

The Toronto World. CANADA AND THE STATES.

NO. 83 YONGE-STREET, TORONTO.
A One Cent Monthly Paper.

Price, 1 cent.

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Sunday Edition, by the year..... 25

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by the month.... 40

Advertising rates on application.

The Still Dietary Globe.

The Globe-Grits learn nothing. They throw far overboard because when they saw retaliation within measurable distance, and remembered that he was the apostle of the doctrine that the way to bring Canada to her knees was to squeeze her, they feared that the mob would some night burn the Globe. The Globe-Grits are the training wheels of the world's Yonkers. The world is little better than it ever was, and such little occurrences have adorned the page of history before John Andre was hung as a spy, or ravishing negroes were taken out of Southerners' Bastilles to be lynched by an infantile popular. But the world gets on, and the letter from Washington, printed in yesterday's *Globe*, its managers have learned nothing from overwhelming defeats at the polls, and are seemingly unaware that the great majority of readers in Canada, including thousands of their own stripe in politics, who are not members of the party with which they are in agreement, are equally at dispute. What would be thought in New York of an American journal which dared to print *mutatis mutandis* a similar effusion from Ottawa? How long would the windows of the establishment survive such a publication! To indulge party spite against the Government of Canada is inexcusable above country, giving its readers no reasonable allowance for the imports into Canada not included with those entered for consumption, it may be fairly assumed, in the balance of trade between the United States for the years 1891-92 \$180,911 inclusive was somewhat over \$125,000,000.

Character of the Commerce.

The value of the export trade from either country is not determined by extent alone, but is largely affected by the character of the goods. These exports have been marketed in the importing country to better advantage or at better prices than in any other foreign market, and whether the demand from the importing country will tend to add to the production and give additional employment to the capital and labor of the exporting country. The additional sale to Canada of Indian corn and like products would have very little advantage to the United States, because such sales would not be of sufficient volume to improve prices, while the same could be obtained at a lower price in the foreign market. On the other hand, additional sales of coal, fruit, manufactures, etc., would be of direct advantage, because they give rise to increased production and employment, which increase would not have occurred except through the demand in Canada.

In the following comparison, foreign merchandise "settlers" and "articles" are left out of consideration, the object being to ascertain how much of the native productions and manufactures of either country is purchased by the other, and what proportion is in raw products or in manufactured goods.

Manufactured Goods.

The value of the products of the farm and field, the forest, the mines, the United States from Canada during the two years ending June 30, 1891-92 \$87,039,103 Of imports, the value of \$10,685,521 was not entered for consumption. This sum covers the value of imports from Canada while we have the same period of time in the United States to foreign countries. Nearly all of these exports were of agricultural products, lumber, fish, etc. The value of raw agricultural products, lumber, fish, etc., in current years in the form of paper, of one hundred million dollars of silver money, and this work is still going on at the rate of four and a half millions a month. The gold reserve of the Treasury is now reduced to about one hundred and eleven million dollars, including the hundred millions set aside desiderately to redeem the greenbacks.

Wooden Sidewalks.

Ad. Shaw's scheme to have the Local Improvement bylaw suspended by striking out the clause referring to wooden sidewalks and have these paid for out of the general fund will have to be submitted to popular vote should the council favorably consider it. The original idea was to have a street lighting, water and drainage included in the local improvements bylaw, but the lighting, water and cleaning were subsequently eliminated. It is now proposed to include wooden sidewalks in the exemption, the council to assume the financial responsibility for the construction of the same and the city to bear the cost of the same. The promoters of the scheme claim that under the present system, owing to the fact that the same routine has to be gone through with for a \$7 sidewalk as for asphaltating Yonge-street and the employment of clerical force to do the work, these costs the owners more than they should do, and that there is considerable dissatisfaction in consequence.

The Trolley Phobia.

The trolley system is liable to be effected with trolley phobia or a morbid dread of the trolley. When certain newspapers want facts of a certain kind all they have to do is to make them. So The Times relates that two deaths from the trolley have occurred in Toronto. As a matter of fact neither accident was due to the trolley and the other came from an accident of a hundred causes which occasion horses to die.

As the World has previously pointed out, the trolley system has its disadvantages, but they are open and obvious to all observers and do not constitute a hidden menace to human life.

