottom of a movement sustained by such an array of diverse forces.

The Spanish people are in the main, not apt to concern themselves with politics, but at this moment there is so much distress in many parts of Spain that any political agitation may be able to find strong support.

Anarchy, disorder of any kind, is an evil however brought about. Where, however, the large majority of the disorderly agents are peasant farmers one cannot help thinking that they have been driven to it by very potent grievances.

It is too well known that the ideas attributed to the International Workers' association have found many and warm supporters throughout Spain.

Seville has been for more than two years harrassed by secret societies. So far as these societies had any political or social aims they were confined to the towns.

Sometimes they were mixed up with brigandage, more respectable, in the peninsula, and then some of the rural population, especially among the mountaineers, furnished contingents.

Contrabandistas have been even popular in every land not very advanced in political life. They have invariably maintained most friendly relations with the agricultural peasantry.

But the very violation of the contrabandist imposed upon him the role of a political radical, at least, and he was a ready agent for enlightening the rural population upon their wrongs.

The last three years were most unfavorable for the farmers owing to prevailing drought. Then came terrific rains and floods. The agricultural districts suffered worst. The laborers began to flock in crowds to the cities, partly hoping to get employment, partly driven by want.

Here they met workmen, rich in communistic ideas, and themselves not overburdened with money.

Staring men are a ready audience for apostles of sedition, and when these country folks went back to the fields no doubt they took with them the new ideas.

In the cities and in the newspapers, ministers, deputies and journalists, could only speak of the revolutionists, socialism, conspiracy.

One deputy, the Duke of Almodovar, had the courage to point out the real evil.

"The things," he said, "which happened in Andalusia have not come about suddenly, and it is not true that they have been caused solely by doctrines brought from abroad.

Landed property is in the hands of comparatively a few persons, and is managed only for their benefit.

In the greater part of Andalusia there were only two classes, the highest and the lowest.

These live by their rents; the wretched day wages. There is no middle class." It is quite plain that Spanish statesmen will soon have a land question and an economic question of formidable dimensions to cope with.

And if they do not deal with them honestly it will be bad for Spain and for Europe.

Anarchy and communism are evil plants, whether they are national or international.

Where they grow the soil is poisoned. It is idle work to pull up plants from a soil which is so infected.

The only radical cure is a ground cure, which deals with the soil.

London and Paris in Europe are famous for their cheap and efficient cab systems.

In America New York is notorious for its absence of any system—where the innocent public are constantly being swindled by the rogues who control the cabs.

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upon each other's rights at suitable opportunities in localities where policemen are as "few and far between" as "Angels' visits" at camp meetings.

If our laws really forbid traveling on Sunday—a point on which some doubts still prevail—would it not be better that the zealous piety which craves camp meetings should endeavor to calm itself sufficiently to involve far rather than lay laws to maintain Sabbatarianism.

The spectacle of devoted Sabbatarians nailing up additions to board fences on the first day of the week, in hope to enforce their personal opinions lawlessly upon others whose consciences are more elastic, or perhaps more enlightened, than their own, is a sight which ought to bring their special tenets into good repute.

Now more, if the repetition of such offences does not eventually in four months imprisonment for the ringleaders, near of kin, mentally, to the Home ferry visitors, will be because of the distinguishing Christian virtues of charity and forbearance which setuate those who suffer by their intemperate and illegal zeal.

Wonders of the kind on the question may be, no individual or assemblage in a civilized community entitled to take the law into its own hands. But such a "civilized" or are we only "Sabbatarian"?

J. L. E.

PARKDAVE AND TORONTO.

To the Editor of the World.

Sir: Polytheism should give its own name. It seems a pity that such intellectual brilliancy and precedence should be hidden under so formidable a name as polytheism.

If polytheism wants to live in Toronto to pull up plants from a soil which is so infected, it must bring the ground cure, which deals with the soil.

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THE CELEBRATED "KIDNEY-WORT"

THE SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY DISEASE, LIVER TROUBLE, CONSTIPATION, PILES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES AND RHEUMATISM.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE HEARTILY.

"I have found Kidney-Wort to work like a charm, and do not think it is too much to say that I have done all my practice in a 'renal' physician, and I have found it to be the best medicine I have ever used."—M. J. Clark, M.D., Boston, Mass.

DANGEROUS KIDNEY DISEASE.

"A stroke of paralysis prostrated me, and I was unable to move. My physician advised me to take Kidney-Wort, and I did so. I was cured in a few days."—M. J. Clark, M.D., Boston, Mass.

KIDNEY DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM.

"Two of my friends had my trouble," says Mr. J. W. Brown, "and I was cured by taking Kidney-Wort. I was cured in a few days."—M. J. Clark, M.D., Boston, Mass.

CURED AFTER 30 YEARS.

"I was cured after 30 years of suffering from Kidney-Wort. I was cured in a few days."—M. J. Clark, M.D., Boston, Mass.

KIDNEY, LIVER AND CONSTIPATION.

"The most satisfactory result," writes James F. Brown, "is the cure of Kidney, Liver and Constipation. I was cured in a few days."—M. J. Clark, M.D., Boston, Mass.

"I had Kidney, Liver and Constipation. I was cured in a few days."—M. J. Clark, M.D., Boston, Mass.

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