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# The Toronto World.

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## A FAST FOUR MILES.

### HANLAN BEATS ROSS BY A FIFTH OF A MILE.

**The Record Beaten by Nine and a Quarter Seconds—The Champion Goes Through His Usual Performance During the Race.**

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 18.—The race to-day between Hanlan and Ross is considered a perfectly fair and square one. The morning broke with a stiff breeze blowing and a lowering sky, and the prospects were decidedly unfavorable almost up to the last minute for a race. Nearly ten thousand strangers were in town by noon, and the abundance of Hanlan's colors and scarcity of those of Ross was noticeable. Canadians and citizens alike seemed to favor Hanlan. At 3 o'clock the referee's boat steamed over the course, and the water being found very lumpy returned to the wharf. The crowd on the grand stand were regaled with selections from Patience for seven hours, and those on the steamboat occasionally expressed their impatience by demoniacal shrieks from the steam whistle. Of these craft over a dozen large ones, some loaded down nearly to the water's edge, were anchored near the starting point, and flitting in and out were a score of steam yachts and innumerable row-boats and skiffs. About 6 o'clock the referee went over the course again and on his return notified the two scullers to come to the starting point and be in readiness. Both men looked in superb condition as they drew into line about 6.50. Ross won the toss and chose the outside position. Hanlan wore his colors, red cap and blue shirt, and Ross was in white. The disparity in size was noticeable, Ross being much the largest and heaviest. Both rowed in shells built in Boston. John E. Eustis, of the Atlanta boat club of New York, was referee; John H. Davies judge for Hanlan, and C. E. Courtney judge for Ross.

THE RACE.

It was just 6.59 when the word "go" was given. The water was in fair rowing condition, but could not be considered fast. Both caught the water together, and rowed along almost even to the quarter, Hanlan's bow tip being a few feet ahead. Hanlan made the first half mile in three minutes and fifteen seconds, and was evidently slowly but surely forging ahead of the St. John man. The stroke, which was 32 for Hanlan and 30 for Ross, was lowered to 29 and 28 at the three-quarters, at which point Hanlan had nearly a length lead. Hanlan made the first mile in 7 minutes 7 seconds and was a length of clear water ahead at that point. The mile and a half was made by him in 10 minutes 58 seconds, with over three lengths to the good. About here Hanlan stopped for a second and then skimmed along swiftly to the turn, increasing his lead at every stroke. Both rowed about 32 up to the turning point. Hanlan took seven seconds to make a very pretty turn, while it took Ross twenty-four seconds to get around his mark. Hanlan made the two miles in 14 mins. 12½ sec., Ross taking 14 mins, 51 sec. to cover the distance. The return trip was a mere procession. When Ross finally straightened out Hanlan was very nearly an eighth of a mile ahead, and he called out to the referee's boat to come nearer, as he was getting lonesome. Hanlan made the two and a half miles in 17 mins. 34 sec., and slowed up at the flag to take a drink. He covered the three miles in 20 mins. 29 secs., and rowed gaily along with an easy stroke of 28, gaining constantly all the time. At this point Ross appeared to be a trifle pumped, while Hanlan was as fresh as a daisy. The fourth mile was only a repetition of the third. Hanlan made the three and a half miles in 23 min. 38 secs., and slipped by the finish the winner by very nearly a quarter of a mile in the quick time of 27 min. 57½ secs. Ross' time was 28 min. 45 secs. Hanlan thus beats the record by 9½ secs.

AFTER THE RACE

Hanlan made a speech in which he said he could have beaten the record by more than a minute if it had not been for the wash of a steamer and the rough water, which made the course half a minute slow. There was not much betting, and what was done was at four and five to one on Hanlan.

THE TIME

| Miles. | Time | Miles. | Time |
|---|---|---|---|
| Half | 3.15 | Half | 17.34 |
| One | 7.07 | Three | 20.29 |
| Half | 10.58 | Half | 23.38 |
| Two | 14.12½ | Four | 27.57½ |

RECAPITULATION.

| Miles. | Time. |
|---|---|
| First | 7.07 |
| Second | 7.05½ |
| Third | 6.16½ |
| Fourth | 7.32½ |
| Total | 27.57½ |

It will thus be seen that the time to the buoys was 14.12½, and from the buoys to the finish, deducting nothing for the turn, 13 45, showing that, considering the pace Hanlan is reported to have rowed the journey home at, there must have been a pretty good current to carry him there.

M. F. Davis' time when he rowed Patsy Regan at Silver lake, Mass., on O. 8, 1878, making what has stood nearly five years a harness on record for fourmiles, was 28 06⅔. Hanlan, has, therefore, beaten the record by 9½ secs.

Hanlan won by 47½ sec., or about 38 lengths.

**In the City.**

More interest was manifested in this race than there has been in any of Hanlan's contests for some time back. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that it was acknowledged on all hands that if any man living could beat the champion that man was Ross. How near he came performing the trick the foregoing account of the race tells. Ross will probably now be satisfied that Hanlan is the better man. It is the third time he has been ignominiously beaten by the champion in match races and that should be enough to convince the most stubborn opponent that he was not equal to the task he set himself.

Large crowds gathered round the various newspaper offices and great was the chagrin displayed when bulletins were posted up announcing that the New Brunswicker had won. People could scarcely believe their eyes. Some wisely shook their heads and said as usual, "I told you so," "It was a job," "Hanlan was overtrained," "He has been trying to do too much," and so on. Others doubted the announcement and declared there must be some mistake. The latter were right. There had been a mistake, and how it occurred is told in the following despatch:—

OGDENSBURG, July 18.—There was an error in reporting the result of the Hanlan-Ross race, owing to false or mistaken signals being given from the signal boats. The course was between two lines of boats. At the finish Hanlan came down outside the line of boats and was not observed by one in five hundred of the spectators, nor by the man at the signals. G. W. Lee followed Ross down the course, and Lee was taken for Hanlan. Hence the mistake in first report.

### A VOLCANO OF BAD BLOOD.

**An Uncomplimentary Passage of Words Between Hanlan and Courtney.**

OGDENSBURG, N.Y., July 18—The spat between Hanlan and Courtney, the event of to-day, occurred at Hanlan's headquarters at 9 a.m. The champion entered the room where Courtney was. The World man and half-a-dozen others were sitting writing and talking. Hanlan walked straight up to Courtney and told him that he understood that he (Courtney) had been blowing around that he would like to meet him (Hanlan) once more in a shell. The Union Springs sculler said that that was the case and added, "Now, Ned, can you look me straight in the face and say you can beat me?" Hanlan at once warmed up, became flush in the face, and declared with emphasis that he would row Courtney any distance for any amount of money, from one to five thousand dollars. Courtney also grew excited and told Hanlan to meet him at the Watkins, N. Y., regatta, when he would make him row the fastest race that he ever yet thought of.

From such talk of individual prowess, the scullers turned to personal recriminations, when a volcano of bad blood came to the front. Courtney directly accused the champion of hiring a miscreant to saw his boat at Chatauqua, when Hanlan called Courtney a liar, a duffer and a big windbag. He also told Courtney that he had always been crooked in his races, was a putter-up of aquatic jobs and came very nearly being a thief. "You are a disgrace to the profession, Courtney," he said, "and I will do all in my power to keep you out of future boating contests. If a petition were got up to rule you off all water courses I would be the first to sign it."

Courtney replied to these strong accusations by broadly intimating that the champion was compelled to leave Toronto because the people there got tired of him. Ned fairly yelled back that he would remain in Toronto as long as he liked, "and don't you forget it," he added. He wound up by telling Courtney that if he were a Canadian the Canadians would have run him out of the country long ago.

