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IN CANADA
18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

The Toronto World.

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THREE DOLLARS A YEAR
TWENTY-FIVE CTS. A MONTH
DELIVERED IN CITY AND SUBURBS
18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

THIRD YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1882. PRICE ONE CENT

UNDERTAKING

J. YOUNG,
THE LEADING UNDERTAKER,
347 YONGE ST.
Imports the finest metal and cloth covered goods. Telephone night or day.

DEATHS.

CONLIN—On the 21st inst., at her late residence, 45 Stewart street, Alicia, relicit of the late Henry Conlin in her 60th year.

Funeral will take place on Saturday morning at 9 a.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

HELP WANTED.

AT ALL TIMES SERVANTS SENT TO ALL parts of the Dominion of Canada; orders promptly attended to. 111 James street north, Hamilton, MRS. WM. POTTER.

CARPENTRS WANTED—APPLY AT 513 SHERBOURNE street. 345

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. APPLY 93 Bloor street, second house west of Avenue Road.

LAD—AT JEWELL & CLOW'S RESTAURANT, 56, 58 and 60 Colborne street. 45

LABORERS, PORTERS, FARM HANDS, MECHANICS, bookkeepers, salesmen, and servant girls. Apply T. UTTLEY, 101 Adelaide, st. E.

MAN—WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS putting chairs together. Apply to BISHOP & SHELTON, Winnipeg. 345

NURSE—ONE ACCUSTOMED TO THE CARE of children; city references. 314 Jarvis street. 345

ONE THOUSAND MEN WANTED—ROCKMEN, axemen, graders and teamsters for the Toronto, and Ottawa, Ontario and Quebec and Canada Pacific railways. Apply to JOHN SCULLY, Land, Immigration and Contractors' Agent, 156 Front street west. N. B.—Storage and forwarding.

PACKERS OF GLASS AND EARTHENWARE—two or three experienced can have steady employment. W. H. GLENNY, SONS & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y. 345

SMALL GIRL AS NURSE AND TO MAKE herself useful; genuine. 45 Colborne st.

SERVANT—GOOD—GENERAL—REFERENCES required. 244 Victoria street. 345

SERVANT—GOOD—GENERAL—ONE FROM country preferred. 281 Sackville street. 345

SERVANT—GENERAL—IMMEDIATELY—121 Church street. 345

SERVANT—GENERAL—GOOD WAGES. APPLY 302 King street east. 345

SPINNERS—TWO—GOOD—ALSO WOOL SORTER. Empire Woolen Mill, Columbus. 345

SPINNERS—IMMEDIATELY—MUST BE TEMperate. BABBER BROS. 345

TINSMITH—FIRST-CLASS—STEADY MAN—R. S. SCRIVEN, Gravenhurst, Muskoka. 345

WARPER—FOR TWEEDS—MUST BE COMpetent and steady. BARBER BROS. 345

YOUNG MAN—SMART—ACTIVE—WITH some knowledge of the insurance business; must be quick and accurate at figures and write a good hand. Address, stating where now employed and salary expected, P. O. Box 2670, Toronto. 345

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION IN A grocery store, three years' experience Box 158 World office. 4

A YOUNG MAN WANTS JOB AROUND store; writes good hand; willing to work wages no object. C. L. SPUS, 25 Agnes-st. 56

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS WISHES AN engagement. Acquirements: English, French, music (acquired from masters), and needlework. Address Miss E, care of Mrs. Truman, 207 Church street.

AS CORRECTOR OF THE PRESS OR PROOF reader, by the advertiser, 20 years of age and well educated; references unexceptionable. Address box 154 World office.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG GIRL (SISTER of a deceased minister) wishes a situation as companion to an invalid girl, or to assist with light housework in small family. S. Confort, Yorkville.

BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN OF good address any situation of trust; has had 10 years experience in grocery trade; good references. CHARLES COFFIN, 28 Herrick street, Toronto.

BY A YOUNG LADY AS ASSISTANT IN STORE, as saleswoman or cashier; is a first-class operator; best of references as to ability. Address J McDEE, 5 Louisa street, city.

FOR GIRL—ELEVEN YEARS OLD. Apply, Mrs. H., 531 Sherbourne street.

GOOD ACOUNTANT AND READY PENMAN wishes employment after 7 p.m. in writing up books, making out accounts, copying papers or any other form of clerical work. Address J. G., Box 153 World office.