The recent conversion of 11 persons at Macksonine into the Baptist faith has set the French papers talking. They all regret the fact of these people leaving the Roman Catholic church, and hope that they will soon return to their old faith. Mr. Tarte, in his paper, Le Canadian, denounces the action of Father Hendricks, a Redemptorist priest, recently from Belgium, in curing the chapel which the dissatisfied parishioners had built. He gives his opinion that Father Hendricks' action was the prime cause of their leaving the Catholic Church. Almost all the French papers deplore the action of these foreign priests who do not understand the customs of the French-Canadians nor the laws of the province.

The Exodus to Canada.

[Pittsburgh, Pa., Times.]

Immigration Inspector Robert D. Layton returned to the United States, where he was investigating immigration from Canada. To his surprise he found that more people are leaving the United States for the Dominion than are coming in. An immigration officer has crossed and they were not all tourists or cashiers, but quite a number of settlers from the United States. The number of emigrants from Canada has been smaller than usual.

No person should go from home without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Rogers' Dietary Cordial in case of colds, chills, etc., when the weather is bad, etc., frequently brings on Summer complaint, and thereby a householder often has great suffering, and frequently valuable time is lost in getting up for a full wide spread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints.

The Four Great Pains.

The four great pains of health are the stomach, liver, bowels and blood. Wrong action in any of these produces disease. Hardeco Blood Purifier is a safe remedy for all these diseases, at one and the same time, to regulate, strengthen and purify, thus preserving health and removing disease.

Continued from First Page.

United States exports for these 10 years, as exhibited by the Canadian returns of imports, shows that the balance of trade for these years was really \$73,514,621 in favor of the United States, thus establishing a decided pre-eminence in the manufacture of goods for the United States.

Total Imports into Canada from

the U.S. 1890 and 1891 were..... 45,611,581

Of which there was admitted free of

duty..... 45,611,581

Or which there was admitted percentage on free goods..... 45,611,581

United States with percentage in

United States of 20 per cent.

Imports admitted into Canada free of duty..... 20,000,000

Or which there was admitted free of

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THE TORONTO WORLD, SEPTEMBER 1

WHY YOUNG MEN DEFER MARRIAGE.

The September number of the Ladies' Home Journal has a page devoted to considering the all-important question "Why Young Men Defer Marriage." The author goes on to say: It is a vitally important fact proven alike by statistics and personal observation, that young men are marrying later in life than did young men thirty years ago; and upon this fact hinges some of the most complex social problems which vex us in these days. In doing so, he naturally comes up with this question: it was intended to borrow all the light which could be had from authentic statistics; but it was found that some unaccountable reason the author gathers over the present condition of the people in decennial periods anterior to 1880, and because of this neglect it is impossible to find reliable data for the purpose of comparison. In the Canadian province of Ontario, however, the record in this respect is fairly accurate for a period of thirty or forty years, and it may be safely assumed that the same conditions have been experienced in that part of the country in the more congested states of the American Union. Without going into an elaborate array of general figures, which would call for quite a space, I can assure you, according to my sources, I may say that a long and careful search of available records plainly reveals the fact which has just been announced. For example, the latest General Report of Ontario Statistics shows me abstract of record for the past seventeen years, which shows that the marriages of men between twenty and twenty-five years have declined from 70 per cent. to 67 per cent.; three per cent., while the marriage of men aged thirty-five to thirty-nine have increased from eleven to fourteen per cent. within that period. The conclusion indicated by these figures has been fortified by interviews with numerous clergymen and laymen, who must be regarded as thoroughly competent witnesses. They were unanimous in their judgment that young men are putting off marriage to a much later age than was observed twenty-five years ago, and that the number of bachelors is rapidly multiplying. By bachelors, I mean those men who have reached say the ty years of age, and are comfortably off, but have made no matrimonial engagements.

The question that naturally arises is: What is the cause which have operated to bring about this serious state of affairs in society? The broad answer to which I am irresistibly led is, that this is one of the principal reasons why the higher civilization has been distributed and high class education made general, young men and young women find new obstacles arising in the pathway to marriage.

Young men are taught to begin married life in a humble way and climb up to a better state. Young men know that modest society is prone to measure a man's status in domestic life by the degree to which he is able to support his wife. The husband is able to support his wife. Cases like that of Henry Ward Beecher, carrying on \$300 a year and beginning life in two rooms, are looked upon nowadays as curiosities, and are a pitiable era in the history of American society. The education which girls in general get units them for the sacrifice and efforts which marked Mrs. Beecher's interesting experience fifty years ago.

