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IN CANADA
18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

The Toronto World.

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IN CANADA
13 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

THIRD YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1882 PRICE ONE CENT

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BIRTHS.

HUNT—On the 20th instant, at St. Catharies, the wife of H. G. Hunt of a daughter.

RYERSON—On the 21st instant, the wife of C. Edgerton Ryerson, barrister, of a daughter.

BRADLEY—On July 19, at 40 Bellevue avenue, Mrs. Frank Bradley of a son.

MARRIED.

TOOLE - MITCHELL—At the residence of the bride's father, 10th con. King, on the 18th July, by the Rev. James Carmichael, assisted by Rev. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Charles Ambrose Toole to Miss Agnes Mitchell of King.

DIED.

CLARK—At Brampton on the 20th July, William Clark, merchant tailor, aged 30 years 2 months and 21 days.

BATES—At 66 Gerrard street west, on the 23rd instant, Eliza Jane, daughter of the late Joseph Bates, aged 26 years.

Funeral will take place from her mother's residence on Tuesday at half-past two o'clock. Friends and acquaintances will please attend without further notice. Hamilton Times please copy. 12

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AS COACHMAN OR GARDINER BY A young man, eight years experience, thoroughly capable and strictly temperate. Address M. THOMPSON, Y.M.C.A.

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July 24th, 1882.

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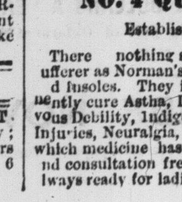

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Big War Threatening

English Forces Concentrating in Egypt.

ARABI BEY ACTIVE

Cairo in a Terrible State of Destitution.

THE KHEDIVE'S PROCLAMATION.

France Getting Ready to Assist in the War.

CAIRO GETTING BAD.

CAIRO, July 22.—The anarchy in the surrounding country is becoming more and more deplorable. The natives to-day are assailing all foreigners and attacking the railways. Every European has now left Cairo.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

ALEXANDRIA, July 22.—Reconnaissances are making to-day in the direction of Ramleh and Milaha. Several dead bodies have been found at Mahmoudieh.

PORT SAID, July 22.—Fresh earthworks have been thrown up by the Egyptians at Port Guerneal, six miles from here. The Arabs at Ismalia are murdering the Copts.

GENERAL ALISON'S MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA, July 22.—Gen. Alison is moving with two regiments of infantry and a mounted squadron in the direction of Arabi's entrenchments. This movement will probably lead to an engagement.

ALEXANDRIA, July 22.—The military have found the houses in villages a few miles away full of plunder. Forty persons have been arrested

A SMALL ENCOUNTER.

To-day 250 rifles under an aide-de-camp of Gen. Alison pushed beyond the militia six miles hence to blow up the railway. They met some of Arabi's cavalry and several shots were exchanged. The Egyptians fled leaving two dead and several wounded. The rifles finished the work and withdrew.

British troops occupy Aboukir and will occupy Ramleh to-morrow.

Arabi has levied a war tax upon the land to the nominal amount of £50,000.

ARABI'S STRENGTH.

The khedive learns that Arabi is well supplied with provisions and amunition but his forces are not increasing.

FRENCH PREPARATIONS.

TOULON, July 22—The advance guard of the French expedition consisting of 5000 marines is preparing to embark.

PARIS, July 22.—The credit for the Egyptian expedition will amount to forty million francs.

THE BRITISH FORCE.

LONDON, July 22.—It is said the British force in Egypt will soon number 14,000 available men. The Duke of Connaught and Generals Alison and Wood will command the brigades.

SALISBURY'S POLICY.

At a meeting of the conservative peers yesterday Lord Salisbury stated that in consequence of the gravity of the foreign situation he could not recommend the peers to bring about a crisis on a domestic question by rejecting Arrears bill.

THE WAR VOTE.

LONDON, July 22.—In the house of commons the secretary for war stated that the proposed vote of credit for the Egyptian expedition will be £2,300,000. He also asked a supplementary vote of 10,000 men for the army. Sir Charles Dilke denied that a convention had been concluded with France relative to the Suez canal.

A GERMAN OPINION.

BERLIN, July 22—The Prussian Cross Gazette, in an article on the policy of Germany, says: The maintenance of the former state of things is impossible since Egypt has practically fallen under the dominion of England. It is impossible to prognosticate the work of the future as no power has disclosed its plans. England has not reckoned up the consequences of her course. There is no necessity therefore for Germany to prematurely take sides. Bismarck in deciding upon the attitude to be taken will not prove false to tradition.

THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22.—Said Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, has been appointed a delegate to the conference of the powers.

The conference will probably sit on Monday when Assym Pasha will claim the presidency and propose that the sittings in future be held on a steamboat instead of at Therapia.

Dervisch Pasha has arrived from Egypt.

LONDON, July 23.—Army officers generally consider that the government underrates the work to be done in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, July 23.—Arabi Pasha has no intention of advancing on Alexandria. The natives are leaving the city in crowds in obedience to his summons.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The state department is advised by the acting consul general of the United States in Egypt that he has moved from Cairo to Alexandria. He reports that the English are expected to march against Arabi on Monday. It is understood that whatever Americans remain in the interior of Egypt are some distance in the rear of Arabi's army, and it is believed they have not suffered.

ALEXANDRIA, July 23—Arabi shot eleven Bedouins yesterday for showing dissatisfaction. General Alison has been endeavoring to detach the Bedouins from Arabi and secure them as allies of the khedive. The English force is so weak that no forward movement can take place for two weeks. Meanwhile Arabi is working on the Nil and canals to flood the country. This h can accomplish when the Nile rises sufficiently, say in three weeks.

LONDON, July 23.—On Wednesday an ultimatum was sent to the sultan asking him to state within twelve hours whether he was willing to send troops to Egypt. It was upon the receipt of an evasive reply that the government decided that the time for further delay had passed.

The queen has expressed a wish that the duke of Connaught participate in the Egyptian expedition.

ALEXANDRIA, July 23.—The khedive has signed the dismissal of Arabi Pasha, and declaring him a rebel. He will issue a general order forbidding the Egyptian army to obey his orders, and forbidding the people to pay him taxes. The mail steamer from Constantinople which arrived this morning has been embargoed and the captain arrested on suspicion. She was conveying letters to Arabi Pasha. The steamer is guarded by four steam launches from the British fleet. The British have chartered two vessels to convey three hundred mules from Cyprus. They start for Cyprus to-day. The Mahmoudieb canal continues to fall rapidly. No water has been supplied the public since noon yesterday. Admiral Seymour has ordered the machinery of all the cotton presses to be used for condensing water. The khedive issued a proclamation asking the people to assist the English who are promoting the interests of Egypt. Miscreants are still caught with balls in their possession saturated with petroleum. It is understood that French occupation of Port Said is projected.

ARABI BOUNCED.

ALEXANDRIA, July 23.—The following is the khedive's proclamation: Arabi Pasha, in consequence of your departure to Kafr el Dwar accompanied by the army, thus abandoning Alexandria without orders, stopping railway traffic, preventing us from receiving telegrams and communications through the post and impeding the return of refugees to their homes in Alexandria, and of your persistence in war preparations and your refusal to come to us after receiving orders, I dismiss you from the office of minister of war.

THE KHEDIVE TO THE ARMY.

The khedive has issued the following to the army: On perusing the order for the dismissal of Arabi Pasha from the office of minister of war you will know the great motives which necessitated his dismissal. Henceforward he will have no authority over you. Whosoever agrees with his designs and movements will have participated in his crimes. Whosoever shows obedience and conforms to our rule will deserve honor, courtesy and good remuneration. You must be aware the country is surrounded with dangers and perils, for the powers have agreed on Turkish intervention for the reform of the country without damaging the privileges of the firmans granted. I am convinced you will conform yourselves to my orders, which cannot have any object other than the good of the country. He who obeys my orders will be rewarded; he who does not will have to blame himself on being punished.

After the bombardment of Alexandria a council was held under our presidency. Dervisch Pasha assisted and Arabi was present. It was decided not to surrender the forts until ordered by the sultan. A telegram was sent from Constantinople to this effect. Arabi then returned to Alexandria. I ordered him to reinforce the forts. He replied that he would never do so, and then started for Kafr-el-Dwar. Unless I was certain that the object of France and England was not to take possession of Egypt, but merely to restore order, I should have been the first to give my life in defence of my country. THE KHEDIVE.

Cairo is denuded of troops. The reserves pour in from the provinces, but they are immediately despatched to Arabi's headquarters. The Inflexible has been ordered to fire on the enemy's cavalry near Aboukir if they come within range.

THE SITUATION STILL MORE SERIOUS.

It is considered ceatain that Arabi will destroy Cairo unless defeated and captured. In reply to the khedive's proclamation, Arabi appointed a ministry of his own at Cairo. Preparations have been made to attack Aboukir. Arabi is moving portions of his forces in that direction. The despatches for Arabi brought by the embargoed steamer were seized. It is stated that two of Arabi's colonels acting as spies entered the town disguised as dervishes. The khedive requested that the steamer proceed to Dulcigno to bring 2000 Albanians to act as his body guard. The ministers opposed the project and refused to provide money.

PORT SAID, July 24—Seventeen war vessels of different nationalities are in harbor. Admiral Conrod consented to assist the English in keeping order in the town and protecting lives and property of Europeans in the event of an outbreak. The French are prepared to land 600 men, the English 400. Admiral Haskins sent a message to the commander of the troops saying he will hold him responsible for any disturbance and if he cannot keep order the admiral will. The commander is said to have declared to take the responsibility unless allowed to bring more troops from Damietta. The town continues to swarm with refugees who bring terrible accounts of massacres at Tantah, Damietta and elsewhere. Admiral Haskins has written the English counsel at Cairo urging him to impress upon British subjects the necessity of leaving Egypt at once.

ALEXANDRIA, July 23.—Two Germans of Tulkah who were sheltered by the station master until the train was ready to start were caught entering the train. Their heads were put over the carriage door and their throats were cut. Another christian was placed on the rails and an engine run to and fro over him. Arabi is flooding the country in front of his intrenchments.

MALTA, July 23.—The troop ship Arontes sailed for Alexandria with 770 infantry, forty-seven mules, carts and stores.

ALEXANDRIA, July 23.—The troopship Malabar with eleven hundred men, and a battery of artillery, arrived to-day. According to the latest news from Cairo there are 8000 starving homeless persons camping in the Esebk gardens. There is great mortality among them. It is rumored that French marines have disembarked at Port Said. Arabi yesterday massed 70 cavalry with a field gun at the pumping station of the Ramelh water works. It is supposed he intends to destroy the station.

ARABI'S THREATS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.—There is reason to believe that Arabi Pasha sent an ultimatum to the sultan declaring that he is acting to save Islam from the infidels, and giving the sultan notice that if the porte sends troops to co-operate with unbelievers he will fight them and proclaim the sheref of Mecca caliph. It is believed here that Arabi has threatened to depose the house of Osman and proclaim Jesad ruler in its place.

LONDON, July 24.—An Alexandria correspondent gives the following account of General Alison in the direction of Arabi's entrenchment: A company of engineers with gun-cotton and mining with the object of blowing up the railway and isthmus between Arabi's centre and Alexandria, thus preventing him attacking us another way than straight before the Rossella gate where we were very strong; six companies of infantry, 24 mounted infantry and a company of rifles followed, and soon as ever replied to the Egyptian fire the Arabs took shelter after the engineers. In an hour we got the signal that the mine was dug all round when a great column of smoke rose, followed by a loud report. The isthmus was divided, the rails were severed and the work was done. The troops then returned to Alexandria. Afterwards Arabi advanced on the Alexandria waterworks just outside of the lines and sent word he intended to blow down the place, but having altered his mind retired. His men sacked part of Ramleh during the retreat. We lost nobody during the skirmish. The enemy's loss is unknown. Scouts report that Arabi has three lines entrenched, strongly armed with artillery.

7 p.m.—Arabi is now making another reconnoisance. Scouts report his cavalry in Romleh.

ALEXANDRIA, July 23—Documents found on Ragheb Bey, second officer of embargoed steamer, show that for months he acted as the agent of Arabi Pasha for carrying communications between him and the palace and the Pan Islamanye. Committee at Constantinople. Ragheb being promised leniency confessed giving a complete list of persons with whom Arabi is connected. The list includes the names of several influential persons in Constantinople. Ragheb also gave a list of Arabi's confederates in Egypt. There is enough water, if carfully used for three weeks. Cheref Pasha escaped from Cairo and has gone to Port Said. The khedive has summoned him to Alexandria. An eye-witness from Tantah states that 35 Europeans were tortured, disembowelled and torn to pieces, women were violated and tortured. Soldiers participated in the atrocities. Arabi's new government has issued a proclamation stating that every native molesting christians will be shot. It is believed thes is a mere form to cover themselves should they fall into British hands.

A STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

A Colored Clergyman and His Wife of Essex County Have a Presentment—And are Seen no More.

WINDSOR, July 22—The whole colored population of Essex county and not a few of the white people of that quiet locality, are excited over the recent mysterious disappearance and the burning down of the house of two inoffensive colored people named Archibald and Annie Mann, who lived in Sandwich East, about ten miles south-east of Windor. In the spring of the present year the few colored families, most of whom belong to the Baptist church, concluded that they were well enough off to partly support a minister of their own denomination and color. It was known to some members that a minister who was also a carpenter might be engaged. This arrangement was made. The minister was Archibald Mann, who brought with him his wife, Annie Mann. They were provided with a small log shanty roofed with bark, as their parsonage, and with a small piece of stumpy ground on which to make a garden. Mr. Mann obtained employment as a carpenter. He was a quiet old man of 60 years, his wife Annie being considerably his junior. After a while Mr. and Mrs. Mann asserted to the people of their own race that their lives had been threatened openly and by letter by some of the neighbors. On the 14th of June Mr. Mann about noon threw down the tools he was working with, and said to his fellow-workers that he had a presentment that something awful was going to happen to him and his wife, and that he could not work. After a while he was persuaded to keep on with his work, that it was silly to let his imagination run away with him. After working a short time he declared that it was no use for him to go on, as he felt it in him that something was wrong with his wife, or was going to happen to himself and her. He said he would go home, and if he got over his feeling he would return to work. He left his tools and everything where he was working and went towards home. That was the last time he was seen. His house stood apparently deserted for a few days, and when the neighborhood woke up on Monday morning, June 19, the last of the logs of the old shanty were smouldering. On that morning, say the colored people who live there, and also some of the whites, bones were found in the ashes, but as quick as found they were stolen away, and now no traces of them are left. The white people say they may have been beef bones, and the colored people declare they were human ones. For some time afterwards the colored people thought it possible that the missing couple would turn up, but now they are becoming thoroughly excited, especially as others of their number have received threatening letters. No one can give a reason for leaving, if they have left, and no one tries to explain the mystery, except the whole colored population, who, with hardly an exception, say they were murdered.