IRON TRADE—USEFUL MAN SEEKS EMPLOYMENT in stores or shops. Has worked at vise Box 180 World Office. 4

MAN—STEADY, RELIABLE—WANTS EMPLOYMENT, stores or otherwise. Can drive. Box 179 World Office.

SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS MAN WANTED for fancy department. THOS. THOMPSON & SON.

TO BUTCHERS—SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced man. Address G M, 463 King street west, city.

ROOMS WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS—state locality and terms. Box 174 World office.

ROOM—DOWN TOWN FOR TWO YOUNG MEN. Terms moderate. Box 175 Wor'd

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS AT 201 MUTUAL STREET

FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR FOUR GENTLEMEN, with or without board; 120 Queen st. East.

LOST.

LOST—YESTERDAY, 15TH, ON KING STREET EAST—A day book enclosed in a green bag. Apply to 20 St. Lawrence Market. Finder rewarded.

LOST—FOX TERRIER PUP—WHITE WITH tan spots. Any person returning it to 74 Duke street will receive a suitable reward. Parties detaining same after this notice will be prosecuted. 612

LOST—BETWEEN SHERBOURNE AND PROSPECT streets—a small purse with $15 and some car tickets in it. Reward at 32 Prospect st.

BOARD.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ON or near Spadina avenue where not over one or two other boarders are kept. Apply at once stating terms Box 176, World Office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM—WITH breakfast and tea by young man in northern or northwestern part of city; liberal remuneration if suitable. Box 164 World office.

DENTAL

A. W. SPAULDING, DENTIST, 51 KING ST., east, opposite Toronto street. Office hours 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Evening office at residence, Jameson Avenue, Parkdale. 246

C. P. LENNOX, SURGEON DENTIST, 204 Yonge street. Best plates $8. Vitalized air used in extracting; teeth filled with gold warranted for ten years.

DENTAL SURGERY—111 CHURCH STREET—open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Anesthetics administered. J. SNOWS, L.D.S. F. J. SNOWS, L.D.S.

TORONTO DENTAL INFIRMARY, NO. 5 WILTON AVENUE. The public are respectfully informed that the Toronto Dental Infirmary has been permanently established to meet a want so long felt in the City of Toronto viz., First-class work in all the branches of a Dental Establishment at a very moderate price. As the Infirmary will be conducted on a cash system, especially for the benefit of those whose means are limited we would invite all such to call and consult our list of prices. The Infirmary will be under the management of Mr. J. A. SMITH, L.D.S. while we will have professional control and oversee all major operations. Nitrous Oxide Gas will be made a specialty at the Infirmary for the painless extraction of teeth, it being a safe and pleasant anesthetic. Every Tuesday between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 a.m. extracting will be done free of charge for the benefit of the poor. Our motto is: Get the best, use the best, and do the best for the least amount of money. HIPKINS & ESCHELMAN, Dental Surgery, No 3 and 5 Wilton Avenue, Toronto. Office hours 9 a.m to 5 p.m 135

SPECIFIC ARTICLES

AT 125 QUEEN-ST. WEST IS THE CHEAPEST place in the city to buy clothing. All wool scotch tweed pants made to order from $1.50 to $3. W. SIMON.

ANTI-BOAR MATTRESSES AT THE FEATHER and Mattress renovating shop, 230 King street east. New feather beds and pillows for sale. 1y

BLOOD BITTERS AND OTHER HERB REMEDIES, IN PACKAGES sufficient to make four quarts, 25 cents, at HALL'S HERB STORE, next the Dominion Bank, Queen street West.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER DOZEN YOU can have your collars and cuffs dressed equa to new at the Toronto Steam Laundry, 54 and 56 Wellington street west.

FAMILY WASHING PROMPTLY ATTENDED to. Special rates made at the Toronto Steam Laundry, 54 Wellington street west.

HAND STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, self-inking and pad; seals, etc. 36 King street west. Kenyon, Tingley & Stewart Manufacturing Co.

HORSE COLLARS FOR HEAVY TEAMS; perfect fitting; warranted. W. KINSEY, Bracebridge. 345612345 6

STAMMERING — STAMMERERS CURED AT one half the usual fee during exhibition the poor gratis. Apply to PROF. GRADY, 61 Denison avenue.