The habits of most young men are antipathetic to that prudence and preparation

which make it possible for them to marry at twenty-five. There are many exceptions, of course, but it may be safely assumed that vast numbers of the young men who live in our cities all their lives marry with expensive luxuries. It costs them a great deal to dress, add still more to keep up their social engagements. In a word, we witness the accusation thrown to ways of life, the dissipation between income and outgo. This having gone on until they are twenty-five it calls for more resolution than many of them command to begin the struggle for a home, especially by means of money. Without money they cannot marry. Not a few greatly exaggerate what it should take to secure a sensible young people to begin life, and hardly any one can tell how it would be possible on an income of \$1,000, to start in comfort. So they put off marriage until after thirty, or do not marry at all; and it is well that such men should remain single, for they do not need any such load in the coming generation.

The results which have followed upon the state of affairs caused are to be seen in the following statement, taking the available data in Ontario as my guide, that there are to-day in the United States 3,000,000 men, between twenty and thirty years of age, unmarried. This is a majority, for there are to-day 6,000,000 young women out of wedlock, although not necessarily of the same ages; for statistics seem to indicate the cruel conclusion that when a man past the age of 30 marries, he takes a young woman under twenty-five years of age, and not one of his own years. He is apt to select a wife whose habits of life and general ways are not so fixed as to fit him. A young woman of 25 in the United States and Canada about 600 young men in every 1,000, having reached the age of maturity, are single. The condition of affairs in Russia is entirely different. In Russia 373 men and 573 women in every 1,000 who marry are married under twenty years of age, while in England 769 men and 829 women in every 1,000 are married between twenty and thirty. In all countries, but particularly in Russia, and France, the marrying ages of women are later than those of the men. In the latter country alone knowledge of the world leads the mothers to bend every energy toward having their daughters married young; while in Russia, it is the predominant domestic instinct of the peasant class which swells the figures of youthful marriages.

Is there a remedy? Certainly there is one which can be easily applied. Two hundred years ago, guided largely by the Jesuits, the zealous King Louis of France, made stern laws for the government of this young colony in respect to marriage. He ordered that all females between eighteen years of age or a daughter of fifteen, should be accounted liable to the state if they were not married. Complementary to that policy was the provision that while a man married, he should give his wife a farm, a small house, a cow, two barrels of meat and other articles which were to be used in those primitive days, so that there was no fear of poverty or destitution, parents, and the members of the household stimulate the young people. The modern sense of liberty results from such enactments; so there is no doubt that the Legislature can do in one day to nothing more important. But young men can be encouraged to habits of prudence, and young women can be shown the folly of being too proud to begin married life on a small scale.

The general social engagements which bring young people together in these days demand rather than stimulate the continual meeting. Such is the case of comfort and elegance which modern society presents, but often at ruinous cost, that young men are discouraged from a union involving what they regard as many sacrifices. If this influence is to be neutralized young men must have available a philosophy of life than a majority of them seem now to have. Young women, too, must be taught the meaning of the situation as far as their interests are concerned. If it is true that the way of a remedy is the very means which an ever-increasing multitude of women have found of being independent.

Modern society has welcomed commonsense shrewdness and common-sense forms of dress. It would seem that the time is opportune for a wide-spread outbreak of commonsense marriages. All events if

change from the present situation is to be effected, three things seem to me necessary:

First, there must be popular knowledge of the facts; second, the people at large must think; and third, there must be action.

LIFE IN SIX ACTS.

BABY.

Sighing, crying night and day.

Winking, blinking, full of p.^s.

BOY.

Groaning, scolded, getting tall;

Growing, rowing, playing ball.

YOUTH.

Fussing, musing over a tie;

Larking, sparkling on the sly.

MANHOOD.

Cooling, wooing future wife;

Driving, strutting, broken health.

OLD AGE.

Ailing, falling day by day;

The undertaker ends the play.

NATIONAL EDUCATOR.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

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ALLAN, DOMINION, BEAVER, STATE,
FRENCH, WILSON, NETHERLANDS
SS. LINES

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INMAN LINE.
U.S. and ROYAL MAIL—New York,
Queensland and Liverpool. City of Paris, City
of Berlin, City of New York, City of Liverpool.
Excursion boats to Europe via Inman
Line and Liverpool or Red Star Line from Antwerp.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO. General
Agents, New York: BARLOW CUMBERLAND,
Agent, 73 Yonge-street, Toronto.

GARDEN CITY
AND LAKESIDE

To St. Catharines and Grimsby Park.
Cheap Rates every afternoon—50c.

Moonlight Excursions arranged.

Book Tickets (20 single trips), go to either
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77 Yonge-street, second door above King.