The dispute was heightened by the announcement that Courtney was to act as judge for Ross. Hanlan declared that he would not consent to such an arrangement, but Courtney insisted all through the day that he would certainly act in that capacity, and he did.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

OGDENSBURG, July 18.—There is a good deal of excitement here this morning owing to an angry controversy which took place between Hanlan and Courtney at the press headquarters. For several days whenever Courtney's presence at the race was alluded to Hanlan has taken pains to speak disparagingly of the Union Springs oarsman, and last night he offered to bet one hundred dollars that Courtney would not put in an appearance, but Courtney did arrive. Ross at once selected Courtney as his judge, and from that time Hanlan has been up in arms. Last evening, quite late, a Canadian band serenaded Courtney, and in thanking them he said, "If this serenade was intended for me, I thank you, and hope I shall have the pleasure of hearing the band play again on the evening of another boat race for the championship in which I shall be a contestant, and I assure you that it will be at no distant day." This was reported to Hanlan, who had already made a public protest against Courtney's being allowed on the referee's boat as judge for Ross. Courtney was sitting at the press headquarters this morning when Hanlan entered, and said to him, "I understand you have come here to Ogdensburg to make a race with me. If that is so I will bet you five thousand dollars I can beat you for a purse of five thousand dollars. Now, if you want to row, put up. The fact is Courtney, you are a duffer and dare not row." "Well, now," said Courtney, "You'd better not get excited till after your race to-day." "I'll bet you five thousand dollars to four," said Hanlan, "that I can beat any Courtney that ever was made. You dare not row. You cut boats and poison teas, and set wires, you do." Courtney replied, "Say, Ned, how much did you pay to have my boat cut?" Hanlan retorted, "If you say I cut your boat your are a liar," and as he spoke he jumped up and emphasized his remarks by pounding the table with his fist. Courtney replied, "I think your money did it; I believe you had my boat cut at Chatauqua." Hanlan said, "You can't prove it." "Yes," said Courtney, "there's just the trouble; you took good care to have my boat cut in such a way I could not prove it on anybody else. The simple trouble with you, Ned, is that you are jealous of any attention paid me, and now you object to my being judge today for Ross, and you are proving to everybody here that you are not a gentleman. You talk about dufferism. Why did not you row me when I came to Toronto?" Hanlan replied, "I wasn't in condition." "You did not dare row me," retorted Courtney, "that was the reason and now you are talking about betting. I will bet you a thousand dollars that when you come to Watkins in August you will have to row better than twenty minutes to win. But I would bet if it wouldn't buy you, that you won't come to Watkins because you know who will be there." "Who will be there," asked Hanlan? "I will be there," said Courtney, "and remember, Ned, I will make you row as you never dreamed of before. I will be at Saratoga too, and I will wind up your winning race in twenty-one minutes. You know I am the only man who ever made you row as you never rowed before. Your combination never will work again, and I tell you here and now, I never have said one word against you before, but when you make such an unmanly exhibition of yourself I have only to say that your time of trouble is not far away. I will be there when it happens." Hanlan retorted hotly and the controversy went on for some time longer. A large crowd was attracted by the loud talk. Hanlan has made a formal protest to the committee against Courtney having anything to do with the race. He said Courtney was a fellow no gentleman wanted to associate with—that he was a thief.

**To Hide Her Shame.**

STRATFORD, July 18.—A creole named Harriet Cordelia Williams died this morning under suspicious circumstances. The deceased was well known as a favorite dressmaker among the best classes in town, who liberally patronized her. She had a comfortable home and it appears had got into disgrace and to hide her shame she took ergot of rye, causing her death. She made an ante mortem statement acknowledging the cause but implicating no one as the author of her trouble.

### LATEST SPORTING NEWS.

**International Lawn Tennis Match.**

LONDON, July 18.—In a lawn tennis match at Wimbledon to-day W. and E. Renshaw, English players, beat J. and C. Clark, of the Young American club, Philadelphia. Score three setts to one. The Americans are dissatisfied with the result, and will play the Englishmen again on Monday.

**The Champion Checkerdist.**

OTTAWA, July 18.—Mr. James Wylie, champion checker player of the world, has arrived and is registered at the Albion hotel. He will immediately make arrangements for playing all comers. Since his arrival on this continent he has won 11,000 games, lost 60, and drawn $1000. The longest single game he has ever played was in a match between Mr. Robert Barker and himself in Boston for a stake of $400. The time taken for this game was four hours, thirty-seven minutes, and was won by Mr. Wylie. This is his first visit to Ottawa.

**Trotting at Boston.**

BOSTON MYSTIC PARK, July 18.—2 38 class, $400 divided:

| | |
|---|---|
| Galanthis | 1 1 1 |
| Mortimer | 2 2 3 |
| Minnie C | 3 3 2 |
| Ripple | 3 4 4 |
| Sylph | 4 7 7 |
| Henry G | 5 6 6 |
| Charley Knox | 6 8 5 |
| Muriel | 7 6 9 |
| City Boy | 9 9 8 |
| Nellie Mahone | 10 dr. |

Time—2.32¼, 2.31¼, 2.31¼.

SECOND RACE.—2.28 class, $400 divided:

| | |
|---|---|
| Kila Doe | 1 1 3 1 |
| George S | 3 2 1 5 |
| Hersey | 2 3 2 2 |
| Archie | 5 5 4 3 |
| McClure | 4 4 5 4 |

Time—2.27½, 2.25½, 2.26½, 2.25½.

**Trotting at Chicago.**

CHICAGO, DRIVING PARK, July 18.—Purse $2500 for 2.40 class, $500 extra to beat 2.22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tony Newell | 1 1 1 |
| George V | 2 2 |
| Western | 2 5 3 |
| Brown Wilkes | 5 3 4 |
| Willis Woods | 4 4 5 |

Time—2.24¼, 2.24, 2.23¼.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $2500 for 2.21 class, $500 extra to beat 2.17½.

| | |
|---|---|
| Overman | 1 1 1 |
| Clemmie G | 3 0 2 |
| Wilson | 5 0 2 |
| Joe Bunker | 3 4 4 |
| Buzz Medium | 4 5 5 |

Time—2.19½, 2.20, 2.19¼.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $2500 for 2.25 class, $500 extra to beat 2.20.

| | |
|---|---|
| Catchfly | 1 1 1 |
| Sleepy Joe | 2 2 4 |
| Ira G | 3 4 2 |
| Will Beasham | 4 3 3 |

Time—2.22¼, 2.20, 2.23¼.

### ON WIMBLEDON COMMON.

**The American Prize—Result of the Albert Jewel Competition.**

LONDON, July 18.—The revision of the scores of the American riflemen on Thursday and yesterday for the cup and £50 shows that Van Huesen is victor by 172, against Joiner's 169.

The Albert jewel was won to-day by Wilson, of the Ulster rifles, who scored 66. Dr. Scott, the only member of the American team who competed, scored 62. The shooting was at 1000 yards. Each man fired 15 shots.

### A MORMON BISHOP'S WIVES.

**He Puts Dynamite Under Beds and Blows Two of Them Up.**

SALT LAKE CITY, July 18.—Bishop Knudison of Apley has been arrested for placing dynamite under their beds and blowing up two of his wives, seriously injuring them. Threats of lynching are made.

### CONDENSED CABLEGRAMS.

Chas. DeLesseps is expected to arrive in London to-day to continue negotiations relative to the canal project.

Lennig, the German-American student who recently killed a fellow student in a duel near Wurzburg, Germany, has been arrested in Switzerland.

**Threatened War of Rates.**

BOSTON, July 18.—Vice-president Hayden of the New York Central, who has been in this vicinity, was recalled to New York this afternoon to attend a meeting of high joints to-morrow. Several railroad officers from this city have also been ordered to attend the meeting, and as they are provided with proofs that rate cutting is largely going on here, it is acknowledged upon all sides that the situation is very critical. There is but little doubt expressed that unless the rates are restored to the old status a general reduction in both east and west bound freights will be ordered and an open warfare of unusual magnitude inaugurated.

### UNITED STATES NEWS.

A slight frost occurred yesterday at Davenport, Ia.

The linemen of the telephone company struck yesterday.

The aldermen of New York yesterday passed a resolution prohibiting street parades by the salvation army.