"SHINES IN THE DARK"—ALL VISITORS to the Exhibition should purchase one of the newest and neatest match boxes in use. Price only 10c, to be had only at the Railway News Depot, 086 Queen street west, opposite Parkdale station.

TAKE NOTE OF IT!—ROBERTS' EYE OINTMENT cures effectually sore eyes. Try a 25c box. It has no equal. ILLWORTH, Druggist, 168 King street east.

THE RUSH TO "MISS PHENIX, FRENCH Parisian Dress and Mantle Maker" continues unabated. All garments cut by a mathematical scale, which cannot err, consequently a fit like a Jersey is the result of every case. The very latest Paris, London and New York fashions continually on hand. Establishment at 415 Queen street west. tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

GO TO PIPER'S FOR OFFICE FURNITURE OF every description; orders promptly attended to. 59 Adelaide street west.

HODGE & WILLIAMS, 4 ADELAIDE STREET East, dealers in Pitch, Felt, Carpet and Sheating Papers. Roofing done to order. Agents for "Warren" Asphalt Roofing, most durable material known.

J. L. RAWBONE, 123 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, guns, rifles, ammunition and fishing tackle. Send for price lists. 1y

MRS. T. BARFF, SUCCESSOR TO M. B. PALMER, ladies hair worker, in connection with hair dressing. Mrs. Barff has also opened a fashionable dress and mantle making establishment, No. 10 Richmond street west. Three doors west of Yonge, Toronto. P. S.—Highest price paid for ladies cut hair and combings y

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED by experienced and first-class workmen. T. CLAXTON, music dealer, 197 Yonge street, Toronto.

SYNDICATE OFFICE AND FINANCIAL Agency. Patents and patent rights bought and sold. Syndicates obtained for Manufacturing and other industries. Business chances bought and sold. Share and General Financial Agency. J. I. EVANS & Co., Managers of the syndicate of the Workingmen's National Union of Canada for their allotment of Shares in the Ontario Steel Association. LEADER LANE, Toronto. Agencies solicited.

THOMAS CAMPTON HAS ENTERED INTO THE Land Agency and Rent Collecting Business, and will carefully attend to any business intrusted to him. Office, 17 Sheppard Street.

THE TAYLOR PRINTING COMPANY NO. 92 King street east. J. YOUNG TAYLOR (late with Bingham & Taylor the printers), Manager.

THE ONTARIO DISTRIBUTING AGENCY 297 Front street east—G. F. ROBINSON Proprietor—newspapers distributed to newsdealers on liberal terms—bills and hand bills distributed throughout all parts of the city—offices and windows cleaned. Orders left at Morton & Co., 3 and 5 Adelaide street East, will receive prompt attention.

WINDOW SHADES IN ALL THE NEATEST and latest designs. Show cards, price tickets. Bottom prices. 4 King street east, upstairs. F. WILLIAMS. tf

ARTICLES WANTED.

BICYCLE WANTED—SAFETY BRITISH Challenge or any other bicycle that is not given to "headers"; about 52 inch. Box 163 World office.

FINANCIAL.

$100000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT on city or farm property; half margin; charges moderate. For particulars apply to C. W. LINDSEY, Real Estate Agent, 6 King street east.

MEDICAL.

VITAL MAGNETISM—MR. ARMSTRONG cures dyspepsia, neuralgia fits, kidney disease, nervous weakness, etc. by vital magnetism without medicine. Consultation free. Office 278 King street w st.

CELERY AND CHAMOMILE

AS A REMEDY FOR

Nervous Diseases, Headache.

NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS.

SLEEPLESSNESS, PARALYSIS.

AND DYSPEPSIA.

Dr. C. W. BENSON'S Celery and Chamomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure Sick Nervous Headaches, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Paralysis, Indigestion, and Nervous Weakness.

They act directly upon the nervous system as a nerve food, and will cure any case, no matter how of stinate or long standing the case may be. This statement is made after years of experience in their use. Their effect is permanent, and also builds up the general system. They are the most popular and largely used Remedy for Nervous Diseases in the world. They are not a patent medicine, but a regular officinal preparation discovered and prepared by a practising physic an of large experience, and their effect is perfectly wonderful in curing the above-named diseases. They are not purgative, and are free from any strong drugs, and can be used for any length of time with perfect safety. Sold by all druggists.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S

SKIN CURE

DR. BENSON'S NEW REMEDY AND FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.