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PALACE STEAMERS
CHICORÉE AND CIBOLA

For Niagara and Lewiston,
In connection with New York Central and
Michigan Central Railways for Falls, Buffalo,
Milwaukee, Chicago, Philadelphia, etc.

LEAVES NIAGARA WHARF, foot of Yonge-street,
1 P.M., 2, 4, 45 P.M.
Arriving Niagara 9.10 a.m., 1.10, 4.10, 7.10
p.m.

Tickets at all principal offices.

JOHN FOY, Manager.

GRAND TRUNK RY.

Allan Line of Ocean Steamships, White Star and Dominion Lines.

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Tickets to all points in Canada, the United States and Europe at lowest rates.

P. J. SLATTER, City Passenger Agent, 245.

Telephone 425.

NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN
ONLY \$1.00.

ST. CATHARINES AND RETURN
ONLY 50c.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1st.

At 8 a.m. from Geddes' Wharf, by the fast

STR. EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Tickets at all G.T.R. and Empress Ticket Offices and on Wharf and Steamer.

EUROPE

SS. VANCOUVER Sails 31st August.

SS. PARISIAN Sails 3rd Sept.

SS. LAKE ONTARIO Sails 7th Sept.

Good accommodation still vacant on the above dates. Apply early to

A. F. WEBSTER, Agent, 64 Yonge-street, 245.

TO THE RACES

THE NEW POPULAR

STR. A. J. TYMON

Will Run Excursion to

HAMILTON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 3

Leaving Milroy's Wharf, Yonge-st., 10 a.m., Fair 50c. and Return. Tickets procured on board.

ROCHESTER

Ontario Beach, Charlotte.

HANLON & O'CONNOR V. GAUDIER & HOSMER

Steamship Carmon, 3, leaves Geddes' Wharf Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 a.m. for a day trip over the lake in the morning, Sept. 5, leaving Geddes' Wharf at 10 a.m., returning after the arrival back.

Tickets—Saturday 50c., return Sunday 85c.

85c. day trip returning Monday night 85c.

85c. day trip returning Monday night 85c.

Tickets obtainable at York, 10 a.m., 12 noon, 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 8 p.m., 10 p.m., 12 m.

85c. day trip returning Monday night 85c.

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IT OPENS NEXT TUESDAY.

The Facilities By Train and Steamboat to

The Grand Trunk Railway Company is

cutting rates to a very low figure during the

time the Toronto Industrial Exhibition is in

progress. From September 6th to the 17th

a single rate for the double journey will be

the fare, but during the second week a fur-

ther cut is made on the 10th, 11th and 12th

of September. The rates for the double

journey are as follows: from the following

places: Sherbrooke, \$3.60; Montreal, \$3.40;

Montreal, \$7.; Quebec, \$10.50; St. John,

\$7.40; Cornwall, \$5.50; Cardinal, \$4.80;

the 12th, 13th and 14th of September the fol-

lowing rates will be charged for the double

journey: Prescott, \$4.00; Brockville, \$4.40;

Kingston, \$3.50; Nepean, \$3.50; Ottawa,

\$3.50; Cobourg, \$3.50; Guelph, \$1.50;

Oshawa, 90 cents. During the whole

of the second week of the Exhibition the

return fares will be paid for the

return journey will be: Peterborough, \$1.75;

Lindsay, \$1.60; Port Perry, \$1.20; Markham

60 cents; Lundfield, 60 cents; Galt, 60 cents;

Elginburg, 60 cents. These cars will be attached to

all trains. Judges and exhibitors will be

ticketed at single fare from Aug. 29 to

Sept. 1. On Children's Day, September 9, the

fare for children will be 25 cents. For the

return journey will be: Peterborough, \$1.75;

Lindsay, \$1.60; Port Perry, \$1.20; Markham

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Elginburg, 60 cents. These cars will be attached to

all trains. Judges and exhibitors will be

ticketed at single fare from Aug. 29 to

Sept. 1. On Children's Day, September 9, the

fare for children will be 25 cents. For the

return journey will be: Peterborough, \$1.75;

Lindsay, \$1.60; Port Perry, \$1.20; Markham

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NANCY HANKS' MILE IN 2:05.

FORBES' PHENOMENAL MAKE CHOPS TWO SECONDS OFF

The World's Champion Trotter Trotter's Phenomenal Feat at Independence—The First Quarter Done in a 2-Minute Gallop—Toronto Cyclists Win at Stratford—Cricket, Baseball and General News.