A gang of rowdies beat officer Patrick Kelly, patrolling the western part of New York, early yesterday morning, it is feared fatally.

The postmaster-general was informed of the destruction by fire yesterday morning of the postoffice at Morristown, Minn., with the money order records.

The Rev. Thos. Mitchell, Brooklyn, N.Y., has accepted an invitation to represent evangelical christianity at the Rochester free-thinkers' convention.

The cigar manufacturers of New York closed their shops yesterday afternoon, throwing out over 7000 cigar and bunch makers and 3000 packers and shippers.

Secretary Lincoln denies the sensational despatch that Gen. Crook confessed that he had been captured by the Apaches. Lincoln says Gen. Crook's campaign was highly satisfactorily.

The captain of the British barque Erne was arrested at Boston for violating the new Chinese law in permitting a Chinese ship carpenter to land. Chinamen have now been discharged from service.

Bridget Fox, of Burlington, Ia., who lived alone in a house sheathed with iron, was reported to be rich. Yesterday two men knocked her down in her yard and took $1500 from the waist of her dress.

Eight more suits for damages for injuries in the accident on decoration day were begun yesterday against the trustees of Brooklyn bridge. Over thirty suits have been brought, claiming half a million dollars damages.

The representative of the marine hospital service at Vera Cruz telegraphs the surgeon-general at Washington that yellow fever is prevailing with unusual severity. Ninety deaths occurred in May, 261 in June, and 144 to date in July. The surgeon-general says no case has yet appeared in the United States.

## THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

### DR. BECKWITH OF NEW YORK ON THE NEW SYSTEM.

**He Shows it to be Economical, Steady and Brilliant—How Private Houses May Light—Where the Light Has Been Tried—Toronto Soon to be Light Up.**

Dr. S. R. Beckwith, who has a very large interest in the Excelsior Electric company of New York, was in town yesterday on his way from Chicago to New York, and a World reporter had an interview with him last night in regard to the electric light. The doctor is a retired physician who is devoting his time and means to electric lighting which he has now made his business and his study, and therefore he is in every way competent to speak on the subject. His company control the patents of Wm. Hochhausen, a German electrician, and graduate of Heidelburg who made the first electric light ever used in America (at Manhattan Beach, illustrated in Frank Leslie's paper) some seven or eight years ago, and who ever since has been perfecting his invention by the assistance of a few capitalists of New York. Three years ago the light was in good shape and the Excelsior Co. was formed with Mr. Hochhausen as superintendent and electrician, with headquarters at 66 and 68 Duane street, New York. Its shareholders include many prominent merchants and business men of New York. Mr. Hochhausen has kept on at his inventions until now his is the only known system by which an arc and incandescent light can be run at one and the same time by the same machine, so that any one light in the circuit can be cut off without any disturbance to any of the other lights. The dynamos are light and graceful and economical in power. The current of electricity is controlled by an automatic regulator so that a fifty-light machine can be reduced to one light and the brushes instantly accommodate themselves to this change without disturbance. The Excelsior company also own patents on the storage of electricity by which their dynamos can be run in the day time and the electricity stored in plates, which can be released at pleasure. This system of storage is also in the direction of still greater economy.

As to the cost of the electric light Dr. Beckwith said that if all the consumers of gas in Toronto were to adopt the electric light on the storage system a corresponding amount of light could be supplied at a rate equal to seventy-five cents per thousand feet of gas. The same volume of light by the arc and incandescent is cheaper than that of gas; but the electric light is of much greater volume or candle power and even on this unequal comparison it is as cheap with the tendencies all in favor of its further reduction. The great want of store-keepers, hotels, and large public buildings of all kinds, is a better, larger, more brilliant light than gas, and this is just what the electric light supplies, and at a less cost. The Excelsior Co.'s light has been tried in New York in many stores and public places and it has proved a universal success. Its merit has been fully established, and those using it would not hear of going back to the old system. Take H. K. & F. B. Thurber, of New York and Chicago, who say:

The light furnished us by the Excelsior Electric Co. gave unbounded satisfaction, always reliable, while those of our neighbors who are unable to procure your light were in eclipse most of the time. We can safely recommend this light as being perfection itself.

There are many other testimonials like this. The light is used at Coney Island, hotels, railway, on the street, and by the steamers. It is also used at Manhattan Beach. It is used in several large clothing houses in New York and Brooklyn. A company has been organized in Cincinatti, where the light is being rapidly introduced. Another company has been formed in Chicago and will proceed to develop that extensive territory right away. Already there are fifty dynamos in that city. It is also extensively used on the Mississippi steamers, the arc as to a mast light and the incandescents throughout the steamer. The town of Scranton, Penn., of 30,000 inhabitants or more, where coal is only $1.25 a ton, has adopted the Excelsior light for street illumination, both by reason of its cheapness and its superior lightning powers. The light is in the government printing office at Washington. The lights are in competition in the fisheries exhibition and have been awarded by the commissioners as being the best light there exhibited. A number of arcs and 750 incandescents of the company's make are used at this exhibition. Sir Radcliffe Owens, M.P., writes that it is the best light that has been seen on that side of the water, and the same opinion has been expressed by John Roach, the engineer-in-chief of the city of London.

Among the advantages claimed by the Excelsior company is that their light is so steady that it can be employed for reading or writing, by compositors, by engravers and other artizans who need a steady, bright light. Another advantage is that its construction is so simple that anyone can run it and it hardly ever goes out of repair. The lamps are of artistic design and ornamental, and the only ones yet made so perfectly insulated that it is impossible to receive a shock. It has an automatic adjustment which enables it to burn single or double carbons and the arc lights are arranged for high or low ceilings. It is easily cleaned.

In Toronto, said Mr. Beckwith, where you have sufficient water pressure, many private houses will be able to use our smallest size dynamos which will furnish 32 incadescent lights, enough for most any house, and which weigh less than 100 pounds and which can be sold motor, lamps and all for $350. Once one of these is put in a house all that the lighting will cost is the price of the water and an occasional new lamp worth a few cents.

The company bases all its sales upon the evidence that it furnishes a more brilliant, stronger and steadier light at less cost than all other systems known, or it makes no charges for its goods. The promoters of the Toronto Electric Light company, after a careful investigation into all the known systems of electric light in the United States, and upon the recommendation of a well known expert in electricity, have adopted the system of the Excelsior Electric company, feeling that with it they could furnish a better and cheaper light than by any other. The price for eight hours service in New York is fixed at $1 for each arc light, while the Toronto company's rate is fifty cents for the same service. Already subscriptions enough have been received to warrant the erection of a 200 light plant. On Friday morning next a meeting of the promoters will be held, when the provincial board of directors will be completed, and the stock not then subscribed will be offered to the public with a guarantee of 200 lights to start with. There is no doubt but that the venture will prove a profitable one pecuniarily, and at the same time place this city in the position it should hold, viz: As the most progressing one in the dominion. The company are using every effort to get their system in operation in time to furnish light on or before the opening of the exhibition on September 11.

Yesterday Mr. J. R. Beckwith met a number of the gentlemen who are promoting the Toronto Electric Light company and the result of the conference was entirely satisfactory to both parties, and he authorised them in the name of the Electric Light company to make all necessary arrangements with the managers of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition company for an exhibit of their system free of all charge provided it was made a competitive one. Should this arrangement be effected the company will make an exhibit of their arc, incandescent and storage systems.