The Murray Canal.

OTTAWA, July 22.—The contract for the construction of the Murray canal by the Presquisle route has been awarded to Silcox & Co., who represent the firm of Vandusen & Co. of Syracuse. The amount is said to be in the vicinity of three-quarters of a million dollars.

Sunday School Teachers in Retreat.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 22.—The second week of the Chataqua meetings closed to-day. The teachers retreat will continue until August 1, when the national sunday school assembly begin.

There is another sunday school assembly at Round lake near Troy, N.Y. Dr. Talmage was there on Saturday.

Senator Blair on Education.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Senator Blair opposed any reduction in taxation. He would improve the present opportunity to forward internal improvements, and that great work of national education which was paramount to all others. He pictured the evils threatening the future of the United States from the illiteracy of its citizens.

Nearly a Holocaust.

ERIE, Pa., July 22—The Erie county alms house, containing 300 paupers and insane people, narrowly escaped being blown up to day. The building is heated and lighted by natural gas. An idiot, named Alfred Brand got into the boiler room and turned on the supply valves. A explosion followed, and Brand was almost dismembered, and the lower part of the building badly wrecked.

Poisoned Meat.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—A man named Willis recently bought a diseased hog. He was warned not to use the meat. He, however, fattened the animal and killed it, and with his wife and three children ate the meat. Both adults are now dying, and the children can hardly recover. The flesh of all the victims is literally alive with trichinæ.

Accident to a Farmer.

WARKWORTH, July 22.—A very sad accident occurred in this vicinity last night. A farmer named Foster Vanblaricom, while drawing hay into the barn, was knocked from the load, and a scaffold which was erected for the purpose of storing hay gave way at the same time, falling on the unfortunate man, crushing his head. Up to late last night Mr. Vanblaricom was alive, but the report of a doctor in attendance is that he will not recover.

THE ART NATATORIAL.

Opening of the Swimming Baths—Races of the Dolphin Club.

Notwithstanding the other great attractions going on in the city on Saturday, the opening of the island Wiman baths was attended by a goodly throng of people. However the sports and races of the Dolphin swimming club did not commence till about 3.30, as the majority of the people did not come over until the second or third boat. The Geneva plied between York street wharf and the eastern part of the island every half hour during the afternoon. The baths are situated in the eastern part of the island close to the eastern gap on the bay side, which part of the bay is the calmest. A new pavilion has been erected, in the rear of which are built dressing rooms, etc., and all things requisite for swimming will in a few days be ready.

The first sport of the afternoon was a 500 yards race for the senior members of the club. A very fair start was obtained and the swimmers kept very close until the 250 yard buoy was rounded. Then some of the swimmers appeared to lag. They came in in the following order: James Smith, D. Mossman, Ed. Corlett, J. L. Rowbone.

The second race was 250 yards for junior members of the club. In this race B. Poulter came first, G. Gouldstone second, F. Price third and Geo. L. Plumb fourth. John Thomson, one of the members of the club, then swam against time. In 7 minutes and 30 seconds he swam 250 yards. Frank Price was the sole one of the juniors who succeeded in walking to the end of the long pole.

Captain Andrews acted as starter and referee. After lunch Mr. Withrow called the people to order, and after explaining to them, in the absence of Mr. Wiman, what had been done and exhorting the people to shew their appreciation of the baths by using them he called upon Mayor McMurrich.

The mayor, on behalf of the citizens, tendered his thanks to Mr. Wiman for his bountiful gift and expressed the wish that all the citizens would, as far as lay in their power, make use of the baths. Drs. Cassidy and Oldright then in a few words spoke of the great use of the baths from a sanitary point of view.

Capt. Andrews and Mr. J. L. Rawbone will be over at the baths all this week and will give instructions gratis to ladies and others in this useful art of swimming.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

An Important Decision in the Freight Handlers' Strike—The Iron-Workers Signing the Agreement—Trouble at Rochester.

BUZZARD BAY, Mass., July 22.—The South Wareham nail company's mill was burned this evening. Loss $59,000; 125 men are thrown out.

BROOKLYN, July 22.—The iron moulders convention adjourned after a session of two weeks. The different branches of the association were reported to be prosperous.

ROCHESTER, July 22.—The committees of the knights of labor and employers associations have failed to agree on a plan of settlement of the labor troubles. The meetings were called for the purpose of selecting an arbitrarting committee. The employers threaten a general lock out and the workingmen express themselves perfectly willing to meet the issue in that manner.

COHOES, N.Y., July 22.—That portion of Robert Blissert's report to the New York trades' assembly relative to the condition of affairs at the Harmony mills, which refers to the opening of the mill gates on Monday morning, and extending an opportunity to help to resume work under the new ten per cent. reduction, is denied by Supt. Johnston. He states that such intention on the company's part will be communicated direct the operatives at least three days before the fixed time. Blissert's criticism of the company's tenements is regarded as unjust. These dwellings are most comfortable, and rented 25 per cent. less than the same accommodations in other parts of the city. There are no apparent changes in the determined position of employer and employees.

NEW YORK, July 22—Messrs. Johnson, whose truck was delayed at the St. John's Park depot two days before being unloaded, in consequence of the freight handlers' strike, yesterday obtained a verdict of $40 against the Central and Hudson River railroad. The case will be appealed to the general term. If the verdict is sustained 150 similar suits will be brought.

PITTSBURG, July 22—President Jarrett states that eighteen of the western iron mills, employing 4100 men, have thus far signed the scale. Eight mills, employing 4300 men, are running under the Cincinnati agreement. Almost all these men belong to the amalgamated association. Five other mills employ 4100 members of the association. Ten thousand eastern ironworkers belong to the association. Thirty thousand men are now idle on account of the strike, of whom 16,000 are members of the association. Jarratt is confident that the strikers will ultimately succeed. Several strikers who took work from laborers and mechanics by working for lower wages have been expelled from the union.

Another Woman Over the Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 23.—The body of an unknown woman supposed to have gone over the falls was found in the whirlpool to-day.

The Troubles of a Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23—It is stated that the czar has positively fixed the date of his coronation at the end of August. In consequence of certain proceedings of the Grand Duke Constantine's party it is believed they contemplate a revolution and are already completely provided with ministers who will accept the responsibility of a constitution. The czar has been informed at the sound of first revolutionary cannon Germany will occupy and annex the Baltic provinces.

Deaths at London.

LONDON, July 23.—Last night a Westminster farmer named Wm. Nicholls while driving home fell out of his wagon near Lambeth and falling upon his head sustained such injuries that he died almost instantly. He was aged over 56 and leaves a family of ten.

W. H. Thompson well known as a commercial traveler for John Green & Co., but lately of Winnipeg died this morning of typhoid fever contracted in the prairie city he was brought home ill a few days ago.

How a Railway Man was Killed.

ALMONTE, July 23—An accident on the Canada Pacific railway last evening causing the death of one of the employes, took place a short distance west of here. Two gangs of men with two hand-cars were going west. The cars were running close together, when Charles McNeil of the township of Pakenham attempted to step from one hand-car to the other while in quick motion. He fell between the cars and one of them passed over his head and neck, causing injuries from which he died this morning. He leaves a wife and ten children.

DR. WILD ON EGYPT'S FATE

HE THINKS ENGLAND CERTAIN TO RULE THE NILE.

The Battles of Armageddon Coming—What the Prophetic Doctor Thinks of Newspaper Men—Answers to Correspondents.

Never were the services of this church more largely attended than on a sultry sabbath eve like last night. The music, as usual, was good; in the anthem, which was from Haydn's Creation the lady who took the solo had her part pitched too high. C is far too high for most female voices to attempt. Dr. Wild among the answers to correspondents dwelt on a subject still under discussion in The World, the propriety of using the bible as a text-book in the public schools. He expressed himself as strongly in favor of

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLROOM.

On the next Sunday evening the subject of the sermon will be "The workingman's Sabbath, how he should spend it for rest and recreation."

THE SERMON.

Text Isaih, twenty-second verse of the nineteenth chapter, "And the Lord shall smite Egypt, he shall smite and heal it, and they shall return to him." On Sunday evening, May 28, 1882, Dr. Wild claimed that he had pointed out what the future of Egypt would be contrary to what the political thinkers and writers held. He had said that there would be a war and that England

WOULD GAIN POSSESSION OF EGYPT

as a step towards getting control of Palestine. This seemed most unlikely. The telegram which conveyed the order to open fire was flashed from London to Alexandria by Gladstone, the determined opponent of war policy, whenever its avoidence wes possible. In his cabinet was another man of peace, John Bright. But God always used the very men who have spoken against a thing to work at that very thing. Peter was a thorough opponent of admitting the Gentiles to the christian church. So God employed him to open the door to Gentile believers. Gladstone had had begun the war which would

LEAD TO HIS DISMISSAL FROM OFFICE

Gladstone the advocate for peace, so that he could not consistently oppose another ministry who should carry on the war with vigor. They could say to him "You began it yourself." A new administration would come into power and carry on the war with vigor. A number of the powers were interested in the Egyptian question, France especially and Russia and Turkey.

BUT ENGLAND WOULD CARRY ON THE WAR ALONE

for it was God's purpose that she should smite Egypt, for it was his purpose to heal Egypt and that could only be done by a christian country. France was an infidel country: she was fast being carried on the winds of vanity to destruction. France intended to join England in the war; but when Gambetta in the French parliament asked the minister of war why the French commander did not obey orders and join in the bombardment

THE MINISTER OF WAR COULD GIVE NO REPLY.

The real reason was it was not God's purpose that an infidel power should conquer Egypt. Before England could secure Palestine she must gain possession of Egypt. To gain Egypt was a French idea bequeathed them by the great Napoleon, who had not been successful in carrying it out but who left it as a legacy to France. He said: "You must conquer Egypt. This will give you Syria and Palestine. This will give you Turkey, and you will possess

CONSTANTINOPLE, THE CAPITAL OF THE WORLD."

England would in four years gain Egypt as a subject province and it would become Christian. Then would come a great religious war, ending in the battle of Armageddon. In it thirteen countries would take part, including France, Turkey and Russia. These would fight against England, who was always spoken of in the Bible as Israel. These political predictions he was able to make by study of prophecy. Not even the newspaper men could find out these things, although

NEWSPAPER MEN THOUGHT THEMSELVES SHARP.

Events were moving rapidly. This great war was begun. England would succeed, and succeed single handed.

DOINGS OVER THE DON.

The picnic this afternoon in the grounds of Messrs. Leslie & Son in aid of the funds of the Leslieville Roman Catholic church promises to be a success.

Ald. Maughan has purchased a beautiful summer residence with 35 acres ground, situated at Berkeley near the Woodbine.

Paul Boynton.

This celebrated traveler will give a number of aquatic exhibitions here this week at Hanlan's point. He will don his celebaated suit and perform any number of wonderful acts while in the water.

WHAT THEY SAID AT THE REGATTA

That was an English touch at the Queen's wharf—Capt. Kemp.

I knew I'd break the Oriole's record—Capt. Cuthbert.

What about an 80-ton schooner now—V. Com. Leys.

I watched you from the distillery—W. G. Gooderham.

The handicappers don't know their business—R. W. Sutherland.

I hardly expected to beat the Oriole—Skipper Cochrane.

What are we going to do about it anyhow?—Dick

We were only out for a cruise—Alarm.

Where did Cuthbert come from?—The fleet.

RATHER CLEVER.

At a picnic at the Humber the other day a young man, somewhat of a punster, looked wistfully at the marsh and enquired:

"Why did the bullrush?"

"Because he saw the cowslip," said one of his fair companions in a flash.

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

TORONTO, *July 24.—1 a.m.—For the lakes and upper St. Lawrence: Moderate to fresh, southwesterly to southerly winds, fine hot weather.*

WASHINGTON, *July 24.—1 a. m.—Lakes Region—Warmer, fair winds, mostly southwesterly; lower pressure.*

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Date.	Steamship.	Reported at.	From.
July 22	Polynesian	Rimouski	Liverpool.
July 22	Parthia	Queenstown	New York.
July 22	Albingia	Hamburg	New York.
July 22	Germany	New York	Liverpool.
July 23	City of Montreal	Queenstown	New York.
July 23	New York City	New York	Devon.
July 23	Devon	New York	Devon.
July 23	Zeland	New York	Antwerp.
July 23	P. Carland	New York	Rotterdam.
July 23	St. Laurent	Havre	New York.
July 23	Herder	Plymouth	New York.

The Hamilton Agents

FOR

THE WORLD

ARE

ROBINSON BROS.,

With whom orders may be left for the delivery of The World in any part of the city for 25 Cents a Month.

The Toronto World.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1882.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travelers, can have THE WORLD *mailed to them for 25 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired.*

END OF THE CHICAGO WHEAT BOOM.

The great wheat boom in Chicago has come to an end for the present, a drop of 30 cents per bushel having taken place within three weeks. On the last day of June No. 2 spring wheat stood at $1 35 in that market and the board of trade committee fixed the settling price for the month at $1 33. The end of last week it was down to from $1 02 to $1 03, with a tendency towards still lower figures. During the last twelve months millions have been made by the managers of the several great wheat "corners" which have within that time been started and carried out to a successful close—for that—while as much money or more has been lost by those who were unfortunate enough to take the "bear" side of the market.

To some people it may appear strange how a few bold operators, even with millions at the back of their combination, were actually able to get hold of and corner nearly the whole wheat crop of the Northwestern States. The true explanation lies in the fact that last year's crop in the whole west was an unusually short one, and that there was not really so much wheat to corner after all. The result was the joint product of two factors—first, the bona fide fact of a very small crop in the great wheat growing regions of the west; and next, early and certain information of this fact, promptitude and boldness in action, and large command of money, on the part of the operators for the rise. Neither the short crop on one hand, nor all that the engineers of the movement could have done, on the other, would by itself have sufficed to keep up the price of wheat in Chicago, for the greater part of a year, up to figures much above Liverpool and New York prices with the freight deducted. But the two things together did it; and we may take a period of thirteen months, from the beginning of June, 1881, to the end of June, 1882, and say that it eclipses all former periods of the same length in the matter of wheat corners.