IS WARRANTED TO CURE

Eczema, Tetters, Humors, Inflammation, Milk Crust, All Rough Scaly Eruptions, Diseases of Hair and Scalp, Scrofula Ulcers, Pimples and Tender Itchings on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing in THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.

All first-class druggists have it. Price $1 per package.

Toronto Office: 78 Yonge St.

At J. C. Lander's Drug Store, where Dr. Benson can be seen and his remedies secured.

Price 50c. per box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. 135

MEETINGS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF A general meeting of the Toronto Button and Notion Manufacturing Company (limited) for the passing of by-laws, election of directors and the transaction of general business to be held at the offices of the Company, No. 118 Bay Street, Toronto, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon on TUESDAY THE THIRD DAY OF OCTOBER, 1882. 561234561

PERSONAL.

EAR PHONES AND EAR DRUMS FOR THE deaf—call and test them free. PROF. GRADY, Denison avenue. 16

SHORTHAND—YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE to learn Isaac Pitman's system. Address Box 170 World office.

TWO YOUNG AMERICAN GENTLEMEN, temporarily residing in Toronto, would like to correspond with a limited number of young ladies. Object, fun and mutual improvement. Address EDDY ARMSTRONG, GEORGE ELLIOTT, Box 2'30, P. O.

WANTED TO ADOPT—A HEALTHY MALE child about two months old; must have light hair and blue eyes. Box 161 World office. 56

CATARRH.

A NEW TREATMENT WHEREBY A PERMAnent cure is effected in from one to three treatments. Particulars and treatise free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON, 307 King street west, Toronto 1y

LEGAL.

A—A—ROSE, MACDONALD, MERRITT & COATSWORTH, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors and Notaries Public. Union Loan Buildings, 28 and 30 Toronto street.
J. E. ROSE, J. H. MACDONALD,
W. M. MERRITT E. COATSWORTH, JR.

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J. REEVE—BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR 18, King street east.

MOWAT, MACLENNAN & DOWNEY, BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, etc., Proctors in the Maritime Court, Toronto, Canada. OLIVER MOWAT, Q. C., JAMES MACLENNAN, Q. C., JOHN DOWNEY, THOMAS LANGTON. Offices Queen City Insurance Buildings, 24 Church street.

O'SULLIVAN & PERDUE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., etc., etc. Office—72 Yonge street, next the Dominion Bank. D. A. O'SULLIVAN. W. E. PERDUE.

R. S. APPELBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, and notary public, Rooms 22 and 23 Union Loan and Savings building, 28 and 30 Toronto-st., Toronto. 6m

ROBINSON & KENT, BARRISTERS, ETC—office: Victoria Chambers, 9 Victoria street, Toronto. 136
JOHN G. ROBINSON. H. A. E. KENT.

AMUSEMENT.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

J. FRENCH, - - Prop. | J. C. CONNER, Manager

To-Night, To-Morrow Night & Saturday Matinee.

ATKINSON'S JOLLITIES!

—In their Original Comic Opera,—

The Electric Spark!

A Wonderfully Funny Burlesque, Abounding in Original Music, Being the Climax of Pure Fun.

Box Office now open. Popular prices. Monday, Sept. 25th and week, the great Harry Webber in "Nip and Tuck."

EDUCATIONAL.

British American Business College,

112 and 114 King Street West, Toronto.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

HOW TO IMPROVE your hand-writing—Attend our writing classes, under the supervision of Mr. O'DEA, who is acknowledged by judges to be the best teacher and penman in Canada.

HOW TO ACQUIRE a knowledge of the laws of trade and commerce—Attend the lectures on Commercial Law, by D. F. THOMSON, Esq., of the law firm of Beatty, Cladwick, Biggar & Thomson

HOW TO LEARN to write a good business letter—Attend the lectures on Business Correspondence, by W. H. ASH, Esq.

HOW TO BECOME a rapid and correct calculator—Attend the classes in Commercial and Exchange calculations, and learn the system of rapid reckoning.

HOW TO LEARN shorthand—Attend the classes conducted by Mr. RICHARDSON, a practical reporter from the office of Messrs. Blake, Kerr & Cassels.

For Catalogue and other information Address,
25 THE SECRETARY.

AUCTION SALE.