### THE TELEGRAPHER'S TROUBLE.

**No Strike Yet—Committee Meetin of the Western Union.**

A good deal of interest was felt in this city yesterday regarding the telegraphers and their troubles. The question was would they strike as it had been announced they would. The day went by and the men remained at their desks. The trouble, however, is by no means settled, but as the men here are acting in unison with their fellow employees on the other side of the line, it is from the following despatches that the actual situation must be gathered:

NEW YORK, July 18.—The executive committee of the Western Union to-day appointed ex-Gov. Cornell, J. W. Clendenin, and Jno. F. Terry, a committee to enquire into the complaints of inequalities of compensation and conditions of service of employees of the company. A gentlemen who attended the meeting says the sentiment was unanimous in support of the action of Gen. Eckhardt and his reception of the committee who called to present the memorial last Monday. The meeting did not take cognizance of the petition since it was held whatever complaints the employes of the company might have to make must be made directly by themselves to the company's officers. The sub-committee was not empowered to act except to make a report next week, Wednesday, when the full committee meets. The composition of the committee is of some interest as bearing on the temper of the meeting and its future action. Mr. Clendenin is president of the Acadia Coal company, Pictou, N.S. The miners there have frequently indulged in strikes. Mr. Clendenin has always managed these crises and never yielded to the demands made through the medium of strikes. Ex Gov. Cornell and Terry are also said to be opposed to a strike as a means of settling wage difficulties. The company claim if the Wheatstone operators remain and the others strike the company will be able to do a large business through the use of this system. The members of the brotherhood claim nearly all the Wheatstone men are willing to go out, while the officers of the company say not more than three will consent to strike.

### CANADIAN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

There is a reward offered for a trunk of the Hon. Mr. Chapleau's, containing important papers, which was lost on the railway between Ottawa and Montreal.

A suit was taken by the Federal bank at Montreal yesterday to set aside a sale of $33,000 of the Levetus estate for $7100. The action is in behalf of all the creditors.

After the usual meeting of the salvation army at Kingston on Saturday evening, a pretty little girl, who is both deaf and dumb went over the Lord's prayer by means of graceful signs and movements before those who had remained in the hall. The sight was a novel and affecting one, and many were deeply moved at it.

**Edward Hanlan Killed.**

OTTAWA, July 18.—About 11 o'clock today, a man named Edward Hanlan, who was employed as shoveller on a ballast train on the Canada Pacific railroad at Deux Rivieres, near Pembroke, had his head run over and died instantly. He was standing on the end of a ballast car as the train was backing up and stumbling fell and his head falling on the track was crushed to a jelly by the wheels of two cars.

### PERSONAL.

Governor Aikins of Manitoba is in town looking well.

Vanderbilt denies that he has bought Sir Philip Miles' collection of paintings.

Lieut.-Gov. Aikins of Manitoba is in the city and is the guest of Dr. J. E. Graham.

Mrs. Langtry will appear in Australia in July, 1884. Morris Greenwall of Melbourne has concluded arrangements with her for a sixteen weeks' engagement at a weekly salary of $500.

Mr. Gill, deputy collector of inland revenue of this city, has been promoted to the position of sub-collector in Kingston, lately vacated by Mr. Alexander, now collector of inland revenue at London.

Mme. Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) writes to the London newspapers to say that the report of an interview with her, with details of her life and career, recently published in several American journals, is a complete fabrication.

With regard to the rumor that Mr. Irving, the actor, is to be knited, the St. James' Gazette asserts that an informal communication having been made to him on the subject, Mr. Irving has expressed his disinclination to accept such an honor.

Mr. Samuel Gibson, brother of Mr. Gibson, M. P. P. for Hamilton, died very suddenly on the 12th inst., in the township of Oneida, while in the act of selling a heifer. He was in the 48th year of his age, and leaves a wife and eight children, six girls and two boys, the oldest of whom is only 18 years and the youngest 9 months.

**Reduction in the U. S. Postage.**

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A circular was issued to-day from the postoffice department officially notifying postmasters that a reduction of postage rates would take effect on Oct. 1, and directing them to make preparations and call the attention of the public to the fact that purchasers of stamps should not accumulate a supply of three cent stamps, as no arrangements can be made for their redemption. The two-cent stamps will be ready on Sept. 15.

**The Boy and the Keyhole.**

LONDON, July 18.—The court at Nyregghass, Hungary, trying the Jews charged with murder, went to Tisza Eslar yesterday, where the boy witness Schapf was compelled to look through a keyhole in the door of the synagogue through which he alleged he saw the murder committed. It was proven that it was impossible to see a group of persons as he swore.

### MARINE NEWS.

**Latest Movements of the Steamers and Vessels in the Bay.**

The Marsha A. Hall is at the Northern loading lumber.

The Rapid brought 5½ toise stone to Adamson's yesterday afternoon.

The North Star is at the Queen's wharf yet and has no prospects of a load.

The Jessie McDonald is at the foot of George street waiting for something to turn up.

The Helen brought a load of stone from South bay yesterday morning to Currie's wharf.

The Enterprise and Minnie of Toronto brought stone from the lake shore yesterday to Adamson's.

The Speedwell got her stone off at Adamson's yesterday afternoon and will go to Welland to take a load of stone for Cleveland.

The Magdala's decks have all been caulked and she is undergoing some further repairs at the foot of Church street. She has not succeeded in getting a load yet.

The Sarepta brought a general cargo yesterday from Oswego. She discharged part at Milloy's wharf and moved up to the Northern to finish unloading. She will load lumber.

There is absolutely nothing doing on these lakes and there is every inducement for vessels to go to the upper lakes where freights are good and there is a prospect of something to carry.

The rates for carrying would be if there was anything moving: Stone $7 a toice for hard heads, $12 and $12 50 for building stone. Grain—1½c for malt to Oswego and Kingston, 1½c to Ogdensburg, which barely pays expenses, and cargoes up cannot be had for love or money. Wheat, barley and peas at the same starvation rate. Lumber $1 to $1.10.

**Aid to London Sufferers.**

The Ontario government yesterday voted $5,000 to the sufferers of the recent floods at London. The money will be forwarded at once.

**Hudson's Down.**

Hudson's Bay stock is the next to go down, it being quoted yesterday at 27, though a stock-loaning concern or its manager was carrying enough of it, on account of a late customer, to lose $9,000 by the transaction. Some of these days they will learn enough to keep out of such transactions.

**Where are the Watering Carts?**

The Yonge street merchants are complaining that Yonge street is not watered often enough. On Tuesday and yesterday the dust was been intolerable. One man states his loss on goods damaged by dust from the street exceeds $100. The merchants and pedestrians cry, where are the water carts?

**Benefit for the London Sufferers.**

Mr. Piper has given the use of the Zoo on Friday evening to the Mayor of London, the proceeds of the entertainment to go to the relief of the London sufferers. The band of the 7th Fusiliers, the crack band of the dominion, will furnish music. The gardens are lighted every night now by the electric light. The light was put by C. C. Lighart of London.

**The Hamilton Custom House.**

The corner stone of the new custom house at Hamilton was laid yesterday by Sir Hector Langevin. The people of the ambitious city made a great flourish on the occasion. Mayor Magill proclaimed the day a civic holiday, the citizens hung out flags and all the prominent men of the city turned out to do honor to Sir Hector and the stone. Sir Hector was addressed and duly replied, touching lightly on politics and the business of the country. After the stone had been well and truly laid a grand procession took place, in which the city police, the fire brigade, the city council, Sir Hector and the national societies took part. A banquet took place in the evening, when the minister of public works made a rather long speech, reviewing the present state of the country politically and commercially.

**Police Court Pencillings.**

Mr. Henderson and Ald. Love disposed of seven drunks yesterday morning. Peter Mulloch, Nellie Foster, John Davis and James Gray were discharged; Edward Curran, John Heaney and Johanna Burk were each fined $1 and costs or 30 days. Charles Hutchinson, a boy charged with vagrancy, was ordered to be detained till his folks in Hamilton be heard from. William Lucas was committed for trial on a charge of stealing money from his father. Frank Emilio, charged with neglecting to provide sustainance for his wife, was remanded for a week. William Wells, for theft of two newspapers, was remanded on his own bail till to-day. Edward Carney was fined $1 and costs or 10 days for throwing stones in the western cattle market. AFTERNOON SESSION—Richard Clough, charged with not supporting his wife, was further remanded, as also were Charles Hutchinson and Wm. J. Henderson. The suit against John Curtin was withdrawn. A woman named Jemima Mann was fined $7 85 or 30 days for insulting Margaret Ellison, and $2 for injuring her property. Three woman, Maggie and Annie Gallagher and Mrs. Nelson were remanded till to-day. They are charged with assaulting a man named Costello. Peter Cullen, charged with refusing to pay cab fare, was remanded till the evidence of Mr. Bond could be procured. Richard Hill was fined $4 85 for calling Joseph Pullen an old thief. George Berry was charged with having assaulted Claude Humphrey, his apprentice. The case was dismissed with costs. Thomas Burmand and Eliza Burns were fined $7.85 or 60 days for keeping a disorderly house on St. David street.