The experience of the harvest year just opened promises, unless there should be war in Europe on such a scale as to change the situation entirely, to be something very different from that of the year before. Last summer was an extremely dry season in the west, which as a general rule is apt to have far more of seasons that are too dry than of seasons that are too wet. To the eastward, and nearer to the Atlantic, the rule is reversed; seasons of too much wet being of far more frequent occurrence than seasons that are too dry. This summer the west appears to have had and to be still having just about enough rain to make a good heavy growth of both grain and grass, but not so much as to injure the grain in ripening. This holds good not only of all the Western States, from Texas and Kansas to Nebraska and Dakota, but also of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest. The late spring makes the harvest later, but it is a big harvest for all that. This is the case as regards wheat, though it is yet too soon to speak with certainty regarding Indian corn. The crop reports up to July 1 were only moderately favorable for corn; but it must be remembered that three weeks of good corn-growing weather has since intervened. On the next five weeks, from now till the last of August, much depends. Prospects are decidedly favorable at present, but what the next few weeks are actually to bring us remains to be seen.

A WORKINGMAN'S CANDIDATE.

The demonstration of Saturday points to the likelihood of the workingmen bringing out a candidate for one or both of the Torontos in the approaching provincial elections. They have a pefect right to do so and what is more, they would be consulting their own interests in so acting. It may be said that the workingmen have no first-class grievances to right, but even admitting this we know there are at least questions daily coming up in which they have an interest, and in regard to which it would be to their benefit to have their views put on record by their own representatives.

But the workingmen have substantial grievances, one of which we pointed out on Saturday, namely, the present unfair distribution of the franchise. Let anyone who saw the procession on Saturday say that there was a single man in it not competent to cast a ballot. Yet there were hundreds of young men there who have never yet voted. They are the equals in intelligence of the sons of farmers who were recently enfranchised; they pay more taxes than do farmers sons; and they are with them equally liable to be called on to defend the country. It is a fact that the city battalions of militia that are always first called on when either police duty or fighting is to be done. And yet the Ontario legislature has arbitrarily declared that these young men of the cities shall not have a voice in the government of the country! Let the workingmen talk the matter over in their unions, find out what other grievances they desire to see righted, and then let them bring out a man—whether a workingman or not it matters little—but a man pledged to advocate to the best of his ability such reforms.

SUNDAY RECREATION.

The recent effort of the Toronto authorities to put a stop to Sunday excursions again brings up a well worn question of civic or rather religious economy. Is it compatible with christian principles as well as good public morals that the inhabitants of our large cities who are for the most part boxed up six days out of seven, breathing a heated stifling factory atmosphere, or wearing away their brain and nerve tissue at the office desk, should appropriate the seventh to the uses of relaxation and innocent diversion. Looking at the matter simply from a puritan standpoint we would at once conclude that such would be a violation of the Creator's law, the observance of which should be the primary end of our existence.

The changes and innovations of the present century and the general tendency of the age have induced new modes of theorizing on the subject so that whether it be for better or worse this idea is losing ground. In some communities popular sentiment is taking such license that even the very laws are so framed that the people may, as they list, go to any extreme. A fair sample of this is shown in the Western States, where not only is the Sabbath devoted to the enjoyment of every pleasure good and bad, but its hours seem to be indispensable for the pursuit of business.

While every good citizen should deplore such a state of things and steadily oppose any appearance of it in our own land, the question might, at the same time, in all seriousness be raised, whether the fourth commandment is to be construed literally or to be modified in meaning to meet the alleged requirements of an artificial state of society. These requirements may not be right and proper, but, by reason of the complexities of modern life, they may be none the less imperative.

The laws of nature are ever in harmony with those of the supreme being, and man in his simpler and more natural state is never obliged to infringe upon the latter. But since high civilization does not run parallel with the former it must necessarily clash with the other. This will lead to the conclusion that moderate Sunday relaxation, if not altogether excusable, will have to be looked upon as one of the necessary evils of city life, whose eradication could only be accomplished by striking at the root of the present social system.

THE CATHEDRAL COMPROMISE.

It is not very complimentary to the reputation of the episcopalian clergy in Toronto and the adjacent counties that Bishop Sweetman should have seen fit to import an outsider from Montreal to fill such an important position as that of rector of the St James' cathedral. The Rev Mr. Dumoulin has, we believe, an unimpeachable record of of blameless and pious mediocrity. As a preacher he may not be out of place in a church which more than any other sect or denomination is remarkable for the absence of pulpit power, but we fail to see why a Toronto man was not chosen. Bishop Sweetman's main object seems to have been to insist in his own prerogative of making the appointment, and excluding the St. James' congregation from having any voice in the selection of their pastor. A bishop ought to be "boss" and able to carry things with a high hand, or people are apt to look on him with little respect in spite of his curiously constructed hat and gaitered legs. In the church of Rome the bishop is an autocrat, whose commands all things ecclesiastical, the pope only excepted, are bound to obey. In the episcopalian church of England the bishop's authority is upheld by the state. He is appointed by the political party in office, his name being sent down by Mr. Gladstone, or whoever else is prime minister, to the ecclesiastical body which goes through the solemn farce of electing him, and prefaces it by the blasphemy of praying the Almighty to guide their choice! They dare not choose anyone but the man whom they are told to choose by the government whose paid servants they are. But the position of a bishop in England is a very lucrative one, the salary never less than ten thousand pounds a year. In Canada the bishop is elected by the synod, and as the episcopalian church is divided into the high and low church factions, a compromise is generally hit upon, and compromise men are seldom remarkable for ability. Bishop Sweatman is, as regards his episcopal position, the result of a compromise; his whole action since his appointment has been a policy of compromise. Such is his action in importing an inferior preacher from Montrea, and at the same time giving Mr. Rainsford the right of succession. It is very questionable if Bishop Sweatman has not by so doing exceeded his powers, and if his successor, as episcopalian bishop in Toronto, can be bound by his act

SATURDAY'S DEMONSTRATION.

The demonstration of Saturday was a grand concourse in honor of the very ancient goddess LABOR and a more recently begotten divinity the goddess UNION, both deities as universally worshipped by men. The material wants of life are a concern to us one and all, and it is by labor and labor only that these wants are supplied. Take the rich man who possesses a mansion overlooking the city and observe the sources of his delights. The massive walls of his house (in which he prides himself) were put up by stonemasons who labored day after day chiselling huge blocks and cracking the smaller stones with a hammer. The great door of the main entrance (the owner delights that there's not a better in the city) was the work of five carpenters who each labored seven days before she was ready to swing on her hinges. The beautiful piano affords pleasure to his lordship, the master, as he hears his daughter gracefully touching the keys, a company of guests being present who, by-the-bye, came to the mansion in carriages made by wagonmakers and were attired in dresses cut and sewed by tailors, adorned with diamonds, the polished work of lapidaries, and with rings and chains the result of the goldsmith's toil. The piano was manufactured by various kinds of artisans. When his lordship sits down he makes use of an easy chair which some mechanic has been two full weeks in constructing. He passes the night on wire springs, each one of which represents so many blows of Labor's hammer, he washes himself in the morning with water to heat which the cook downstairs had to light a fire, while the bath and taps are the handiwork of plumbers. He cannot turn his body but Labor administers to his comfort and delight. Examine into everything that pleases him and you will find Labor's strong arm both the foundation and the superstructure. But the sinewey-armed goddess is not so much the divinity of the rich man as she is of his poorer fellowman. It is by his own labor that the ordinary man nourishes his life. His own toil and privation erects a house for the woman upon whom he has looked with favoring eye. The man in the ditch throws up the blue clay and it is the repeated contraction an relaxation of his muscles that supplies bread for his ravenous children. The rich man may, and often does, despise manual labor, the sensible man never will, the poor man must not, for his labor is his existence. Labor is ordained of God and no man is happy who does not labor. Therefore let the goddess be worshipped.

HOW TO CELEBRATE DOMINION DAY.

The demonstration of the trades unions in this city on Saturday is a lesson to al Canadians how to celebrate our national day, the first of July. As things now are the affections of our people are centered in various days in connection with the history of other countries. The Irishmen have their St. Patrick's day, the orangemen the twelfth of July,, the Scotch St. Andrew's day and the English St. George's. On all these occasions the people who treasure the traditions in connection with them turn out and show their affection in that direction. It is true that we do in a measure observe dominion day as a great occasion but not as much as we should. The reason of this is that the loyalty of our people to it is drawn off in other channels. What we should do is to take a lesson from the trades' demonstration. The next first of July let all the trades, professions and the youth of the country take part in a great demonstration in honor of Canada and Canadian ideas. Let men meet there annually as Canadians and let them forget those traditions which have been the cause of dissension in former days, in other lands.

THE GLOBE AND ITS FAULTS.

To the Editor of The World

SIR: The amount of criticism which has been called forth by the action of the Globe in the recent elections is only exceeded by the lack of the principles of justice and fair dealing which have characterized that criticism. Not a few who were disposed to differ with the Globe on the political situation, and who have given public expression to their opinions through the columns of The World, seem to have transmitted their adverse opinions into another and scarcely fair channel when they undertake to assail the Globe's status as a newspaper. The offence taken by one action has apparently blinded certain individuals to everything, and caused them to strike indiscriminately at everything within their reach without regard to the injustice of the assault or the character of the person assaulted. "A Canadian Nationalist" has developed a prominent phase of this character when he indulges in the aforesaid wholesale calumny (for it is nothing else.) I am far from agreeing with the Globe's political policy, on the contrary I am strongly of opinion that by its vigorous denunciation of the national policy it has had a great deal to do with the defeat of the liberal party, but I fail to see why on that account it should be denounced as a newspaper. I don't think any intelligent individual unless he be completely and hopelessly blinded with partizanship will deny that the Globe as a newspaper is a success. It is certainly the most vigorous and enterprising journal I know of in Canada and will not suffer by comparison with any American or English paper. Its editorial and contributing staff is most complete, and Gordon Brown, although deficient in many respects is recognized by those who know to be one of the ablest editors on the continent. His great fault, like that of his late gifted and lamented brother, lies in not sufficiently respecting the sentiment of Junius which adorns the heading of the paper. He is too imperious, but after all this has been the fault of many a great and noble man who had they been otherwise the present generation would not enjoy many privileges which as it is falls to their lot. True these principles are out of keeping with the progressive spirit of the age, but I repeat it does not follow that because the Globe is conducted without sufficient regard to the political opinions of the people, advantage should be taken of this state of affairs to throw broadcast the venom of spite against an otherwise able, enterprising and intelligent journal. The chapter entitled "The Upas Tree" were far better unwritten. It can serve no good purpose and savors with double the strength of the very faults which it so forcibly as sails. To the present day the Globe occupies the highest place among Canadian newspapers, but I believe The World as the advocate of a true nationality is the rising paper, and it was with a considerable degree of pleasure that I read the editorial which in saying a good word for the Globe proclaimed itself truly liberal. Yours truly,

M.

Toronto, July 20, 1882.

Mr. Edw. Hamilton, of the Grand Opera house and Uhrig's Cave, St. Louis, Mo., is a gentleman well-known to the theatrical profession and the respective patrons of those places of amusement. His experience is most peculiar and opens a new case for the inestimable remedy spoken of. "I had been riding on horseback one afternoon," said Mr. Hamilton, "and was pretty well tired out. In getting off my horse I gave my right leg a severe wrench, but as it did not inconvenience me at the time I paid no attention to it. In a very short time, however, an excruciating pain came in the vicinity of the hip,—this recurring every ten minutes and seeming to grow worse with every recurence. I went to a doctor, who made an examination and said nothing ailed me. But I knew better, for I could hardly walk. He gave me something to bandage the leg with, but it was of no more avail than so much water. Late in the evening I was attending to my duties at the Cave and limped so bad that several people asked me what was the trouble. A friend of mine advised me to get St. Jacob's Oil, and told me I had undoubtedly strained a leading sinew. It was too late that night to get the medicine, and even after I got to bed it was like a severe cramp, coming at periods and I passed a miserable night. Early in the morning I procured a bottle of the Oil, and saturating a silk handkerchief with it, bound it around the affected part. It seemed to work its way right in and found the sore place. I was quite all day and kept applying the Oil. In the evening I was as straight as a die, and no trouble from the strain have I noticed, or experienced since."

Stabbed on the Street.

NASHVILLE, July 21.—Thomas Duling, son of the city recorder, was stabbed and killed by J. Blakemore on the street last night, in a difficulty about a woman. Blakemore escaped.

TO J. M. M.

(Written for The World.)

I shall return to thee, but fear thou not
The stain of mortal anguish on my brow.
I shall return, all earthly grief forgot,
And love thee more a thousand times than now.

In that pure love shall be no vain repining
But the deep fervor of a ceaseless prayer,
And still at morning's dawn and eve's declining
My soul with thine each purer thought shall share.

When thou art vexed and wearied from the strife
Of worldly cares, perchance of friends unkind,
And from the shadows of thy former life
A name, my name, comes back upon thy mind.

Then think not thou hast lost me, nearer now
My spirit dwells, than when in mortal frame
I kissed with human lips thine aching brow
And bade thee hope until the good time came.

One with all nature, we shall meet at last,
With the eternal co-eternal dwell;
Lured by no future, tortured by no past
"After life's fitful fever sleeping well."

—CHARLES PELHAM MULVANY.

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NOTICES.

Notice to the Public and Legal Profession.

It having come to my knowledge that certain parties have circulated an announcement that I am no longer in business, I beg to inform the public that having been connected with the Division Court for the past twenty-one years, I continue to

Collect Rents, Chattel Mortgages, Bills of Sale, etc.

Valuation of all kinds made.

Notices and Papers served for the Legal Profession.

N.B.—I require no references. E. GEGG.

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WITH BRASS AND STRING BAND AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

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QUEEN VICTORIA!

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Leaving York street at

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Calling at Church street wharf 5 minutes later.

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Wedding Cakes and Table Decorations

OUR SPECIALTIES. 35

TENDERS.

COAL & WOOD CONTRACTS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Hon. the Commissioner at this Department, will be received until noon on

Wednesday, the 2nd August, 1882,

For **COAL AND WOOD** for the undermentioned Institutions:—

TORONTO.	Coal. Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Coal. Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Hard Wood. Cords of 128 Cubic feet.	Soft Wood. Cords of 128 Cubic feet.
Government House, about	120	35	12	8
Parliament and Departmental Buildings, about	300	123	56	15
Normal School, about	236	30	34	30
School of Practical Science, about	40	2	..	..
" " soft wood charcoal, about 15 bbls.				
Immigration Depot	15	5	15	2
OTTAWA.				
Normal School, about	180	10	25	15

The Coal and Wood must be delivered at the respective Institutions in a manner satisfactory to the persons in charge, and at any time until the 20th of September next. Coal for the Government House, Parliament Buildings, School of Practical Science, and Immigration Depot must be weighed at the Parliament Buildings or other recognized scales; and for the Normal School, Toronto, at the scales of that Institution. The wood must be of good quality, the hard wood in the proportion of not less than one-half maple and the residue of beech, or kinds equally good.