INDEPENDENCE, Aug. 31.—Ruth Forbes' trotter was the first in the most marvelous trotting performance the world has ever seen. Nancy Hanks, Mr. Forbes' phenomenal mare, was driven by Bud Duley to beat a record of 2:07 1/4 made at Chicago this month. She not only lowered her mark but chopped two whole seconds off, making the mile in 2:05. The times by quarters were 30, 1:01, 1:04, 2:05 1/4.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, Aug. 31.—The surprise today was Melonic's landing the fourth race at 10 to 1. Versatile was poor, backed in the first and ran away. Old Reliable was up in the steeplechase. Results:

First race, 1 mile—Drizzle, Morris, 10 to 1, Lester, Griffin, 2nd; Versatile, Shauer, 10 to 1, 2nd; Time 1:58.

Second race, 1 1/2 miles—Old Reliable, 10 to 1, 2nd; Nick, Snedeker, 1 to 3, 2nd; Time 1:54.

Fourth race, 1 1/2 miles—Trotters—Trotto, Morris, 7 to 5; Lord Harry, Flynn, 7 to 1; Ruth, Taylor, 12 to 1, 2nd; Time 1:58.

Fifth race, 1 1/2 miles—Old Reliable, 10 to 1, 2nd; Nick, Snedeker, 1 to 3, 2nd; Time 1:54.

Sixth race, short steeplechase—Trotto, Morris, 7 to 5; Lord Harry, Flynn, 7 to 1; Ruth, Taylor, 12 to 1, 2nd; Time 1:54.

Seventh race, short steeplechase—Trotto, Morris, 7 to 5; Lord Harry, Flynn, 7 to 1; Ruth, Taylor, 12 to 1, 2nd; Time 1:54.

Eighth race, short steeplechase—Trotto, Morris, 7 to 5; Lord Harry, Flynn, 7 to 1; Ruth, Taylor, 12 to 1, 2nd; Time 1:54.

Ninth race, short steeplechase—Trotto, Morris, 7 to 5; Lord Harry, Flynn, 7 to 1; Ruth, Taylor, 12 to 1, 2nd; Time 1:54.

Tenth race, short steeplechase—Trotto, Morris, 7 to 5; Lord Harry, Flynn, 7 to 1; Ruth, Taylor, 12 to 1, 2nd; Time 1:54.

The Races at Woodbridge.

WOODBRIDGE, Aug. 31.—The two unfinished races of yesterday were taken up today. May's Tomcat, Mac won the 1/2 mile, after heats. Silver Spray, Mrs. Myrtle, 2nd. Best time 2:04 1/2. The free-fowl was won by Baby Girl, 7 heats; Dick Smith, 2 Paddy 3. Best time 3:37 1/2. Paddy won the third race, 1 1/2 miles—Trotters—Trotto, Belle Brock, 2nd; Miss Bonner, 3rd. Best time 2:55. The 24 trot and pace went to Minnie May in straight heats. Shamrock 2, Woodbridge 1, 2nd; Mac 3rd.

The Races at Grangeville.

ST. THOMAS, Aug. 31.—The final meeting of the St. Thomas Turf Club opened here today. All the favorite heats won. Results:

200 class—C. Y. Wilkes, 1; Red Boy 2; Fred Wilkes 3; Madge Iva 4; Cameron 5. Best time 2:03 1/2.

200 trot and pace—3:37 1/2.

200 trot and pace—Minnie May 1.

Jones 15 to 1, 2nd; Time 1:54.

Sixth race, short steeplechase—Trotto, Morris, 7 to 5; Lord Harry, Flynn, 7 to 1; Ruth, Taylor, 12 to 1, 2nd; Time 1:54.

The Races at Wainfleet.

WAINFELT, Aug. 31.—The half meeting of the Wainfleet Turf Club opened here today. All the favorite heats won. Results:

200 class—C. Y. Wilkes, 1; Red Boy 2;

Fred Wilkes 3; Madge Iva 4; Cameron 5. Best time 2:03 1/2.

200 trot and pace—Minnie May 1.

Jones 15 to 1, 2nd; Time 1:54.

Sixth race, short steeplechase—Trotto, Morris, 7 to 5; Lord Harry, Flynn, 7 to 1; Ruth, Taylor, 12 to 1, 2nd; Time 1:54.

The Races at Galt.

GALT, Aug. 31.—The half meeting of the Galt Turf Club opened here today. All the favorite heats won. Results:

200 class—C. Y. Wilkes, 1; Red Boy 2;

Fred Wilkes 3; Madge Iva 4; Cameron 5. Best time 2:03 1/2.