**One More.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Sophia Wartman, 19, suicided this afternoon in the house of her grandmother by cutting her throat with a razor. She had been ruined under a promise of marriage by John Hitchcock, jr., whose parents drove her out when her condition was known.

**Drugged and Robbed.**

SCRANTON, July 18.—Last night burglars entered the house of Wm. Kelly, drugged Kelly and his wife, and secured $300, with other jewelry. Mrs. Kelly is in a critical condition.

**Poison in the Blue-berry Can.**

CLINTON, Mass., July 18.—Twenty-five persons at the boarding house of Mrs. Lynch were attacked by a painful illness, caused by eating canned blue berries.

### A MOWAT BOOM.

**The Mercer Case Decided in Favor of the Province—Other Points.**

The decision in the Mercer escheat case, which has been before the judicial committee of the privy council, in appeal from the supreme court of Canada, has been given in favor of the Ontario government. The contention of the Ontario government was that in matters of escheat it represented the crown in Ontario, and that it therefore possessed the legal right to dispose of the property left by the late Andrew Mercer, who died without making a will. The dominion government put in a claim to the effect that it, and not the Ontario government, represented the crown in Canada, and that the property had therefore escheated to it.

There was as a consequence great rejoicing among the government and their friends yesterday when the news was received. A reaction has certainly set in in their favor. They had the new provincial treasurer elected by a greater majority than ever before, they have had the best of the contested elections so far, they have gone in for a vigorous policy in the disputed territory, they have had the escheats case decided in their favor, and the recent decisions of the supreme court of Canada concerning the British Columbia judges, and the license law in Quebec, are in favor of provincial rights. So that now it is all on the up grade for the Mowat government. More than this the decision in the escheats case involves a principle that is in favor of the provinces in the matter of queen's counsel. And it further follows that lieutenant-governors are really representatives of the queen as well as the governor-general.

### LOCAL NEWS PARAGRAPHED.

A brakesman on the Grand Trunk had his ankle badly bruised yesterday morning.

The employees of the Credit Valley hold their annual picnic on the 28th to the Forks of the Credit.

Improvements have lately been made in the fixings of the refreshment room of the Grand Trunk.

Mr. Vance who was run over by one of his own carts on Tuesday is not able to leave his residence.

The young woman Kate Dunn who was injured by jumping from the cars is still in the hospital and doing well.

A horse belonging to a countryman ran away on Seaton street yesterday. There was not much damage done.

The remains of Mr. McMillan who was suffocated by gas in the Beaver house have been taken home to Niagara by his son.

A man named Caldwell, while drunk, complained to the police that $10 had been stolen from him in Brewer's hotel on Brock street. He was found to be lying.

The dedicatory and thanksgiving service will be held at the lakeside home of hospital for sick children on Friday, July 20. The chair will be taken by W. H. Howland, at 3 o'clock.

A son of Mr. John Barron, tinsmith, of Queen street east, was severely injured by a pile of lumber falling on him yesterday about noon. The boy is severely injured and fears are entertained for his recovery.

A young man named Harry Pellity, book-keeper for the firm of Losh and Firman, of Cincinnati, was captured on the street here yesterday by the detectives. He absconded with $4000 and was traced to Toronto. He confessed his theft and went back quietly with his employers.

The matron and Sabbath School teachers of the boys' home beg to acknowledge the kindness of Capt. Thos. Donnelly, steamer Hastings, for taking the boys yesterday to Lorne park for their annual picnic, also of Mr. Van Every and the steamer's hands for special attention shown the boys.

Notwithstanding the unusually wet and backward season, and the general cry of dull times among some of the city houses, hundreds of people daily visit the store of Petley & Petley to make their purchases of dry goods, carpets, and clothing. The very low prices at which first-class, new, fresh goods are being sold accounts, no doubt, for the popularity of this well-known establishment.

Three burglaries occurred on Tuesday night and it is evident that thieves are regularly doing the city. About 10 o'clock an attempt was made to blow open the safe at the warehouse of J. D. King & Co., but they were disturbed before completing their design. An attempt was also made at 29 Agnes street and the house of D'Arcy Boulton was robbed of clothing and household effects to the amount of $150 or more. The inmates are away from home.

Dr. M. Souville, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, has just returned from Europe, where he has been visiting the leading hospitals. He has opened an office in London, Eng., and brought with him six surgeons to assist him at his institutions in this country. He can be seen at his office 173 Church street. The doctor visited the exhibition at Amsterdam, where he says the leading place was taken by Franceh with Germany second and Japan and China following.

**Model Mothers-in-Law.**

A Mobile mother-in-law presented her daughter's husband with a house and lot.

A Massachusetts mother-in-law made a will in favor of her son's wife and died within two weeks afterward.

A Manhattan mother-in-law gives her son-in law all the money he wants to spend, simply because he is such a good husband.

A Milwaukee mother-in-law always kisses her son-in-law whenever she visits him. She thinks he likes it.

A Minnesota mother-in-law sends her daughter-in-law a jug of fresh milk and a basket of eggs every day. Since she has done this her son has sold his cow and killed his chickens.

### THE LEADING FINANCIAL PAPER.

The World is read by every bank manager, bank clerk, broker, bank shareholder, and financial expert in the city, and every day sees additions to its subscription list from the same class outside of the city. Here is a sample postal card:

Tell M. to send The World to ——, manager —— bank, ——, who desires to become a subscriber of the leading financial paper of the dominion.

### WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

TORONTO, July 19, 1 a. m.—*Lakes and St. Lawrence, Upper. Light to moderate variable winds; gradually shifting to easterly; fair weather with a few local showers; higher temperature.*

### MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

| Date. | Steamship. | Reported at | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 18 | Scythia | New York | Liverpool |
| July 18 | State of Nevada | " | Glasgow |
| July 18 | Rhynland | London | New York |
| July 18 | Queen | Queenstown | New York |
| July 18 | Holland | Queenstown | New York |

The Allan steamship Phoenician, from Glasgow, via Derry, Blackwood, and Galway, arrived at Boston at 6 a.m. to-day, bringing fifteen intermediate and one hundred and forty steerage passengers.

# THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

Latest News from all Quarters of the World. Accurate, Reliable, and Free of Bias.

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| Commercial advertising, each insertion | 8 cents |
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Special rates for contract advertisements and for preferred positions.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1883.


### ABOUT WORKING FULL TIME.

Of late we have been hearing a good deal from across the border about overproduction in various lines, the closing of large iron works and such like, the trouble being worst of all in the heavy iron trades. For this several causes may be assigned, among them the dread and distrust of how the new tariff will work, which is felt by many manufacturers. But besides this we have the fact that in some important lines American production has virtually overtaken consumption. Not many people, probably, are aware that the United States has to-day a steel rail producing capacity equal to that of England, some say even greater. Not all the railway companies in the United States, existing and prospective, are prepared to build or renew as many miles of road as American steel mills can now furnish the rails for on reasonable notice. In American furnaces and iron mills very high wages are paid—from two times to four times what is paid for the same work in England. Some large companies have insisted that these very high wages must come down a little, and so strikes have been threatened and some larger works have been closed.