Forms of tender and other information can be had on application to this Department. Tenders will be received for the supply of the whole, or for the supply of coal and wood separately, and separately for Toronto and Ottawa. Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the contract, or for each of the contracts.

W. EDWARDS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Toronto, July 19, 1882. 52

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RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK.
Union Station foot of York and Simcoe Streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
East.		
Montreal Day Express	7.12 a.m.	11.07 a.m
" Night Express	6.52 p.m.	10.52 p.m
Mixed	11.12 a.m.	6.52 p.m
Belleville Local	5.07 p.m.	9.37 a.m
West.		
Chicago Day Express	12.15 p.m.	6.20 p.m
" Night Express	11.45 p.m.	6.15 a.m
Stratford and London Express	8.00 a.m.	10.00 p.m
" " Local	3.45 p.m.	1.05 p.m
Stratford Local	5.25 p.m.	11.00 a.m.
Georgetown Mixed	6.40 p.m.	8.25 a.m

GREAT WESTERN.
Stations—Foot of Yonge and foot of Simcoe streets

	Leave.	Arrie.
N w York Mail	3.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m
N. Y. (Central) & Erie Express	9.55 a.m.	4.30 p.m
London Local & Detroit Express	7.10 a.m.	1.10 p.m
Susp. Bridge & Detroit Express	5.55 p.m.	10.20 a.m
Detroit & Chicago Express	12.50 p.m.	10.35 p.m
New York & Chicago Express	11.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m

Trains leave Simcoe street five minutes later.

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

For Mimico, calling at Union station, Queen's wharf Parkdale, High Park, and the Humber, going and returning (every day except Sunday).

Leave Yonge street 10.30 a. m., 2.00, 4.10, and 6 20 p. m.

Returning, leave Mimico 8.15. 11.15 a. m., 2.00, 4.50, and 7.10 p. m.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN
Stations—City Hall, Union and Brock streets.

	eave.	Arrive.
Express	5.00 p. m.	10.10 a.m
Accommodation	11.45 p. m.	2.45 p.m
Mail	7.45 a. m.	8.26 p.m

Trains leave Union Station eight minutes and Brock Street Fifteen minutes later.

CREDIT VALLEY.
Station—Union depot.

LEAVE
- St. Louis Express. To the North, West, Southwest, South and Northwest ..... 7.30 a.m
- Pacific Express. To West, South, Northwest, West and Southwest ..... 12.30 a.m
- Express. To the West and North ..... 4.20 p.
- Through cars, Toronto to Detroit, on 7.30 a m. and 12.30
- Orangeville Express ..... 2.45 p.m

ARRIVE
- From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus .....
- From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit ..... 10.50 a.m
- From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit .....
- From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus ..... 6.20 p.m
- From Kansas City St. Louis and Chicago ..... 10.30 p.m.

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.
Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Owen Sound, Harriston, and Teeswater, Mail	7 35 a m	10.35
Owen Sound, Harriston and Teeswater Express	4.35 p.m.	9.25 p m

MIDLAND.
Station, Union Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Through Mail	7.00a. m.	9.15 p.m
Local	4.55p.m.	10.30 a.m

STAGES

EGLINGTON STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m 3.30 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.
Arrives 8.45, 9.55 a.m., 2.30 and 6 p.m

THORNHILL STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.
Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street ea 3.20 p.m.

COOKSVILLE STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

RICHMOND HILL STAGE.
Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.10 p.m
Arrives 10.30 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.
Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY,
for Leslieville Woodbine driving park, Victoria park, and Ben Lamond.
Station, Don bridge, foot o King street.
Leaves Don Station 6.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m 12, noon; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 4.30, 5.40, 6.30, 7.30 8.30, 9.30 p.m.
Returning leaves Ben Lamond 6.00, 8.20, 9.10 10.10, 11.10 a.m.; 12.10, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40 4.40, 5.40 6.40 7.40 8.40, 9.40 p.m

HOTELS.

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IS THE LARGEST, COOLEST IN SUMMER Unequalled in Cleanliness, Best Ventilated, best Furnished, and the best managed Hotel in Canada Graduated Prices.

HENRY J. NOLAN, Chief Clerk. MARK H. IRISH Proprietor 135

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Valuators and Investors.

WEST LYNNE MANITOBA.

Correct and Confidental Valuations made of all property in Southern Manitoba towns and villages, and of farm property in Southern Manitoba.

Confidental Reports furnished owners and intending investors.

Taxes paid for non-residents. Eight years in Red River country. Correspondence solicited Charges moderate tf

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Apply to

McCAUL & CAYLEY.

THE MAIL AND MR. J. A. MACDONALD.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: The tremendous man who came from Halifax via Ottawa to run the Toronto Mail said shortly after his arrival here, "I don't know much about the Mowat government at present, but I know they've got to go, and I'll see that they do go; indeed that's what I'm here for." During the last session of the Ontario legislature, Bonarges junior did his little best to carry out this program; he grossly belied and travestied nearly every member of the government, and but for the fact that he accepted the hospitalities of the speaker, he would probably have belied and caricatured him, for nothing is sacred to the ingrate who turns against his friends and becomes a tory proslyte.

The Mail of Saturday contains a characteristic article in which this profound genius says "he hopes to bring the time about" when we shall have peace and order and christian charity in the land, and that will be when Mr. Mowat and his friends are deprived of the power of "creating disorder (!) inculcating immorality (!) fomenting jealousies (!) sowing the seeds of sectional hatred (!) and trading on all available bad passions!" Was there ever such fustian as this and is it not in the last degree sad that we are compiled to admit there are tories to be found who will approve, and endorse and emphasize every word of it—false though every word is. Why are men ordinarily honest in their every day dealings grossly dishonest in in nearly everything appertaineng to the advancement of a political party. How is it that gentlemen—the Mail used to plume itself on being the organ of the gentlemen's party—can be found, who think thaa in politics the end justifies the means, that misrepresentation like that dai'y to be found in the Mail is all right so long as nobody but the editor can be held accountable for it; and what sort of an editor is he, and how far entitled to the respect of his confreres, who daily poses as the representative of all the moralities, and yet in his heart of hearts (it he has any heart) is conscious that it is all pinchbeck, served up for a party purpose, and with no other justification save the false one that, as in love and war, all is fair in politics?

Mr. John A. Macdonell also figures in the last Mail as a representative of high morality, the occasion being a letter addressed to Mr. Matthew Ryan, now of Winnipeg—an old, well-known, and eminently consistent politician—regarding the treatment of Catholics in the past by the tory party. Mr. Ryan's letter was temperate, and I believe his conclusions were entirely just; but Mr. John A. Macdonell must necessarily fall foul of him, and stigmatise the man far more than the matter. This superfine individual thinks it quite fair and not in the least ungentlemanly to say, that Mr. Ryan was dismissed from a stipendary magistrate in the Northwest for "malversation of office." Mr. Ryan's services were without doubt dispensed with by the present Ottawa government, but there is every reason to believe that he was the victim of a conspiracy. The main cause of offence, I believe, was quitting his post without leave of absence to attend the funeral of his dead son in New York state. Had Mr. Ryan been a conservative he might have done worse than that with impunity. With Mr. John A. Macdonald, however, he is "of little consequence;" he is a "creature;" he is a living instance of "how far effrontry can be carried," etc., etc. Surely Mr. Macdonald ought to know that no man of sense can be carried away with such puerile stuff as this, any more than men of sense can be carried away with diatribes like that of the Mail on the Mowat government. Mr. Ryan's dismissal or otherwise has nothing whatever to do with the truth or falsehood of the facts alleged by him and Mr. Macdonell would have shown both his gentility and his good sense had he forborne all reference to it. But he is young yet, and besides it is never too late to mend. BETA.

Toronto, July 20, 1882.

THE POOR MAN'S SUNDAY.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR,—Knowing that your influential columns are ever open against injustice, I venture to address you on behalf of fair play and pure air for our working classes. Moneybags takes a drive and enjoys to his heart's content the balmy breezes all the week, with Sundays included, but Ned Horneyhand swelters day by day in the too often ill-ventilated workshop; and if some enterprising lake captain offers to take him where wind and wave would cool his heated veins and give himself and family a new lease of life, Mr. Saintly secures the captain's conviction under Sabbatarian laws that are a disgrace to any people laying claim to intelligent progress. To be consistent why not stop the rich man's cook, scullery maid and coachman, stop all kinds of menial service on Sundays; and as the Globe, Mail and other papers commence the week's work at an early hour on Sunday, stop them. Clergymen, being paid for Sunday service, should also be stopped. All kinds of private and public carriages should be stopped, livery stables and licensed and unlicensed whiskey selling should also be stopped; and let us have the truly puritan Sunday that "hangs the cat on Monday that catches the mouse on Sunday." But as these laws would not be tolerated for a moment by the rich, do not make one law for the rich and another for the poor. The working man is as much entitled to his ten cent ride to the Island or the Humber as is the millionaire to his ten dollar ride to wherever he pleases. Let Sunday be the Sabbath of the sectarian slave or make it the day of recuperation and rest for the exhausted energy of the toiler by hand or head. Let the working man accompany his family in a rational visit to lake or field, and because necessity nails him down to bad smells and hard labor for six days in the week, do not make his seventh cheerless and monotonous by stopping either car or boat. J. ICK EVANS.

THE TELEGRAM ON MIRACLES.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR,—I call the attention of such of your readers as profess in any form the christian faith, to an article which appeared several days ago in your evening contemporary the Telegram. It occurs in a criticism professedly dealing with certain alleged miracles which seem to be part of the stock in trade of the Roman Catholic church in Ireland. But the Telegram reproduces Hume's well known sophism against all miracles, a sophism which begins by begging the question, and concludes with the always plausible fallacy of an excluded middle term. The Telegram's plagiarism from Hume's essay on miracles is as follows: "No human evidence is sufficient to establish the occurrence of a miracle." So the Telegram teaches us that the resurrection of Christ and the Hope of the world to come is a fable which "no human evidence can establish." And this is the paper which hundreds of households put before their children as reliable family reading!

FATHER.

THAT TERRIBLE BEAR.

The Excitement in York Contradictory Statements as to Bruin's Whereabouts.

The excitement throughout the county of York over the wandering bear is intense and contradictory reports as to his whereabouts appear in the weekly papers. Here are some of them.

Richmond Hill Herald: The bear which raised such an excitement around here on Wednesday, last week, was shot the following day in the bush near Victoria square.

Aurora Borealis: Unless the bear receives his quietus shortly there is every probability of a famine in raspberries, as children, who are the principal pickers, refuse point blank to pull aside the window blind while the dreadful creature lives.

Richmond Hill Banner: A bear passed close to the southern part of this village one day last week. Some of our sportsmen had a little chase after bruin but they did not capture him. Some people hesitate to give credence to the story, but those who saw it report it as a veritable fact.

Aurora Banner: On Saturday evening considerable excitement was created here by the announcement that a large bear had been seen in Mr. Hartman's woods, near the railway station. A number of our local nimrods at once started in pursuit, but as night was fast approaching they soon returned without having secured a shot, although the bear was seen by several of the parties. Next morning the hunt was renewed, and has continued every day since, but so far bruin has succeeded in eluding his pursuers. Meanwhile he continues to multiply and increase in size untold, and in the opinion of the juveniles, at least, the neighborhood is infested by a dozen bears as large as elephants.

Costly Monument.

From the Berlin Telegraph.

A handsome monument from the marble manufactory of Mr. Steiner, Toronto, has just been placed in the Catholic cemetery to mark the resting place of the late Peter Backer. The pillar is of Scotch granite surmounted with a statue carved out of Italian marble, imported expressly from Italy. The monument which is 23 feet in height is well proportioned and cost over $1200.

An Exodus of Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—300 crippled and indigent Chinamen were sent to Hong Kong on the steamer, Wednesday, by the Chinese. Six companies secured three hundred more Chinese, who also took passage, and only seventy-five secured passports for return. Yesterday a steamer left for Hong-Kong with several hundred more Chinese, 150 of whom took passports. The exodus is due to the fact that the passage is so cheap now.

Liar, Thief and Perjurer.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Robinson (New York) in rising to a question of privilege in the house to-day referred to a remark made by Robson about Secor Robinson's deafness. Providence had inflicted upon him a hardness of hearing and he attributed it somewhat to the fact of his sitting so near Robeson. He knew only one gentleman to be pitied more than himself, and that was the gentleman who had fastened on his face the charge of being a liar, thief, perjurer, and who was the only member who had not heard it.

Priest and Prelate.

TROY, N.Y., July 21.—It is stated that Rev. M. C. Stanton of St. Mary's Catholic church at Coxsackie has begun a suit against Bishop McInerny of Albany to restrain the latter from preventing Stanton officiating as pastor. Stanton refused to say mass for a Mrs. Purtell, a deaf parishioner, after having a difficulty during the latter part of her final sickness. The Purtells took the matter to the bishop who sent a priest from Albany in case of Stranton's refusal to comply with the bishop's direction to perform the funeral rites. Stanton refused and also declined to open the church. The church was forcibly entered and service was performed by the bishop's representative. Stanton was cited before the bishop and proving unsubmissive he was suspended and silenced Sunday. Stanton denies the charges against him and claims he has been misrepresented and unjustly dealt with.

Sporting Notes.

Chicago leads in the race for the league pennant, with Detroit and Providence equal for second place and Boston fourth.

"Jack Donaldson of Cleveland is eager to fight George Rooke with hard gloves for $500 or $1000 a side and the middle-weight championship," says a western exchange.

Richard K. Fox's winnings on Tug Wilson were $2700. Billy Madden within twelve months has made $8000 by boxing exhibitions with John L. Sullivan.

Tug Wilson is the lion of the hour in Philadelphia. He is making Arthur Chamber's his headquarters, and the Champion's Rest was packed with sporting men all day yesterday.

Richard K. Fox has decided to present Marquis Bibbero, the Police Gazette champion scientific swimmer, with a gold medal valued at $100, for swimming the East river with his feet and hands bound.

The Mitchell lacrosse club has been reorganized with Mayor Cull as honorary president. Mr. Cull presented the club with a set of flags, which the team intends to guard with great vigilence.

In a trot at Lepine park, Montreal, Thursday, Conqueror was the favorite, the terms being even against the field. After the first heat, however, Joe S. was heavily backed at 5 to 3. The match was won by Joe S., who took the first, third and fourth heats in 2.36, 2.35½, and 2 34 respectively. Little Fortune got the second heat in 2.36.