200 trot and pace—Minnie May 1.

Jones 15 to 1, 2nd; Time 1:54.

Sixth race, short steeplechase—Trotto, Morris, 7 to 5; Lord Harry, Flynn, 7 to 1; Ruth, Taylor, 12 to 1, 2nd; Time 1:54.

The Races at Orangeville.

THE GRANGE LAWN TENNIS CLUB defeated Orangeville on the Granite grounds.

Singles—Willoughby beat McCarthy 6-3,

6-2; Eastwood beat Hart 6-3, 6-1; 1st.

Baldwin beat Williams 6-3, 6-2.

Double—Willoughby and Badenach and McCarthy and Walsh 6-3, 6-0, unfinished.

CYCLING AT STRATFORD.

The Wanderers Win Four Out of Six Races—Toronto and Parkside Out Each.

Mile novice—Jeffrey, Wanderers, 2:03 1/2.

1/2 miles dash—Wells, Wanderers, 1:45 1/2.

1/2 miles open—Wanderers, 1:45.

Mile open—Carman, Toronto, 1:45.

2 1/2 miles—Trotters—Trotto, Morris, 2:03 1/2.

5 miles open—Wells, Wanderers, 1:45.

STRATFORD, Aug. 31.—The weather was somewhat against the success of the first annual races of the Stratford Big Wheel Club, but the 1/2 miles dash and the 5 miles dash, Hyakip was thrown from his wheel by a collision which destroyed his chances in that event and also prevents his running of a dead heat with him in the mile open. Summary:

The 1/2 miles—Jeffrey, Wanderers, 1.

White, London, 2, Time 2:03 1/2.

Half-mile dash, three heats—Wells, Wanderers, 1; Smith, Toronto, 2 Time 1:45 1/2.

Mile, 3-minute class—Jaffray 1, Miles, Toronto, 2 Time 2:03 1/2; Nicoll, Hamilton, 3rd; McLean, 4th.

Stratford will take place on the Toronto ground every evening from 6 to 8 and Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 4 to 6.

The Canadian Stallion Alvin, winner of the \$10,000 stake at Grand Rapids, has been returned to George W. York's stable. Alvin threw a shoe in his last race, and before he can be used again, he must have his hooft, though not permanently. He may start again later in the season.

The Lorne Rugby Club formally started their football team meeting Tuesday night and elected the following officers:

Hon. president, Rev. J. C. Roper; president, D. C. T. Macmillan; vice-president, H. C. T. Macmillan; secretary, C. C. T. Macmillan; treasurer, Y. M. G. A. Macmillan.

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The Arrangements for the Fair Traffic How the Work is Progressing.

Electric cars will be running on King-street from the Exhibition Grounds to Sherbourne-street during this exhibition. Mr. Gunn, the secretary, says the electric cars will run on Queen and Yonge-streets.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

TORONTO DEALERS ADVANCE COAL
FIFTY CENTS A TON.

Local Wholesale Merchants Report

General Improvement Trade—New

Manitoba Wheat—Crops in North On-

tario—Wheat and the Cholera—The

Vegetable Pack—Druggists' Proprietary

The wholesale trade continues to show a

healthier aspect. In no line is a falling off

in volume reported, while in most lines

more business has developed. In dry-goods

this is the most marked, al-

though groceries, paints and oils

and some lines of leather are selling more

freely. Dry-goods merchants look for a

year ago—One hour that had made an extra effort in the way of novelties was confident

that trade with it had increased three-fold.

Millinery purchases at this season are

largely speculative. Manufacturers, in

first place, turn out the goods in im-

portance to what you want. This in turn is

about what the wholesalers say to the

principals and pretty milliners who have

since Monday thronged their establish-

ments. The precise styles that

will take the popular eye are consequently

not known to the public, but the new

home and gathered during the next few

weeks will take the customer's favor. Then it

is found that the popular styles are

now about to a dozen shapes.

Exchange rates in New York last week

were slightly below the level at which gold could

be exported, but the yellow metal went out

all the same, and to the amount of \$1,500,000,

making the total shipments for the month

up to the 27th, \$6,000,000.

In August of 1857 the gold exports aggregated

\$6,000,000, while even then the movement was

in favor of the United States to the extent

of \$1,000,000. During this season of the year

the exchange market is usually governed by

the presence of drawings against future

shipments of cotton or food-stuffs, and

whether gold should be going out instead

of cotton is a question of some interest.

Payments are satisfactory. Payments in

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