In view of this state of things, the Coal Trade Journal makes the following suggestion: "In the eastern states many establishments have introduced the Saturday half-holiday—that is, they shut down at noon. This is a very good way to restrict output, and is agreeable to the employees concerned. It should be the rule wherever practicable. A full Saturday afternoon gives men confined to mills and workshops an opportunity to enjoy the refreshening of excursion on the river or rail to the country and a full day and a half of rest. It is better than fitful shut-down or discharging, because it is systematic, and both parties involved know how to shape their personal movements and expenditures to the best advantage. How would it do to shut down collieries all day Saturday each and every week? No danger of an over-production then."

Why not go further even than this, and try five days' work in the week instead of six, that is at those times and seasons when production is running ahead of the market. It does not appear to be a very sensible proceeding to rush work through at railroad speed for a few months or weeks, and then suddenly to shut down altogether because there is nothing to do. We need not, however, be under any illusion as to what manufacturers think on the point. Suppose that a certain shop employs sixty men, working six days per week, and that the proprietor, seeing production accumulating on his hands, thinks he will have to discharge ten of them. You might say to him, why not keep on the whole sixty at five days per week, and thus reach the same end, in a better way? He would probably tell you that such was not his way of looking at it, and that he knew better than you how a shop must be run. Now, without entering into argument with him upon details regarding which he ought to be the party best informed; it might be suggested to him that he, as a member of the community, with an important stake in the country, has a certain interest, and by no means and inappreciable one either, in the well-being of his employes. It is unquestionably far better for the welfare of the community that all hands should work five days in the week, than that five-sixths of them should work six days, the remaining one-sixth going without any work at all. If any employer says that he cared not what the consequences are to the community to which he belongs, and that he looks only to himself, it is scarcely worth while trying to persuade him. But we hope there are not many such in Canada.

### THE TUMBLE IN LARD.

When McGeoch found that he was under bonds to take several millions worth of lard at prices far beyond what he could sell it at, he said he was ready to receive it, provided it was of good quality. He charged that the lard offered him was heavily adulterated with cotton-seed oil and other substances, and offered to prove the fact by expert testimony. Some such testimony was actually taken by a committee of the Chicago board of trade, but we have not heard of any verdict formally delivered in the matter. For some time back, let it be remembered, the German press had backed up Bismarck's decree against American pork and lard, on the ground of their being unwholesome. And now, while the American minister at Berlin is engaged in arguing the case—for the American hog—it is published to the world that in Chicago, the very head-quarters of the business, American lard is refused by American buyers, on the alleged ground of adulteration on the most gigantic scale. As might have been expected, the German papers are now making the best they can of this new development in their favor, and American hog products stand worse on the continent of Europe than ever before.

In connection with all this, a word or two of caution to Canadian buyers may be in order. A great deal of American lard (nearly all from Chicago) is sold in the dominion, and care should be taken that the adulterated stuff is not put off on this market. Next, if we do buy American lard, let it be with a knowledge of the great fall in price which has taken place. Five weeks ago lard touched $13.50 at wholesale in Chicago; on Monday last it was down to $8.60, a tumble of nearly five cents per pound. Has there been any fall in the retail price to correspond? Housekeepers should make inquiry on this point; and shopkeepers, to do them justice, should quote these figures and insist upon having the benefit of the fall.

### HIGH RENTS IN WINNIPEG.

The Winnipeg Commercial Times returns to the charge, in the matter of the great injury done to the trade of that city by the enormous rents charged for houses. Taking this in connection with the present tremendous glut of dry goods there, our contemporary makes a point which appears to us to be well taken. There are in Winnipeg a great many men engaged in various occupations, whose families are still in Ontario or elsewhere east. These men would quickly bring their families west, but for the scarcity of dwellings and the exorbitant rents charged. If these families were in Winnipeg, the dry goods and other necessaries they require would be bought there; but, as things are, money is sent east for their support instead. For want of houses at reasonable rents, Winnipeg is losing what the custom of a great many families would amount to. There seems to be a good opening for building enterprise in Winnipeg; that is, unless railway changes are likely to shift the commercial headquarters elsewhere, which we believe is not generally anticipated.

There is no possible reason that we are aware of to doubt the accuracy of the measurement of the course over which Hanlan and Ross rowed yesterday, or the time taken, and 27.57½ will, therefore, have to go on the record as the best time yet made single sculling for four miles, it being 9½ seconds faster than that made by M. F. Davis, of Portland, Me., in his race with the ill-fated Patsy Regan at Silver Lake, Mass., on Oct. 8, 1878.

Hanlan has won again. Every time that he rows there are people who believe that his time has come at last. His quarrel with Courtney, which, considering the surroundings will look to many people wonderfully like having been pre-arranged, will lead to some curiosity as to how he can deal with the Union Springs sculler. Our firm impression is that he can beat Courtney even more easily than he beat Wallace Ross yesterday or John A. Kennedy on May 31, but after what transpired at the press headquarters at Ogdensburg yesterday morning, the big carpenter's friends will not believe so, and nothing but a meeting between the two men will suit them. A race between Courtney and Hanlan then is the next big thing on the aquatic card.

There was many a dismal countenance in the city yesterday when the bulletin boards announced that Ross had beaten Hanlan. One or two staunch believers in the champion's invincibility refused to credit the report, but others were ready with their "I told you so." The mistake, however, is easily accounted for. Hanlan rowed a score or more lengths ahead outside the line of flags which marked the course. The excited spectators at the finish and the signal men, probably equally as excited, did not see him. They saw instead two men rowing in the centre of the course, one after the other. Expecting a close race, it was most natural that they should believe they were Hanlan and Ross. It was therefore telegraphed abroad that the Toronto boy's colors had at last been lowered and that by his old antagonist, Wallace Ross, whereas the truth was that it was G. W. Lee, who was on a sounding expedition behind the New Brunswicker, and who had been taken for Hanlan.

That quarrel yesterday between Hanlan and Courtney was a very pretty exhibition. As an advertising scheme, had it been pre-arranged, nothing could have been calculated to work better. All the world now will be on the tiptoe of expectation to see a race between Hanlan and Courtney. The latter alleged a great deal and insinuated more. Neither allegations nor insinuations are worth anything. Courtney knows as well as the actual rower himself who cut his boats at Chatauqua. It was not Hanlan or any of his friends. One of the men who could have revealed the secret is now dead and gone. He will tell no tales, but there are those living who could tell if they would, and those men were with Courtney at the time the deed was done. Not to beat around the bush, there is every reason to believe Courtney's backers cut the boats to save themselves. There were three shells in the boathouse at the time, two were cut and the third left. The two that were destroyed were Charlie Courtney's. The one that was left intact was the late Frenchy Johnson's.

Among instances of gigantic waste there are not many to beat the following, which we find in an American industrial journal: The most costly vessel in the navy is the Colossus. She is a big wooden concern, built by the government at the New York yards in 1864 by way of experiment. The experiment was a failure. She has a tonnage displacement of 5560 tons, and cost, without machinery, $2,111,761.49. The machinery cost $551 474.67. Total $2,663,266.16. And she does not appear to have ever turned a wheel, or at least to have accomplished anything of importance. Her record shows not a cent expended upon her for repairs from the date of construction down, and ends with the simple remark, "Condemned, worthless; no use for naval purposes." The report of the bureau of steam engineering shows that she has never been completed.

In connection with the current talk about the opening of new careers to women, the Pall Mall Gazette thinks that a lady whose mode of life recently occupied the common pleas division at Dublin deserves no little credit. She had devoted her more mature years to the study of law, and more particularly to the law of breach of promise. The novelty of her case consisted in the number of actions which she managed to run at the same time. In her last case the unsuscептible jury awarded her only $50, but on her cross-examination in that case she confessed to having just sued another gentleman, whom she "really loved," in spite of his seventy winters, and from that she had obtained $500 damages. In a third case she is believed to have been more successful still, having induced the defendant to compromise it by a payment of $3,000. It is perhaps in view of the enterprise of this lady and others who are carrying on a like lucrative industry that an English judge remarked in court the other day that he was not at all surprised that many people advocated the abolition of actions for breach of promise.