Two boys sent into the country by a "fresh air fund" thus conversed:—"Say, Pat, will we see apples on trees?" "Ho! of course you will," said his companion, with an air of conscious superiority. "But I don't like them," added he; "I ate some in the country last summer, and they were sour. Apples that grow in barrels are best."

An Apology for Gazing at a Young Lady in Church.

The sermon was long
And the preacher was prozy;
Do you think it was wrong?
The sermon was long,
The temptation was strong,
Her cheeks were so rosy—
The sermon was long
And the preacher was prosy.

The Gloaming.

The ev'ning star has risen ayont auld Rubberslaw,
An' I've trystit wi' my lassie to meet her i' the shaw
Where the burnie rushes doon ower the rocky waterfa',
An' weets the birken-boughs wi' its foaming;
Oh, sweetly sings the birdies as they flit frae tree to tree,
When the glory o' the dawning fills their little hearts wi' glee;
But the music o' my Lizzie's voice is pleasanter to me
As she ca's hame the kye i' the gloaming.

I lo'e to see the harebell, wi' its dancing cups o' blue,
An' bonnie is the primrose when it's drookit wi' the dew;
But o'a' the woodland blossoms the pansie maist I lo'e,
When I see it lying nestled in its quiet nook o' green
It minds me o' my Lizzie, sae modest is her mien—
She's as bonnie as she's innocent—an' oh! my lassie's een
Are as blue as ony pansies i' the gloaming.

From the Leading Hospitals of France and England.

over twenty-five physicians and surgeons have connected themselves with Dr. Souvielle, of Montreal, and ex-aide surgeon of the French army, in founding an international throat and lung institute, which has been long needed in the Dominion of Canada, and the offices are 75 Yonge street, Toronto, and 13 Philips' square, Montreal, where specialists are always in charge. Physicians and sufferers can obtain free advice from the surgeon, and use Dr. Souvielle's spirometer, which is recognized in all leading hospitals of Europe as the only means of curing catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma and all throat and lung diseases. Parties unable to visit the institute can be successfully treated by letter. Consultation free. Call or write to the international throat and lung institute, 75 Yonge street, Toronto, 13 Philips' square, Montreal. 135

—Those in search of the latest novelties in photography should pay a visit to the establishment of J. H. Lemaitre & Co. 324 Yonge street, two doors north of Edward. Their extra rapid process is a perfect success and so quick in its action as to produce in the dullest weather, negatives of the highest delicacy and quality. Cabinets $3 per dozen; tablets $5 per dozen. 135

—To ALL STRIKERS.—Strikers would do well to consider Guinane's liberal offer before going elsewhere. They are in sympathy with the present movement, and to show that they are they agree to supply from their splendid assortment—the largest in the city—of boots and shoes, trunks and valices, any goods strikers need at actual wholesale prices, which they will guarantee is 25 per cent below the retail price. Need we say Guinane's immense boot and shoe emporium is at 215 Yonge street, three doors south of Albert. 246

Frank Stoop, who resides near Clarinda, Iowa, was ill with consumption and on Thursday of last week he to all appearances died and his body was prepared and laid out for burial. Suddenly he revived, raised himself up on the board on which he was laid and inquired of the crowd in the room what it all meant. He was still alive at last accounts.

MONEY AND TRADE

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Buy and sell Canadian and New York Stocks. Also Grain and Provisions on the Chicago Board of Trade, for cash or on margin.

New York Stocks.

Railroads irregular, stocks closed firm.

Grain and Produce.

CALL BOARD, TORONTO, July 22.—Bran was offered at $13, with $11 bid.

MONTREAL, July 22.—Flour—Receipts 1000 brls, sales 100 bbls. Market quiet, weak, prices nominally unchanged. Transactions, 100 brls, medium bakers $6 50, Quotations —Flour— Superior $6 10, extra, $6 10, superfine, $5 20, strong bakers $8, fine $4 70, middlings $4 10, pollards $3 75, Ontario bags $2 90 city bags $3 55, wheat red $1 37, white $1 31, spring $1 37, corn85c, peas per 60 lbs, $1 01½, oats 46c, barley 70c, rye 72c, oatmeal $5 40, cornmeal $4 90, butter western 16c to 19c, eastern township 19c to 22c, Brockville and Morrisburg 19c to 21c, cheese 10½c to 11c, pork $25 to $26, lard $15 to $15 50, bacon 14c to 14½c, hams 14½c to 15c, ashes pots $5 15 to $5 25, pearls nominal.

OSWEGO, July 22.—Wheat market easier, sales 1,000 white State, $1 30 and $1 31; 2,000 red State, $1 35. Corn, No. 2 Chicago, 57c. Oats scarce. No. 1 state 53c. Barley nominal. Rye scarce, Canada nominally 75c in bond.

DETROIT, July 22.—Wheat, No 1 white $1 20½ for cash, $1 20½ for July, $1 07½ for August, $1 07 for Sept, $1 06 for October, $1 06½ for year.

TOLEDO, July 22.—Wheat—No 2 red, new, $1 10½ for cash; $1 09½ for July, $1 06½ for August, $1 06½ for Sept, $1 07 for October, $1 05 for year. Corn—high mixed, 52: No 2, 51c for cash, 51c bid for July, 79c for August, 78½c bid for Sept, 60½c for the year. Oats 59c bid for cash, 37c for September.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—Wheat $1 08½ for Aug, $1 04½ for Sept. Receipts—Flour 5,420, wheat 2,000, corn 4000, oats 2000, rye none, barley 2000. Shipments—Flour 12,063 brls, wheat 55,000 bush, corn 3000 bush, oats 8000 bush, rye none, barley none.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Flour 10s to 12s 6d, spring wheat 9s to 9s 8d, red winter 9s 6d to 10s 2d, white 9s 9d to 10s club 9s 11d to 10s 5d, corn 72½ 2½d, oats 6s 6d, barley 5s 2d, peas 7s 3d, pork 91s, lard 63s, bacon 63s 0d to 66s, tallow 42s 9d, cheese 58s.

BEERBOHM SAYS:—"London, July 22—Floating cargoes, wheat steady, corn none offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmer, corn steady. Good cargoes No. 2 spring wheat, off coast, was 49s 6d, now 49s; good cargoes Californian wheat was 49s 6d, now 49s. London—Fair average red winter wheat, shipment present and following month was 45s now 45s 6d, red winter, prompt shipment, was 46s now 46s 3d, fair average Californian wheat just shipped was 48s 6d now 48s. do. nearly due was 49s 6d now 49s, fair average mixed American prompt shipment unchang. d 32s 6d. Weather in England showery. Liverpool—Spot—wheat and corn steady. Paris—Flour and wheat steady.

E. STRACHAN COX

STOCK BROKER,

No. 86 King St. East, Toronto,

Buys and sells Canadian and American Stocks strictly on Commissi on.

Also represents the Grain and Provision House of Messrs. D. H. Denton & Co., Chicago, through whom orders are executed on the Board of Trade either for cash or on margin.

Receives legraph quotations of the New York, Chicago and Montreal markets, daily reports and financial papers.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 13,000 barrels, dull and weak, without marked change, sales 15,000 barrels. Rye flour and cornmeal steady and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 250,000 bush, depressed, sales 11?,000 bush, exports 87,000 bush, No 2 spring $1 10, No 2 red $1 19½ to $1 21½, July $1 18½ to $1 21½, No 1 white $1 25. Rye nominal. Malt st ady. Corn—Receipts 15,000 bush, heavy, sales 576,000 bush, exports 10,000 bush, No 2 83½c to 84c, July 82½c to 83½c. Oats—Receipts 15,000 bush, firm, sales 582,000 bush, mixed at 62c to 67c, white 70 to 79c, No 2 July 65½c to 66c. Hops strong, New Yorks 41c to 50c. Hay, coffee, sugar, molasses and rice unchanged. Petroleum firm, crude 6½c to 6¾c, refined 6¾c Tallow unchanged. Potatoes firm at $4 to $5. Eggs quiet at 22c to 23c. Pork and beef unchanged, cut meats firm, middles nominal. Lard weak at $12 80. Butter depressed at 18c to 26c. Cheese weak and unchanged, prime mercantile unchanged.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Flour unchanged. Wheat, No 2 red at $1 05¼, No 2 spring dull at $1 29 cash, $1 08 to $1 09 for July, regular $1 04½ to $1 05 for July. Corn lower at 77½c to 78c for cash, 76½c for July. Oats irregular at 56c for cash, 54c for July. Rye dull at 68½c. Pork unsettled at $21 10 to $21 20. Lard unsettled at $12 37½ to $12 40. Bulk meats and whiskey unchanged. Freights — Corn to Buffalo 2c. Receipts—Flour 6000 brls, wheat 122,000 bush, corn 292,000 bush, oats 42,000 bush, rye 1000 bush. Shipments—Flour 12,000 brls, wheat 170,000 bush, corn 165,000 bush, oats 47,000 bush, rye 2000 bush.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea," has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago, and any kind of a pain or ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

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AUCTION CIRCULAR.

PETER RYAN,

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Financial Agent, Trade Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

29 Front street West, Toronto.

Arrangements have been made which will enable me to extend the business to which I have succeeded by undertaking in addition to the

Ordinary Trade Sales

Sales by Auction of Every Description of Property and Effects.

TRUSTEES, AGENTS, AND OWNERS OF

REAL ESTATE

having the same to sell by auction will have their property well placed on the market, the sales well conducted, and a moderate scale of charges.

Bank and railway shares and bonds, municipal debentures, mining, building and loan society stocks manufacturing company's shares, vessel property, machinery, and plant of every description sold by auction at any time or place.

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LAWN MOWERS.

EXCELSIOR

Horse Lawn Mower

Will be Sold at Half the usual price.

P. PATERSON & SON,

24 KING ST. EAST. 135

TOBACCOS.

FRESH SUPPLIES

OF

Lemesurier & Sons'

Bright and Dark plug and cut chewing and smoking Tobacco, and all the best brands of Snuff.

ROBT. SHIELDS & CO.,

36 Front Street East,

TORONTO,

Sole Agents in this Province. 135

TONSORIAL.

OLD DOLLY VARDEN.

CAPTAIN JACK

Has opened a fine Shaving Parlor for the west end

456 QUEEN STREET.

Near Denison Avenue. 135

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INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

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TORONTO, ONTARIO.

WITH ITS ASSOCIATE OFFICES IN ALL important cities is now open and prepared to furnish employers with competent assistants in every branch of business and profession, and all persons with situations and employment. Principal U. S. Branch Offices: New York, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis. Call and see us or send circular.

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N. P. CHANEY & CO

FEATHERS AND MATTRASS RENOVATORS,

230 King Street East,

All orders promptly attended to. New feathers and pillows for sale; also a quantity of new mattresses. CHEAP. 246

ODORLESS EXCAVATORS.

WM. BERRY,

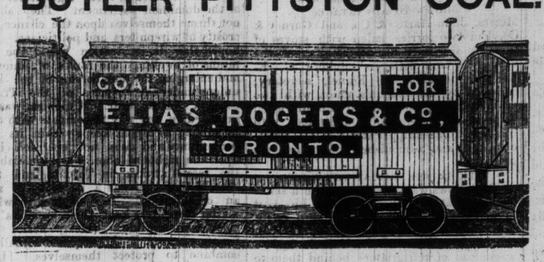
ODORLESS EXCAVATOR AND CONTRACTOR,

Residence, 151 Lumley Street; Victoria Street, Toronto.

Night soil removed from all parts of the city reasonable rates. 246

COAL AND WOOD.

BUTLER PITTSTON COAL.



We beg to announce that we have recently purchased the

FUEL ASSOCIATION PROPERTY

on Esplanade street between Berkeley and Princess streets from

JAMES C. McGEE & CO.,

thus l g increasing our already extensive facilities for handling

COAL AT RETAIL IN THE TORONTO MARKET

and are prepared to supply both

COAL AND WOOD

at the lowest prices in the most satisfactory manner.

HEAD OFFICE; Dominion Bank building, cor. King and Yonge streets.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO

Miners and Shippers, 462 Wholesalers and Retailers.

SPECIAL RATES FOR WOOD.

Am receiving daily ex-Toronto, Grey & Bruce railway 100 cords of Hardwood, and will for one week to save cost of piling and hauling from cars to my yard, deliver to any part of the city at the following rates:

BEST HARD WOOD, (Beech & Maple), long, $5.00 Per Cord
" " cut and split, $6.00 "
2nd QUALITY, " $4.00 "

Orders left at Offices, Cor. Bathurst and Front Sts., 51 King St. East, Yonge St. Wharf, and 532 Queen St. West, will receive prompt attention. 135

P. BURNS,

COAL & WOOD MERCHANT.

BOOTS AND SHOES

SIMPSON'S

BOOTS AND SHOES

Always take the lead. Now on hand the finest lot of Ladies' Calf Kid Button Boots in Toronto. These goods are all new and fresh, bought before the rise in calf skins, will be sold at prices unprecedented on Queen street. Warranted to wear 25 per cent better than any so-called French Kid Boots in the market.

LIST OF PRICES.

Ladies' Polish Calf Button Boots, French heels and heavy plates	$2 50
do do do do without plates	2 50
do do do common sense heel	2 50
do do do do D½ last	2 50

All goods marked in plain figures. 135

SIMPSON'S,

68 QUEEN STREET WEST, COR. TERAULAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISING

—IN—

THE WORLD!

The only One Cent Morning Paper in Canada.

25C. PER MONTH, $3 PER YEAR.

THE TORONTO WORLD

is Read widely, not only in Toronto but in every town and village of any importance in Ontario, as well as in many places in Quebec and Manitoba, and its circulation is advancing daily.

The large and rapidly-increasing circulation of THE WORLD on the one hand, and its reasonable rates on the other, must commend it to all classes of advertisers as a most desirable medium of communicating with the public.

THE WORLD is published every morning at five o'clock. Extra editions are also published whenever there is news of sufficient moment to demand them.

All advertisements are measured as Solid Nonpareil, twelve lines to an inch.

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Commercial advertisements, of whatever nature, FIVE CENTS a line for each insertion.

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Do you want a situation?
Advertise in the World TEN CENTS.

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Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

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Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

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Do you want help of any kind?
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Do you want boarders or lodgers?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

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Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Have you furnished rooms to let?
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Have you a house or store to let?
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Do you want to rent a house or store?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Have you any property for sale
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Do you want to lend or borrow money?
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Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

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Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Do you want to sell *anything*?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Do you want to buy *anything*?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Let Everybody Advertise in The World.

HAIR GOODS

REMOVAL.