The American Manufacturer has these words of warning for the English radical leader: Mr. Chamberlain, English liberal, and president of the board of trade, proposes to visit this country next fall and do some missionary work among the American heathen in the interest of free trade. He imagines, no doubt, that from many an eastern workshop, from many a western plain, we call him to deliver our land from error's chain. Mr. Chamberlain courageously takes his life in his hands in coming to this far-off and barbarous country; but if he should fall a prey to cannibals, snakes or wild beasts, there will be other noble Britons to take his place.

Mr. Henry Irving, the actor, has shown himself to be a man of no common sense by declining the honor of knighthood. He evidently feels that if a man cannot get a living on his own merits in his chosen avocation, the prefix of "sir" will not help him.

The Brockville Times hopes that Toronto will not set up a rival institution to the medical college for women at Kingston. Toronto never sets up rival institutions. It always, however, tries to be in the van in educational progress.

### AN INQUEST OF ORTHODOXY.

*To the Editor of The World.*

SIR: The ratepayers of this city, consisting of jews and gentiles, christians and infidels, protestants and catholics, have, through their representatives, chosen a board of trustees to manage a free public library. Had it been a board to manage the public parks and appoint a head gardener, the matter in hand could not have been simpler, the obvious duty in each case being to appoint the most efficient of the candidates to the position of head gardener or head librarian, as the case may be. So far nothing could be plainer.

Now, suppose that among the candidates for the head gardener's place one had been distinguished for a close and philosophical study of plants, and suppose that he had practically shown his skill by taking some worthless weeds from our marshes and developing them into beautiful and fragrant flowers, it would not be wonderful if the people whose gardens had been enriched by their candidate's skill should expect and demand his appointment to a position where his knowledge and skill would prove of still greater benefit to the public. But, suppose that another of the candidates, distanced in the running, represented to the appointing board that his rival sympathized with Darwin's views on the orchis, and in fact accepted Darwin's doctrine of vegetable mould, and that it was obviously of the highest moment in a christian community, the head gardener should be, if not, a sincere christian, at the very least an orthodox man, what action would the park commissioners take? Is it conceivable that in this disinterested representation they would open an inquest of orthodoxy and appoint Poundtext himself to be head gardener. AGRICOLA.

*Toronto*, July 18, 1883.

### SABBATARIAN SERMONS.

*To the Editor of The World.*

SIR: The special pleading of your correspondent J. L. F. is certainly not of a character to carry conviction with it. Abusing the plaintiff's attorney is not argument, and the lack of charity shown in judging others is a weakness even the world—not "so-called christian"—condemns. I would ask J. L. F. did those eminent divines overstate the truth when they said certain rewards follow upon keeping the Sabbath day holy? If not, why condemn them? Does he not know that many men have been made sober and virtuous by an appeal to their selfishness when other means have failed, and that by and by they saw things in a new and better light and are now sober and virtuous from higher motives than honor and length of days? Will J. L. F. point out the class of men who seek to "oppress the hireling and his wages," or those who have no higher motive for preaching Sabbath observance to the laborer than "to fit them merely to be harder driven by the lust and greed of his fellow on the other six days without breaking down." If J. L. F. were to consult large employers, or better still, if he uses his eyes as he goes through our streets, factories and stores he will see men at work in almost every branch of labor, and if he knows what work is will soon discover a disagreeable truth, viz., that had he to pay their wages he would like to see many of them just a little more diligent and attentive to the matter in hand, whether it is a pick or a piece of dress goods. One half his letter is arrant nonsense and not likely to help the class who really enjoy the rest of a Sabbath well kept, and were all restrictions removed none would suffer so much as the working classes who would simply be the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for their better-to-do neighbors. R. AWDRY.

*Toronto*, July 18, 1883.

### Mme. Patti's Boudoir Car.

*From the New York Times*

Three cars are being constructed at the Gilbert car shops in Troy for the use of the Mapleson opera company during the coming season. One will be for the exclusive use of Mme. Patti and Niccolini. The cars are being built for the Mann Boudoir Car company. Count Zacharoff, the acting secretary, said yesterday that the company had the contract to provide the cars to take Patti and the remainder of Colonel Mapleson's company to sixty cities in the United States. Replying to the report that Patti would not be Mapleson's prima donna, the diva herself has sent a despatch to the count saying: "I am certainly going with Colonel Mapleson. Contradict the report to the contrary." Count Zacharoff said that the car, which were devised by Colonel Mann, an American inventor, were running on sixty lines in Europe. Ten other cars were to be constructed besides those for Colonel Mapleson, and the company expected to have them in service on four of the important lines by October 1. The car for Patti's accommodation will be called the Adeline Patti. It will have a dome roof, and the exterior will be in dark blue and gold. Along one side will run a wide corridor. In the centre will be a spacious drawing-room fitted with divans, a table, side card and other appointments. Adjoining, on one side, will be Patti's room, and on the other Niccolini's, and at either extreme will be a room for Patti's maid and Niccolini's valet. There will be linen closets, lavatories and other rooms besides. The car will be ventilated by a process similar to that in use in the Madison square theatre, by which the temperature in the heated term can be reduced 10°, and the heating apparatus designed for the purpose is to be employed in cold weather. The car will be upholstered in satin, even to the walls themselves, according to designs prepared by the upholsterer to the Prince of Wales in London. The car is to cost $55,000.

The other two cars will be of the same pattern as the service cars. There will be a corridor the full length, with boudoirs accommodating four persons each. Altogether there will be room for twenty-four persons in a car. In every boudoir will be a couch on which a person may recline at length, and which at night can be converted into the upper berth. A table can be transformed into steps leading up to the berth. The walls are to be covered with embossed leather, heavily padded, which, in addition to comfort, will afford protection to passengers in case of accident. The heating and cooling apparatus will be used in every car, and the exterior will be in dark blue and gold. A peculiarity about the cars will be the arrangement of the berths, which will extend crosswise instead of lengthwise, and the will not be felt nearly so much as in the ordinary palace car. The cost of these cars will be from $25,000 to $30,000 each. The Grand Duke Michael traveled over Europe for four months in a boudoir car costing $150,000.

### Oval Versus Round Waists.

The London Times says that the more closely a woman can get her bust to approximate to the shape of a peg-top the prouder and happier she usually is. Why the peg-top has attained to the high distinction of serving as a model for woman is one of the many puzzles connected with dress. The Greeks—who certainly knew something about the human form—assigned to their ideal waist dimensions quite intolerable to an Englishwoman of today. Moreover, they made it oval, whereas the modern waist is round. It is a physiological fact that there is about an oval waist a delightful suppleness and elasticity, while the round waist so common at the present day is hard, rigid and unsympathetic. The fact is that some women are blessed with waists naturally small and oval as every natural waist is, while other women, less favored by nature, are determined to outdo the smallest at no matter what cost. But no discriminating critic can ever fail to perceive the difference between natural and artificial smallness. Perhaps if this were better understood women would cease to ruin their health and weaken the muscles of their backs by going about in a tight fitting cuirass, even at the risk of appearing to depart conspicuously from woman's ordinary dress. They would then find that some other problems, such as distribution of weight, would settle themselves without much difficulty.

Himalaya (the abode of snow from the sanscrit "hima," snow, and "alaya," abode) is the most elevated and stupendous system on the globe. The tea plant can be cultivated along the entire southern face of the Himalaya to an elevation of 5000 feet, but the best is produced at from 2000 to 3000 feet above the sea, and the best only is sold by the Li Quor Tea company at 39 cents per lb.

### Rossin House.

The Rossin is the largest hotel in Canada, only two blocks from Union station, corner King and York streets, finest situation in Toronto. Its thoroughly first-class appointments, large corridors, lofty ceilings, spacious, clean and well ventilated rooms (the whole house having been painted, frescoed and decorated this spring), detached and en suite, polite and attentive employees in every apartment, together with unexcelled cuisine, make it specially attractive to the travelling public. Elevator running day and night. Hot and cold baths on each floor. Electric bells in rooms. Fire escape in each bed-room. Prices graduated.