THE PARIS HAIR WORKS

have removed back to the old stand, **105 Yonge Street**, between King and Adelaide streets, which has been rebuilt into one of the finest hair stores in Canada. The stock is one of the finest ever offered in Toronto. Saratoga and a great many

other styles in Waves, besides Switches, Wigs, Laquets, Frizettes, Bang Nets, &c. Call and see my new store and stock of Hair Goods. 135

A. DORENWEND.

MERCHANT TAILORS

SAMUEL FRISBY,

SCIENTIFIC TROWSER MAKER,

249 YONGE ST.

West of England Goods-Latest Styles. 246

WHY GO

TO

KING STREET MERCHANTS

FOR YOUR

ORDERED CLOTHING

when you can get equally as good for one-third less money at

R. BALDIE'S,

19 ADELAIDE STREET EAST.

Fourteen years experience in first-class houses of his city, New York and Boston. 462

FINE PRINTING.

THE TAYLOR PRINTING CO.

Removed to 92 King street East, (Haight's Book Store.)

J. Young Taylor (late with Bingham & Taylor, The Printers) MANAGER.

BILL POSTING.

WM. TOZER,

BILL POSTER

AND

DISTRIBUTOR,

100 WOOD ST.

Orders left at Hill & Weir's will be promptly attended to.

SHIRTS

THE PARAGON SHIRT

First Prize.)

HAVE NO OTHER

LEADER LANE, Toronto.

MEDICAL.

Private Medical Dispensary

(Established 1860), 37 GOULD STREET TORONTO, ONT. Dr. Andrews' Purifications, Dr. Andrews' Female Pills, and all of Dr. A.'s celebrated remedies for private diseases, can be obtained at he Dispensary Circulars Free. All letter answered promptly, without charge, when stamp inclosed. Communication confidential. Addre E. J. Andrews, M.D., Toronto, Ont.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS,	DIZZINESS,
DYSPEPSIA,	DROPSY,
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JAUNDICE.	OF THE HEART,
ERYSIPELAS,	ACIDITY OF
SALT RHEUM,	THE STOMACH,
HEARTBURN,	DRYNESS
HEADACHE,	OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD,

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

TORONTO ARTIFICIAL LEG AND ARM CO.,

151 BAY ST., TORONTO.

Received the only medal and first prize for Artifical legs and arms in the Dominion of Canada for 1881. Send for Circular.

RUPTURE CURED

BY four months' use of Charles Cluthe's Latest Spiral Truss. Patented in U. S. and Canada. POINTS OF EXCELLENCE. 1st, Weighs only one ounce. 2d, Perfect ventilation and circulates freely under pad 3d, Constant pressure. In speaking the tongue acts as a valve in the mouth which causes a corresponding pressure immediately on the hernia. The pad is so perfect that it instantly imitates the motion of the tongue when speaking. 4th, It will give to the slightest motion of the body. It is made of best brass, therefore rusting is impossible. The pad when pressed (as above shown) has a clamping pressure, the same as by placing the hand upon the leg, extending the thumb and drawing together. This truss is the result of a life's study and 18 years' material experience. Twenty-four thousand adjusted in the last seven years by the inventor. Recommended by leading physicians. I defy the rupture I cannot hold with ease. Spinal instruments, most improved. A new apparatus for straightening Club Feet, without cutting or pain. Send 6 ct. stamp for book on Rupture and the Roman Frame (registered, by Chas. Cluthe), valuable information. Address CHAS. CLUTHE, Surgical Machinist, 116 King Street West, TORONTO, Ont.

THE SWEAT OF THY BROW

THE GREAT LABOR DEMONSTRATION OF SATURDAY.

Nearly 6000 Workingmen in Line—A Grand Spectacle—The Bone and Sinew of the Land on a Holiday.

When at the March meeting of the Trades and Labor council, Mr. Hawthorne, delegate from the sadler's union, proposed to hold a trades' union pic-nic along in the summer, the most sanguine forecast could not have anticipated the magnificent display of Saturday. From a proposed picnic pure and simple the affair was carefully nursed and fostered and as the weeks and months went on its prospects brightened till at length a trade and labor demonstration the size of which was never before seen in Toronto or any other part of the Dominion was assured. The only thing at the last moment

ON WHICH SUCCESS HINGED

was nice weather. The weather could not have been better. Old Probs. held his watering-pot aloof in a threatening manner at times, but with the exception of a cooling shower at the Exhibition grounds shortly after 2 o'clock the old gentleman kept the contents of his heavenley-located reservoir for another occasion. The sun shone out from not a "hot and copper sky," but just with heat enough to remind the processionists that it really was July.

THE LESSON OF LABOR.

Many attempts have been made in this city and elsewhere in Canada at labor demonstrations. They have all met with more or less drawback, and have not given much encouragement for future attempts. The last demonstration of any moment in Toronto was held ten years ago at the time of the "nine-hour movement." On that occasion the workingmen of Ontario was organized for a certain demand which they felt entitled to, and the turn-out savored more of an ultimatum to emplorers than of a congregation of tradesmen and laborers, for purposes not political, not aggressive not tyrannical, not injurious, as Saturday's fete was. The

THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS

who lined the walks, windows, balconies and housetops while the large line of bone and sinew passed along the street, must indeed have reason to feel proud of the industrial element in our midst. "How respectable," "How prosperous they look," "They are a credit to the city and to themselves" were among the encomiums that fell from the lips of the people along the line. They were certainly a credit to the city, and The World joins the majority in the sentiment. There were thirty-two bodies represented in the line, and the total number of men was about 5675. These figures were carefully computed by The World reporters and are about as correct as could be got. The iron-moulders had the most representatives in the line, but there were 150 of these from Oshawa. There were about 400 workmen of all kinds from that town, headed by the Dominion organ works band of Bowmanville. Of the local bodies the printers took the lead in point of numbers and turned out about 275 strong. The laborers came next with over 200 and the tailors, painters, carpenters and shoemakers were nearly even as regards numbers. The

ONLY REAL DISAPPOINTMENT

of the day was the non-arrival of Mr. McGuire of New York, who was to be the orator of the occasion. Mr. McGuire is a fine speaker on labor questions and his utterances would have been listened to with great interest. He was delayed on the way at Elmira owing to a railway mishap. This was much regretted by all.

A DAY OF GOOD ORDER.

When such a vast crowd of men get together it is to be expected that everything will not go as evenly as clockwork. There has to be allowance made for over-enthusiastic individuals, whose enthusiasm is generally heightened by frequent draughts of beer, whisky and other common beverages of disturbance. But of Saturday's gathering no such thing could be said. The men nearly to a man left their homes in the morning polished up and arrayed in their best apparel and returned home at night as neat as they went with the exception perhaps a complement of dust which they may have picked up along the way. And the best feature of fete was that nearly all of the men made arrangements to have their wives and sweethearts out at the grounds, which served as a wholesome check to impropriety.

GATHERING IN QUEEN'S PARK.

It was a few minutes after 10 o'clock when the avant courier of the thirty-two labor bodies that afterwards constituted the procession arrived at Queen's park. From that time until Grand Marshal W. H. Beecher got the line under way, there was a steady stream of labor organizations, men, women, boys and girls to the park. The judiciary was represented in the person of Judge Patterson, who reclined leisurely under a spreading maple and watched with interest the

MARSHALLING OF THE MASSES.

The different bodies were scattered here and there through the park, and each one was under the control of a marshall of their own selection, which obviated all chances of confusion. The formation of the line was accomplished with little or no no difficulty, and when all was ready a blast was sounded from a trumpet and Marshal Beecher led the way out through the Grosvenor street gate to Yonge street and down that thoroughfare.

THE PROCESSION IN PART.

Behind the marshal was the band of the 10th Royal Grenadiers, which was accorded the poineer position of the different music corps. Behind the band was an open carriage containing Mr. Power, president of the Chicago Seamen's union; John Armstrong, president of the Trades and Labor council; Mr. Hawthorne, chairman of the demonstration committee; and Mr. Chase, chairman of the reception committee. Another carriage contained F. J. Klowke, president of the Buffalo Seamen's union; J. T. Carey, president of the St. Catharines Seamen's union; P. Leslie of the reception committee and Mr. Clewlo of the cigarmakers' union. Following this carriage was Thomas Moor, marshal of the trades council itself, the members of which followed. The first union in the line was the tailors' operative society. This union made a very creditable display. They carried two scrolls bearing the words: "The tailor makes the man," and "Comfort for the millions; not idleness for the few." C. Kerby, president; Thos. Hanlon, secretary. The Queen's Own band was sandwiched in between the tailors and the plumbers' and steamfitters' union, which came next; John Sim, president; J. C. Glen, secretary. The iron moulders of Oshawa and Toronto came next: this trade was the best represented of any. Union No. 136 of Oshawa, with a handsome banner, was first, followed by the Dominion organ company's band of Bowmanville, and the "workingmen of Oshawa," with another handsome banner. Then came the iron moulders of Toronto (union 28); Joseph Hunt, president; John Rogers, secretary. The moulders had a miniature shop on a wagon, emblematic of their trade. The modus operandi of pouring melted iron into the moulds was

SHOWN TO ADVANTAGE.

Messrs. John Harte & Co. and Gurney & Co. had two lorries laden with stoves of superior workmanship. Then came the varnishers' and polishers' union; G. E. Bidson, president; J. Finnel, secretary; followed by the seaman's union with two ordinary wagons improvised into full rigged ships as it were, gaily decorated with bunting. The skipper stood on the hurricane deck and admonished the passengers not to

TALK TO THE MAN AT THE WHEEL

as the billows were breaking on both sides. The man at the wheel stuck to his post heroically and carried the good ship safely into port. The longshoreman were abaft the stern. Withrow & Hillock had a wagonload of refrigriators behind them to keep them from melting, over which a polar bear stood watch. The amalgamated society of carpenters and joiners (No. 27) came next and made a good show, despite the big seige that they went through last spring; T. Moor, president; J. Rose, secretary. Following was the bakers' union No. 1, one of their number bearing a sheaf of golden wheat and wearing bake-house habilements; M. H. Birmingham, president; M. J. Lalor, secretary. The band of the Governor-General's Body Guard preceded

THE AESTHETIC PRINTERS.

Typographical union No. 91 never was shown to better advantage. They were the admired of all admirers, as they filed along 300 strong with their aesthetic parashutes, carried gracefully at an angle of 45 degrees. This was the feature of the procession, and would have been monopolized by the typos but for the cigarmakers at the last moment adopting the same novelty. They were characterized along the route by several people as umbrella-makers. The parachutes proved to be both ornamental and useful. A primeval press of Washington pattern was mounted on a wagon and "Jimmy" Gedd, who has been a member of the union for 42 years, presided at the lever. Mr. Gedd is the oldest typo in the city—may he live for many years more. J. H. Lumsden, president; W. H. Parr, secretary. The bricklayers union followed; this society showed up well and

HAD SOME SPECIMENS

of their work exhibited on a lorry; I. Thomas, president; G. F. Nash, secretary. The band of the Emerald society followed. The various branches of the shoemaking trade came after. The makers and menders of men's and women's soles had an allegorical car fitted up, on the throne of which sat "King Crispin" in his regal robes and at his feet on a bench a cobbler of ancient pattern did homage to the grey-headed king. The laborers' union which came next was as fine a body of men as could be seen in the line. They had a handsome banner, and each one wore a cardinal badge. In comparison with the skilled labor in front and behind them they looked well and appeared to be prosperous; John Booth, president; Arthur Quinn, secretary. The Dominion bolt company's employes made a good display in two wagons. The cigar makers' union (No. 27) also had an allegorical car, across the top of which was suspended an immense "smoker," and deft hands made the genuine article up and threw them on either side. As mentioned before, a large proportion of the cigar-makers carried Japanese parachutes, The stonemasons' and stonecutters' were creditable-looking bodies and turned out strong; of the former union James Tremaine is president and James Mannel secretary, and of the latter W. B. Phipps is president and W. F. Love secretary. The operative plasters' society's turn-out was unique and workmanship of a high order was displayed

UNDER A CANOPY

mounted on a wagon. The lathers' was in rear of the plasterers and carried an emblematic banner. These bodies were preceded by a band. The officers of these societies are Wm. Sammie and Robert Stanley presidents, and H. Marsh and J. W. Garden secretaries. The other societies in the line of march were the journeymen harness maker' union, the painters' union, the tinsmiths' union, the gilders, picture framers and mirror makers, the brass founders, the piano makers, the litographers, the boiler makers and a large number of unorganized tradesmen. The Cobban manufacturing company made a fine display of mirrors, which was much admired. A large boiler drawn by four horses was indicative of the gigantic proportions of the boiler makers' trade when put together. The Massey manufacturing company's band and several other musical bodies were evenly distributed among them.

THE LINE OF MARCH

of the procession was down Yonge to King street, along King to Simcoe, up Simcoe to Queen, along Queen to Strachan avenue, thence to the grounds. When the procession was passing the Montreal house mine host Coleman presented the occupants of the carriages with handsome bouquets. The Trade and Labor Advocate, edited by Eugene Donovan, had a booth on the grounds and furnished the people with good trades union literature.

AT THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

Over 10,000 People Within the Enclosure—The Speeches and Games.

When the procession got into the grounds and was supplemented by the visitors from the city, over 10,000 people were participants of the gathering. The dozen bands that took part in the march were scattered throughout the grounds, and around them were gathered such crowds as would seem to indicate their individual merit. A posse of thirty police, under Inspector Stuart and Sergeants Stark and Kerr, were on the grounds and their principal occupation was looking after lager beer offered for sale. Amid much excitement they seized four kegs on draught and bore it in triumph to the building inscribed "Police." The inspector will hand the names of the infactors to the license inspector, who will no doubt prosecute them for selling beer without a license. Two or three minor fights occurred, but the vigilant "crushers" soon suppressed them. On the whole the best of order prevailed, but many regrets went up because of the seizure of the beverage of Gambrinus. Agricultural hall was taken up by the devotees of Terphiscore, who had a good time to the lively music of Prof. Toulmin's string band. There was a prize waltz on the program, but it seems to have wound up in a confusion and the prize was not awarded. Refreshment booths abounded on all sides, and alleged lemonade was exposed for sale at "only five cents per glass." There was a good demand for the beverage.

THE SPEECHES

John Armstrong, president of the Trades' and Labor council, was received with loud applause. He extended to these present the hearty thanks of the union for the manner in which they had expressed their wish by coming forward in this demonstration. He knew such a procession was never witnessed in Canada. [Applause.] The occasion would be long remembered by the working people of this city and of this province as a red-letter day in their interests. Such a demonstration would show that there was men of intelligence among them, and men who were well able to represent them on the floor of their legislature, and of the dominion parliament. They should not throw themselves upon the chance generosity of wirepullers and politicians. He hoped this demonstration would be the means of swelling the ranks of unionism and enlarging the membership of the local unions under the auspices of the Trades' council. [Hear, hear.] Unionism was not intended in any way to compete with capital so long as capital keeps within its proper confines and does not encroach itself upon the rights of labor. They remembered the recent strikes in Toronto and they showed that this was a necessity of such an organization. The manner in which master carpenters kept their promises was most contemptible. (Hear, hear.) The female workers of this city had actually to combine to protect themselves. [Loud cheers] They could see large plate glass window fronts but go into the cellar of such an establishment or into the back premises and they would find women there huddled together in the midst of a

FOUL SMELLING ATMOSPHERE,

even worse than the blackhole at Calcutta. [Hear, hear.] This demonstration was entirely for workingmen. Employers who asked to take part in it were told that they could get a demonstration up for themselves. [Hear, hear.] The proprietor of the Telgram in his paper said the union men were "cattle." They should sit upon that paper. The unions should always work together harmoniously and get men into parliament who were union men and who would look after their interests. The able manner in which they had turned out had made this demonstration one of the grandest the dominion has ever seen.

Mr. Hawthorne of the saddlers' union, vice-president of the trades and labor council, believed they had started a car on the union market, and they should contnue to ride that car. [Hear, hear.] They were all down on the Telegram, and they would fight it to the bitter end. [Hear, hear.] They would keep on rolling and rolling till they rolled it and its proprietor right out of Toronto. [Hear, hear.] They had plenty of men of intelligence among themselves who could ably represent them in the legislature of Ontario and dominion parliament.

Mr. Powers, president of the Chicago Seamen's union, took the platform amid great cheering. He said they were united by link and the same iron link which bound the two countries, so on the platform he wanted to

UNITE THE LIBERTY OF AMERICA AND CANADA

and he now did it. [Shaking hands with with the chairman.] He dwelt on the question of unionism and the best way to get at the protection of the workingmen. They were trying all methods. They were trying unions. Their committees were going round night and day trying to organize unions and speak to the few who would listen to them. They were never tired. They never ceased talking about this question and what was the result? He was in Toronto in 1879 and they had very little unionism here then, but the result to-day of the work of their men is enough to pay them and they might retire when they saw this grand demonstration of all trades combining together for "self-protection." [Hear, hear.] The poor girls at the strike last spring had been referred to. They were glad to hoist the banner of unionism and ask the protection of who? Why, they reached out the hand of fellowship to the trades council of this city and their hand was taken as warmly as if

THEY HAD BEEN THE BIGGEST STALWARTS

belonging to the council. [Loud cheering.] These glorious employers—these men who never lie—these great and glorious employers, who if it were not for these poor girls would have to sit at home and

SALT DOWN THEIR MONEY TO LET IT ROT,

have not met what was submitted to them, and did not give the concessions they promised. All over the States they had union convention after convention. He had gone down into the state of Pennsylvania, and what did he find? He found there, in the bowels of the earth, men who had not seen daylight in three months, men who go down in the dark, work in the dark, come up when it is dark at night, and go to their few little ones, who are living in very uncomfortable quarters and in the most degraded condition owing to the bad attendance they got. There is now an organization in existence which has sprung up through Miles McPhaden, its leader. It was kept a hidden mystery for several years. This organization was bringing the people around and no one could tell from what source the change was coming when one day a telegram was sent howling through the country: "The knights of labor have spread their banner." McPhadden was arrested time after time, and he is now under arrest. There are now over two millions of men in the United States who belong to the knights of labor. [Loud applause.] What would he (Mr. Powers) have to say when he went back to Chicago? He would have to say that this demonstration in every particular

ECLIPSED THEIR DEMONSTRATION

in Chicago on July 4. [Tremendous cheering.] Was that not a big thing to say for this little town (Toronto) which four years ago could not boast of the thing she has just boasted of. If any man would tell him that the classes stood to one another in Chicago as they do in Toronto he would tell him he was—people might think him profane—a d—n liar.

D. J. O'Donoghue, Typographical Union No. 91, was warmly received. He might be allowed to tell them what to many was an open secret, and that was the principle object for which the demonstration was held. It was felt that various branches of industry were unorganized in Toronto, and this was considered a good means on the part of the trades and labor council to make the acquaintance of some of those who up to the present were to them as strangers. By inviting these people to fraternize with union men it could be shown them that union men were civilized and not firebrands, demagogues or men of that ilk. Union men were as active and untiring as ants in that cause, and if the proceedings of the day would be the means of adding another union to the ranks—and he felt sure they would—one of the objects of the promoters would have been attained. A plausible argument of those who for their own selfish purposes presumed to advise their employes was that it was much better to join benevolent societies, but he reminded them that the first requisite for such a step was to have money to pay for membership, etc. The providing of this by insisting on fair wages was a chief principle of unionism. They were "united to support—not combined to injure," and they were ever anxious to improve the condition of their fellowmen.

A. F. Jury was glad to see the different trades turn out in such numbers. They showed the people that they had respectability on their side, and the speeches showed that they had intelligence also on their side. He held that the people would benefit by giving the trades and labor council their hearty support. They could not control hack-politicians, but they could say whether they would send them to parliament or not. [Hear, hear.] Unions were organized to enable them to enforce their legitimate demands. They should all aim at leaving the world better than they found it, and assist their fellow countrymen when they could.

Thomas Moor, Alfred Oakley, and Mr. Lewis made brief addresses, after which the speakers retired from the platform.

THE GAMES.

After the multitudes had satisfied their healthy appetites with dinner at the various booths a crowd began to congregate within the ring and immediately in front of the grand stand where the games were to be carried on. Messrs. March and J. W. Hobden, chairman and secretary respectively of the games committee, were at their posts and in a short time called the first order of the program, viz:

150 yards flat race—7 entries—King of Oshawa 1st, Kennedy 2d, Scott 3d.

Half-hour go-as-you-please—11 entries—Alberti 1st, Potter 2d, Dow 3d.

Race round the course—union men only—A King of Oshawa 1st, Morris 2d, Bowers 3d, Fulle ton 4th.

Hop, step and leap—Seaborn 1st, Burns 2d, T Cooney 3d, Beard 4th.

75 yards race—union men's daughters only—Rosa Terauley 1st, Nora Wright 2d, L Harwood 3d, Mary Maddigan 4th, H Montgemery 5th.

100 yards dash—union men's sons only—Gus Hamilton 1st, D Smith 2d, R Shed 3d, A Strachan 4th, J Strachan 5th.

Three quick jumps—open to all—6 entries—Stack 1st, Seaborn 2d, Hanskiver 3d.

100 yard three-legged race—4 entries—Cameron and Potter 1st, Orr and Robinson 2d, Gibson and Gafney 3d.

75 yards race—girls under 12 years of age—Katie Gowan 1st, Birdie Macdonald 2d, Laura Wright 3d, Sarah Keech 4th, Rosa Terauley 5th.

75 yards hop race—5 entries—Burns 1st, Potter 2d, King 3d, Pa'mer 4th.

One mile race—union men only—R Smith 1st, W Cowan 2d, R Worsdall 3d, W Lawrence 4th, W Shacklin 5th.

Fat men's race—open to all—200 lbs and over—J Orr 1st, Phipps 2d, McLaughlin 3d, J Simpson 4th.

Consolation race—T Mines 1st, Hickey 2d, Curtis 3d, Somers 4th, McCorley 5th.

The baseball match between the Dauntless and Clippers was won by the latter. The clubs were very much crowded by the spectators and this made it inconvenient for the players.

Owing to the length of the program and the late hour of commencing a large number of games had to be omitted, but very likely another occasion will soon arise for their disposal in connection with a number of prizes in the hands of the committee and which found no place on the program of the day.

SHOT DEAD BY A CONSTABLE.

Andrew Young Killed at High Park Yesterday Morning—How it Occurred.

John Albert distinguished his official career as constable of High park yesterday morning by shooting dead a boy named Andrew Young, aged 16 years. There are several versions of the affair, but the one that is so far the clearest was told to a World reporter by one who was near the spot at the time. Young and three companions were out in a boat on Grenadier pond, which is the property of Mr. Ellis, J. P. This gentleman warned them off several times, but the boys chaffed him and made demonstration with their hands. Constable Albert was sent for and he also warned them off. He added force to his warning by firing a shot from a revolver over the heads of the boys. The latter then speedily landed on the west side of the pond and Albert ran round to where they were. There is an ice-house where the boat came ashore, and some of the lads went into it. Albert approached Young in an angry manner and is said to have seized him by the back of the neck and exclaimed, "D——n you, I will shoot you now," or something to that effect. His six-shooter was close to the boy's head and one of the chambers was suddenly discharged, the ball entering above the left eye and passing out at the back of the head. It was said by some that the pistol went off accidentally. The unfortunate lad only lived half an hour after he was shot. Albert picked him up and set him against a fence, in which position he died. The remains were removed to the residence of the boy's father, who is a milk dealer and lives on Roncesvalles avenue, the dividing line between Parkdale and the county. Coroner Lynn of Parkdale will hold an inquest at 10 o'clock this morning at the house.

High Constable Jones was appraised of the affair and yesterday afternoon he went out to High parkd. Albert surrendered himself to the constable and was taken to the county jail. Albert was formerly a constable of High park. He is a man about 47 years of age, is a German, and is said to be of eccentric habits.

The dead boy Young made himself famous about a year ago in police circles by stabbing another boy named Cole on Yonge street. The case hung fire in the police court for a number of weeks and was finally disposed of by Young being fined $50 and costs. Parkdale and High Park are much agitated over the shooting.

Arrival of Immigrants.

A special train arrived in the city early this morning with about 250 immigrants ex steamship Polynesian. They are distributed as follows: Toronto 80, Great Western 7, Grand Trunk, west 12, Lake Superior Transit company 34, Nortwestern Transit company 30, Chicago & Grand Trunk 85, Detroit, Grand Haven and Milmaukee 5, Canada Southern 4.

Not a Smuggler's Craft.

Yesterday afternoon, off the Garrison Common a yacht containing a number of young men was drifting about in a listless manner. The occupants were watched with considerable interest by those on shore. Somebody remarked that it was a smuggler's craft trying to land contraband goods. Presently a small boat was seen to shoot from the shore and make for the yacht. When the small boat reached the latter the hoisting of a keg of lager into the yacht and a number of smiling countenances told the story.

His Penitence Was Brief.

Charles Curtain, aged 13, has the reputation of being about as "tough" as they are to be found in the west end. On July 17 he and some other boys broke into a bonded car of the Grand Trunk railway with intent to commit larceny. The police have been on the lookout for him ever since. He sleeps in hay-lofts and in empty cars in warm weather. Yesterday he took a religious turn of mind and went to the Strachan avenue English church sunday school. He behaved in such a disorderly manner that a policeman was sent for. Curtain hastily left the room when he heard of this, but Constable Adams soon overtook him and locked him up in No. 3 police station.

Provincial Appointments.

A. C. Lyman, M.A., B.C.L., Montreal, to be a commissioner for affidavits in Quebec for use of courts in Ontario.

Hamilton Cassels and J. Sinclair, Toronto, and E. B. Edwards, Peterborough, barristers-at-law, Albert Ogden, Toronto, and E. L. Dickinson, Wingham, solicitors of the supreme court of Ontario, to be notaries public for Ontario.

S. W. Fawcett, Drayton, to be clerk of the twelfth division court of Wellington.

J. A. Mather, New Lowell, to be clerk of the seventh division court of Simcoe.

Thomas Gordon, Alliston, to be clerk of the eighth division court of Simcoe.

H. Neelands, New Lowell, to be bailiff of the seventh division court of Simcoe.

F. M. Woolcock, Alliston, to be bailiff of the eighth division court of Simcoe.

Matthew Virtue, Woodstock, to be bailiff of the first division court of Oxford.

Roswell Chapics, Lakefield, to be bailiff of the fourth division court of Peterborough.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

EXCITING RACE BETWEEN SHALLOW AND DEEP DRAUGHT YACHTS.

The Aileen wins the Thirty-five Mile Race—Making her the fastest fresh water yacht—Other Sporting News.

The most interesting race that has ever taken place on lake Ontario came off on Saturday, being the Royal Canadian Yacht Club sweepstake. Yachtsmen from all over the country were present. The following yachts entered:—Alarm 38, Aileen 30, Oriole 80, Coquette 15, Verve 10, Brunette 17, Madcap 16. All sail was set and the start made at 10.30 a.m. The wind which was S.W. by S. at the start changed to N.W. at 10.40 and nearly a calm. The Aileen lost ground by touching the bottom immediately after the start. The places now were: Oriole, Coquette, Brunnette, Alarm, Aileen, Madcap and Verve. The breeze came up again at 10.50 and the Aileeb sneaked ahead going to the windward of the fleet to the wonder of all. The places in the channel were: Oriole, Aileen, Brunette, Alarm, Coquette, Madcap and Verve. In the light wind the Aileen forged ahead. Wind changed to s.w. but poor breeze. All the others except the Oriole and Aileen left in the channel; Aileen still going a head. It looked as if she had borrowed Hanlan's machine for she still moved ahead in a mysterious manner. Oriole, Alarm and Coquette went about and Verve forged ahead on her course sailing closer than the Oriole. At 12.20 there was a firm breeze and the Aileen swung ahead. There is some trouble in picking up the breeze. It is now a magnificient sight. The steamer accompanying the fleet is soon left behind the Aileen. The Oriole picks up. The Aileen turns the Mimico buoy at 12.35, Oriole 12 27, Alarm 12.48, Verve 12.44, Madcap 12.45, Brunette 12.46, Coquette 12.50. The finest yachting sight ever seen on Lake Ontario was now had on the run out from the Mimco buoy, the Aileen easily leading, with the Oriole following close and the others in order of turning pretty well astern. Every stitch of canvas was set on all the yachts. The Aileen crossed the bow of the City of Toronto at 11.07 and the City crossed the Oriole's bow with three whistles. Off the club-house the Aileen passed the second buoy at 1.17, Oriole 1.18, Alarm 1.26, Coquette 1.36, Madcap 1.30 and Verve 1.31½. Now the course was S.S.E. to the tug when the Aileen made her greatest run with the wind, leaving her rival, the Oriole, a good distance behind. Soon after rounding the lake buoy the Aileen and Oriole went about for a short stretch, the Alarm and others holding on the long stretch. Now, the Aileen and Oriole were chasing the tug, the former carrying full sail, the later having dropped her jib topsail. The smaller crafts were carrying ordinary canvas except the Verve which held on to her jib topsail. Alarm and Verve kept too long on the starboard tack and no doubt there lost a mile or two. Oriole was losing fast on the run to the tug. Aileen lost a good deal of time by parting her jib topsail sheet and the Alarm seemed to be giving up the race to go on a cruise to Rochester. The idea of rounding a moving tug was found to be a poor one and calculated to mislead any yacht. The buoy should have been large and well marked. They passed the tug, Aileen 2.33, Oriole 2.51, Verve 3.01, Madcap 3.02, Brunette 3.05, Coquette 3.05, Alarm —. The Aileen gained 17 minutes on the Oriole since passing the last buoy. Aileen set her spinnaker and baloon foresail showing an immense stretch of canvas. The Chicora gave three cheers for the winning Aileen, and at 3.09 the wind hauled round to west, and the Aileen passed the island buoy at 3.12, followed by the Oriole at 3 27. The Aileen, on which The World was, could not take the time of the others, owing to the distance. Started for Scarboro heights buoy, wind south. Oriole set her spinnaker and gained a trifle on the Aileen, who also set her spinnaker. On this stretch all the boats were in line, presenting a beautiful sight, the Oriole gaining a good deal on the Aileen. They rounded the Scarboro buoy as follows: Aileen 4 09, Oriole 4.12, Madcap 4.29, Verve 4 37, Brunette 4 39, Coquette 4.47 and Alarm 4 50. At this buoy, by a fall of the wind, the two leading yachts were so close that the crews could have shaken hands. Unfortunately the Oriole "got in irons" and by a smart "Atlanta" movement of Captain Cuthbert the Aileen was soon a long way ahead again. The wind freshened and the Aileen again in great form with the wind on the home stretch. Now, barring accident, the race was the Aileen's, for she flew through the water like a thing of life. The wind got round s.s.w. and the run home along the south of the island was the finest run of the day, the Aileen carrying in a very stiff wind her full racing suit. Passed the black buoy off the lighthouse at 6 o'clock and at 6 20 they were opposite the Queen's wharf, passing the winning buoy at 6 30. The Oriole came in at 7 08 and the Verve at 7 43, which with the time allowance, the Verve took second money, and the Oriole saved her entrance fee.