### Do You Expect a Cure?

If so, don't delay too long. We have cured hundreds of patients suffering from consumption, bronchitis, laryngitis, asthma, catarrh and catarrhal deafness, who could not have been helped had they delayed one month longer. And we have refused treatment to over 100 cases during the last year who delayed one month too long. By the use of cold inhalations conveyed to the diseased parts by the spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, and other proper local and constitutional treatment, we are curing thousands of cases of the above named diseases every year. Write, enclosing stamp for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly, which will give you full information and reliable references. Address International Throat & Lung Institute, 173 Church street, Toronto; 13 Philip's square, Montreal, P. Q.; 81 Lafayette avenue, Detroit, Mich.; or 106 Alexander street, Winnipeg, Man.

### Catarrh—A New Treatment.

*From the Weekly (Toronto) Mail, Aug. 24.*

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissue, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination—this accomplished, he claims the catarrh is practically cured and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him two years ago are cured still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Mr. A. H. Dixon, 305 and 307 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for his treatise on catarrh.

### Female Taste in Night-Dresses.

An Albany doctor said the other day to a reporter of the Express: I can tell a lady by her night-dress every time. You see, the average woman looks worse in a suit of bed clothes than any other toilet suit in her wardrobe. Ten chances to one she keeps her hair in a toilet case and her beauty in her box. Her sallow complexion, high, bare forehead, deep sunken eyes and prominent cheek bones are all thrown into relief by the white pillow, which is the most trying background imaginable. But these facial attributes may be made somewhat less complete if the drapery of the room is heavy enough to exclude the daylight, for which is substituted a heavily shaded lamp. And now to the night-dress, which is her only salvation. You know I don't know anything about female dimity, but I have noticed a gloss to the muslin, some lace trimmings, perhaps a faint odor of sweet clover, and the deep creases made by the iron that argued strongly of a refined taste.

IN THE SPRING TIME

Everybody is troubled with annoying

DISEASES OF THE LIVER

In some form,

Biliousness,
Jaundice,
Constipation,
or Headache.

The disorders which always follow the failures of the Liver and Bowels to perform their proper functions, can be conquered at once by the use of Kidney-Wort. Any derangement of the bile at once manifests itself in great bodily discomfort, in loss of appetite and in dispondency.

SYMPTOMS

Pain in the right side which is very sensitive to pressure. The pain will sometimes appear to be located under the shoulder blade. There is also irregular appetite, flatulency, a sense of fullness in the region of the stomach, and sooner or later the skin and whites of the eyes become yellow, the stools clay colored and the urine yellow, depositing a copious sediment. There is generally a furred tongue, and at times diarrhœa, and at others obstinate constipation; in short, disordered functions of the stomach and entire tract of the bowels.

These symptoms, if not speedily arrested with, will result in the most serious consequences to the whole system, prostrating it and destroying all its vitality and energies. When the liver becomes torpid or gives evidence of undue activity, a few doses of Kidney-Wort and a little caution in relation to a diet, will restore the patient to health and vigor as if by enchantment.

Most remedies used for disorders of the liver and bile act on the wrong principle, as they are simply cathartics, and in rely carry off the accumulated secretions

☞ Kidney-Wort on the contrary goes to the very root of the evil, as it acts on the Liver and Kidneys at the same time, and by its mild but efficient cathartic action moves the bowels freely. The morbid poisons that have been the cause of all this disease and suffering will be thrown off, new life will be infused into every organ, and the health giving forces will again exert their power.

It is well known that the kidneys are nature's sluiceway to wash away the debris and impurities that are being constantly developed in every human system. If they fail to act freely, health will soon suffer. But the kidneys cannot perform their own proper offices and at the same time eliminate those impurities that should pass off by free action of the bowels. How important it is then to have a remedy that will have the power to keep up the natural action of both these important functions.

THIS REMEDY IS KIDNEY-WORT.

Have we indicated the trouble that has harassed you? Then use a package of this medicine and be cured.

READ A SAMPLE TESTIMONIAL.

"I prayed God to deliver me by death."

Headquarters Veteran Corps 60th Regiment.
Armory, Tompkins Market,
New York, May 9, 1882.

GENTLEMEN: I have just commenced on my second bottle "Kidney-Wort." I have but little faith in either doctors or medicine, more particularly in medicines extensively advertised. However, I have suffered perhaps as no other man has suffered, from liver disease—brought on by malaria. I suffered for years, till it became chronic, simply from neglect. I have taken quinine till my head swam, and my nerves were totally unstrung. Last year I went to Europe to try and better it; but came back worse. In reading many of your advertisements I came to the conclusion, as a dernier resort, to try the "Kidney-Wort," and did so. After the fourth day I got an attack of the old malady. I prayed God to relieve me by death, but kept to the medicine as ordered, and I want to tell you to-day, and all sufferers from Liver disease, that the last three weeks I have enjoyed much good health as I have not had in many, many years. I simply write you this that other sufferers may benefit by it. Very truly yours,

HENRY WARD,
Late Col. 60th Reg., N. G., S. N. Y.,
178 West Side Ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston Globe.]

*Messrs. Editors:—*

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, overcomes weakness of the stomach. It cures headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only $1 per bottle or six for $5, and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaints of *either* sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are *the best in the world* for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.

Philadelphia, Pa. (3) Mrs. A. M. D.

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| Pants, all wool | $3, $3 50, $5. |

W. TAYLOR, Manager,

(Late Proprietor of the Cambridgeshire Clothing House) wishes to see all his old friends.

☞ *Don't forget the Address,*

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BY

*MRS. SOUTHWORTH.*

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ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT—SIR W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—HON. WM. McMASTER, WM. ELLIOT, ESQ.

Referring to the advertisement of this association in The World of Tuesday last, it may be explained that the much larger sum called for by the valuation made by Professor Cherriman, under the government standard for Canada, than is required by the valuation made by Mr. Hom ns on the standard for the STATE OF NEW YORK, arises solely from the greater severity of the Mortality Table of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain as compared with the "American Experience" Table of Mortality, as the same rate of interest was used in each case.

The reason why the valuation made by this Association's own actuary CALLS FOR A STILL LARGER RESERVE than even that required by Professor Cherriman's valuation arises from the fact that the directors consider THAT SECURITY TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS is the FIRST thing, and, therefore, not content to provide simply as in other companies, they add an additional TEN per cent to the liability under all BONUS ADDITIONS and PAID UP ASSURANCES as well as those being paid up, such as TEN and FIFTEEN payments.

R. S. BAIRD, City Agent. J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director. 4

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New Goods Constantly to Hand.

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containing descriptions of

NESTS AND EGGS OF

150 North American Birds,

also directions for collecting and preserving birds, eggs, nests and insects, only 75c., (the trade supplied.)

*W. P. Melville, 319 Yonge St.,*

Dealer in books, stuffed birds, eggs, birds eyes, &c.

Send for price list of birds and eggs. Birds and animals stuffed to order.

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Between King and Adelaide streets, Toronto.

A. DORENWEND.

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Factory—54 and 56 McGill st., 73 and 75 Grey Nun st. Box Factory—102 King st., Montreal.

OTTO BRANCH—34 Church Street

FARMS FOR SALE.

To those about going to Manitoba to settle: For sale, the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 14, Range 1 east; 240 acres in all. Only seven dollars an acre; terms easy. First-class soil. About 25 miles from Winnipeg and 6½ from stonewall and 2½ from Balmoral. This property will be disposed of at a bargain. Apply or write The World office.

Also south half of section 33, township 1, range 3 east, 320 acres, about six miles north of Emerson. First-class soil, A 1 farm, railway runs through next section. Price only $8 per acre. Terms easy. Apply or write to THE WORLD office.

One of life's hardest lessons from the cradle to the grave is waiting. We send out our ships, but cannot patiently await their return.

BATHS! BATHS! BATHS!

*At the* Paris Barber Shop, *60 King Street East. The finest in the city. No extra charge for sea salt. Six Tickets for $1.*

*JOHN WALTON.*

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