This race proves the superiority of yachts of the deep draught cutter class. The Aileen is built on the model of the Madge and is now no doubt the fastest fresh water craft afloat. In the hands of such sailors as Commodore Leys, Captains Kemp and Cuthbert she has proved that it wanted only good management to put her far ahead of the rest of the fleet. The crew of the Aileen were Com. Leys, Cap. Kemp (R.N.Y.C.), Cap. Cuthbert, Messrs. Moody, Mitchell, Lindsey, Manly, Hangraft, Barker, Dr. Ross and three before the mast.

OTHER SPORTING MATTERS.

INDEPENDENTS VS. MAITLANDS.

Notwithstanding numerous counter attractions a large crowd attended at the Toronto lacrosse match to witness the game between the Independents and Maitlands for the intermediate championship of the city. The ground was in perfect condition for playing and the contest proved to be one of the best and most exciting ever seen in the city. Although the teams might be called juniors their playing was such as to reflect credit on any senior club. The Maitlands were reinforced by the addition of the Macdonald Bros of the old Ontario's and for some time have been practicing assiduously hence the good form shown by them on Saturday. It was expected that the Independents who are a much heavier lot of fellows would obtain an easy victory but although they were in good practice the loss of Hall and Walker who left for Louisville rendered their team somewhat weak. The first game was probable the most stubbornly contested, play having lasted 35 minutes, and was won by the Independents. The Maitlands won the second and third games, the Independents the fourth and the fifth. It is expected that the Victoria's will shortly challenge the Independents for the championship pennant.

THE RING.

AIKEN, Minn., July 21.—W. Hoffman, justice of the peac, and Wm. Devlin had a dispute at a dance, and fought next day for $50 aside, with hard gloves. After several rounds the deputy-sheriff arrested the contestants, but at the solicitation of prominent citizens they were released. They then went beyond the city limits, formed a new ring, and fought again. At the eight sound the principals were both exhausted and the fight was declared a draw. Afterwards Devlin gave out a general challenge, which was accepted by a Swede who knocked him out of time in the first round.

WAVERLEY, N.J., July 21—A prize fight took place near here last night between Bryan Bourke, a massive Irishman, aged 24, from New York, and Owen Toomey, also called Kennedy. The pair fought with hard gloves, and both had won battles in the ring before. The stakes amounted to $1000. Nine rounds were fought. Toomey going under in most of them, but he won in the last bout by striking Bourke a terrible blow under the left ear. Both were badly punished, but say they will meet again.

ROSS WILL CLAIM THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 22.—Wallace Ross says he had made no reply to Hanlan's first challenge. He understood from the challege first published that Hanlan was anxious to row this year, and he is willing to meet him. He cannot, however, make any engagements for next year. If Hanlan will not row him this year he will claim the championship.

Hanlan told The World yesterday that Ross may claim an empty honor if he likes. He is ready to meet him next year and to row Ross singly or to row any five men five races with two days between each for any sum they like. Neither his business nor his health will permit of his accepting any challenges this summer.

THE MONMOUTH PARK MEETING.

MONMOUTH, Park, July 22.—First race, Parole won, Clare D 2, Strathspey 3; time, 1 43¾.

Second race—Bella won, Woodflower 2, Leipe Duc 3; time, 1.16½.

Third race.—Harvest handicap, 1¼ mile, Jack of Hearts won, Girofle 2, Itaska 3; time, 2.11.

Fourth race.—1⅝ miles, Fair Count won, Monitor 2, Malise 3; time, 3.06¾.

Fifth race.—⅞ mile, Constantina won, Sir Hugh 2, Momento 3; time 1.16.

Sixth race.—Billow's stakes, ⅞ mile, Hospidar won, Vampire 2, Victory 3; time, 1.33.

Hurdle race.—1¼ miles, Kitty Clark won, Frank Short 2, Joe Hunt 3; time, 2.23½.

A PAYING TROTTING MEETING AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 22—Extra day trotting meeting: Sweepstakes, $250 each with $1000 added, won by Croxie, Overman 2d, Abe Downing 3d; best time 2.22½. Stallion sweepstakes of $250 each, with $1000 added: Black Cloud won, Monroe Chief 2d, Scott's Thomas 3d; time 2.19, 2.18½, 2 17½. Three-minute class, purse $1000: Jim Bowman won, Reel 2d, Billy R 3d; best time 2 29½. Jim Bowman was bought during the race by Budd Doble for $3000. The association clears $18,000 to $20,000 on the meeting.

LEAGUE MATCHES ON SATURDAY.

At Providence—Providence 10, Worcesters 6.

At Philadelphia—Bostons 6, Philas 3, Athletics 9, St. Louis 8.

At Baltimore—Baltimores 8, Louisville 3.

At Detroit—Buffalos 3, Detroits 0.

At Pittsburg—Cincinnatis 3, Alleghanys 2.

At Chicago—Chicagos 6, Clevelands 3.

THREE STRAIGHT GAMES FOR TORONTO.

The Toronto lacrosse club left the city on Friday night and arrived in Montreal early on Saturday morning. They played the Independents in the afternoon and succeeded in winning three straight games. Considerable money was put on the match, the Independents not being without friends in Montreal. The Torontos returned home yesterday.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE NORTHWEST.

RAT PORTAGE, July 20.—The five mile championship of the Northwest was settled to day on the Lake of the Woods for $250 a side. Chauncey E. Forey beat John McKeown by three lengths. Time 46.39.

A REGATTA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, July 22—A movement is on foot to get up a regatta to take place here in August, at which prizes will be given for professional single and double-sculls and amateurs.

HOSMER BEATS PLAISTED.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 22—A three-mile single scull race was rowed at Lake Massabesic this evening. Hosmer won by two lengths, Plaisted 2d, Tweed of Lowell 3d; time of Hosmer 16.04.

SPORTING NOTES.

One of the Detroit nine has been fined and temporarily suspended for dissipation.

The Metropolitans have played an average of five games a week since the season opened.

The well-known racer Runnymeade has broken down hopelessly, tendom in his leg having given away.

St. Julien met with a temporary accident at the Chicago driving park on Monday last, and it is said will be unable to trot for several weeks. The race between St. Julien and Trinket announced for Wednesday, was therefore declared off.

Joe Lang of the Kingston road will accept the challenge published in Saturday's Telegram of James Hacket, Riverside, to row a two mile race with a turn in lapstreak boat on Toronto bay on the civic holiday for the championship silver medal now held by Lang.

It is estimated that the receipts of the Athletic and Philadelphia clubs will reach $50,000, and only half the season concluded. The receipts of the two games alone between the Athletics and the Philadelpnia clubs amounted, it is said, to about $4500.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., July 21.—In the ten mile running race here this afternoon, Miss Lizzie Pinnie, the Colorado favorite, defeated Miss Mirtie Peck, the little Michigan girl. Miss Pinney had eight changes of horses, and just barely won in a 23 min. 10 sec. race on a half-mile track.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Yorkville is forming a branch of the American legion of honor.

Vital statistics for last week: Births 34, marriages 4, deaths 25.

Over 400 excursionists from Buffalo came over to Toronto by the City of Toronto yesterday.

Ald. Hallam sailed on Saturday on the Peruvian for Liverpool. He will be absent in Europe for six weeks.

There were only five persons sent to jail yesterday morning, a remarkably small number for Sunday.

Mrs. G. H. Primrose, wife of G. H. Primrose of Thatcher, Primrose & West's minstrels, was in town yesterday.

The excursion boats were not so well patronized on Saturday as usual owing to 10,000 people being on the exhibition grounds.

James Fawcett, a fireman in the employ of the Grand Trunk railway, got his foot injured on Friday night whilst loading freight.

Thirty-six students have entered for the examinations of the Ontario college of pharmacy, which commences to-morrow and continues for four days.

A broken brake caused the 4 30 afternoon express on the Credit Valley road to block the Queen street crossing at Parkdale for fully a half an hour on Saturday.

Capt. Turner has added another steamer to his popular line. He has purchased the Geneva, formerly of Hamilton, which will now ply between this city and the island.

Mary Morton and John Haywood were before Mr. Thos. Carr, J. P., at Yorkville on Saturday for assaulting Rosa Itier. They were fined 50 cents and $1 respectively.

Miss V. F. Phenix, the well-known French dressmaker, whose establishment is at 415 Queen street west, treated her employes to an excursion by one of the lake steamers on Saturday last. Miss Phenix has thus set an admirable example, and it is to be hoped that others will go and do likewise. We understand it is the intention of Miss Phenix to make this an annual custom. Such an act as this constitutes another step forward in our civilization which has the ring ring about it.

AUCTION SALES.

CENTRAL

AUCTION ROOMS,

166 YORK STREET,

To be sold on Monday at 11 a.m. at the above rooms, Cook, Hall, Parlor and other Stoves, Bedsteads, Chairs, Lounge, one New York Singer Machine, nearly new, also a large quantity of Milliners Stands and Paper Patterns and Sundry Articles.

E. GEGG, Auctioneer.

To Builders and Contractors

Instructions have been received by the undersigned from the Toronto Street Railway company

TO SELL BY AUCTION,

on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26TH,

at 3 p. m. sharp, on the premises at Yorkville, the

Materials composing the stables and car sheds lately occupied by the above company.

The materials must be removed within one month from day of sale. Terms cash.

PETER RYAN,
Trade Auctioneer.

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THE WORLD AMONG THE CHURCHES

At 11 yesterday morning your reporter walked into a curious looking octagonal building on Albert street, near holy Trinity church. The meeting house in question was spacious and cool and as unornamented as one of the oriented mosques in distant Zanzibar in which your reporter has oftentimes worshipped Allah. Indeed the eight-sided temple of the brethren bore considerable resemblance to a mosque. But on a table in the centre were what would have been an abomination in the sight of the totally-abstaining devotees of the Koran, several tumblers full of wine. The service was of the simplest. One after another, several of them present arose and read portions of scripture and prayed. The bible reading was simple and effective from its earnestness, being free from the professional twang which so often spoils the reading of the most magnificent book in all literature. Hymns were sung, simply and with no instrumental aid. Those in communion with the brethren had reserved seats, otherwise all was free. This religious body, which used to be known as the Plymouth brethren, seems to hold doctrine in the main identical with that of the orthodox evangelical churches, they appear in earnest and all present have an air of great solemnity and devotion; the main feature of the service being the partaking of bread and wine as a solemn memorial of the atonement. The brethren appear to have no fixed ministry, they seem to hold that all systems af fixed ministry tend to degenerate into ecclesiasticism and priestcraft, but they accept the preaching and public ministrations of such persons as are specially gifted. The founder of the church of the brethren, Mr. Nelson Darby, was a man of singular ability as well as much magnetic power of influencing others. He has but lately died. We hope that by this, as well as by the other religious organizations which The World has visited with its friendly criticism, good may be effected.

Credit Valley Employes Picnic.

The little town of Milton presented a lively and altogether unusual appearance on Saturday, the occasion being the second annual picnic of the Credit Valley railway employes. The picnic was held in the beautiful grove where dancing and games, for which valuable prizes were given, were carried on during the afternoon. The principal event of the day, however, was the tug of war between the men of the main line and those of the branch, which after being hotly contested for over thirty minutes was won by the men of the main line.

A lacrosse match also was played between the Excelsiors of Brampton and the Milton lacrosse club, and was won by the home team in three straight games after a play of about an hour and a half. There were fully five thousand people on the grounds during the day, the train from the west alone being composed of eighteen crowded coaches, while every train during the day brought large numbers.

Long Hours for the Police.

During the summer months, when picnics and summer gatherings are thick, the police are subject to unreasonable hours. This is more so the case with the officers of the force. As an instance of this it may be stated that the officers who were on duty at the labor picnic on Saturday were relieved about 9 o'clock at night. They then went on at 8 yesterday a.m., were on duty all day, and all last night till 8 o'clock this a.m. It may not end there, for they may have to go to the police court as witnesses or prosecutors.

Lemesurier's Tobaccos.

These tobaccos are getting to be well known all through the provinces. Of late this company, owing to the press of business, have been unable to keep up with their orders. They have now increased facilities and are able to keep up with their large trade. Messrs. Robert Shields & Co., No. 30 Front street east, are the agents for Ontario.

Dying at the Jail.

John Paine, 66 years of age, was committed to jail as a vagrant July 10. Last night the governor of the jail telephoned to the police that he was at the point of death. He has two sons in Ottawa and a daughter living in Melvin on the Detroit river, Michigan.