GRAND'S REPOSITORY

47, 49, 51 & 53 Adelaide st. Toronto.

GREAT SPECIAL UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE!

Of Heavy draught and Work

HORSES!

Adapted for Farmers, Railroad Contractors, Lumbermen, Carters and others.

Thursday, October 3d.

We have received instructions from the contractors to sell by auction, without reserve, upwards of sixty sound and useful horses direct from regular work (street watering), all in capital condition and fit for any purposes.

The season for street watering having expired, parties may rely on this whole lot of valuable horses being sold without any reserve whatever.

Sale at 11 o'clock sharp.

W. D. GRAND & CO.

HOTELS

ROSSIN HOUSE

IS THE LARGEST, COOLEST IN SUMMER Unequalled in Cleanliness, Best Ventilated, best Furnished, and the best managed Hotel in Canada Graduated Prices.
HENRY J. NOLAN, MARK H. IRISH
Chief Clerk. 135 Proprietor

CAMP BEDS.

CAMP BEDS!

Just the thing for Exhibition Times and Military Camps. Will be sold at cost to close the consignment. 135

P. PATERSON & SON,
24 KING ST. EAST.

WRECK OF THE ASIA.

A Search Party Proceeds to the Scene of the Wreck.

RECOVERY OF DEAD BODIES.

The Inquest—Miss Morrison's Graphic Account of the Wreck—Out on the Bay in an Open Boat—A Young Girl's Courage.

PARRY SOUND, Sept. 21—I have just returned from the vicinity of the supposed wreck of the steamer Asia. As you have already been informed, the Northern Belle, of the Great Northern Transit company, the tug Susan B. Doty and a sailboat containing three special constables, sworn in by Judge McCurry, left here on Monday morning last, the Belle to unload at Shawanaga about six miles from where the survivors of the wreck came ashore; the Doty to pick up the bodies and the special constables to watch the numerous Indians and their more savage, though less conscientious brethren, the half-breeds, who have been hovering around the scene of the wreck, like a flock of vultures on the lookout for prey. I accompanied the special constables. We went out in tow of the Belle. Nothing unusual occurred until we had arrived near the Red rock lighthouse, at the entrance of Perry Sound channel, where an object was sighted which proved to be a large fishing boat, the Dreadnaught, floating right-side up, but filled with water.

Mr. Tinkiss, one of the survivors, who was on board the tug Doty and who was afterwards made acquainted with the way of the boat, identified it as the one which was in tow of the Asia on her

LAST FATAL TRIP,

and had broken loose from the steamer about two hours before the wreck occurred. The boat appeared to have come through the gale rightside up, the only damage done to it being the loss of its bowsprit. The sails and masts had been put on the Asia and it is supposed that the two men who owned her were also on the Asia. That a boat the size of this Dreadnaught should have came out of the storm in the condition it did, does not say very much in favor of the Asia, the Jane Miller, Columbia, Simcoe, and others wrecked during the past three years. After bailing the boat out and taking it in tow, we proceeded on our way, reaching Shawanaga village, about 30 miles from Parry Sound, in due time. The Doty steamed up the channel, but missed the party sent in search of the bodies of the unfortunate people who died on that terrible trip from the wrecked steamer to the shore. At about 11 o'clock Captain Taylor, of the Northern Belle, who had been on the look out with his glass, sighted a boat which he thought contained his crew and from the manner in which it was loaded, we rightly surmised that the men had been successful in their

SEARCH FOR THE BODIES.

Unable to restrain my impatience until the boat came alongside, I jumped into a skiff and pulled out to meet the approaching party and learned that they had easily succeeded in finding the bodies on Sunday night, when they nailed the rough coffins together and placed the bodies inside. Britton and James Calder of this place, who were with the party, informed me that it was a sad sight and one that would never be forgotten by them which met their view when they landed. The

FIVE BODIES LAY ON THE SHORE

just where they had been half lifted, half dragged out of the lifeboat by Mr. Tinkiss, when it grounded, after his ride over the raging lake with Miss Morrison. The party speedily reached the Belle, when the bodies were taken on board and packed in ice to prevent from decay. On opening the boxes it was found that with the exception of the mate and fireman there was no marks to show by what means these apparently strong, healthy, hardy men had come to their death, while a young lad of 17 and a girl of 18 years of age had lived through the terrible ordeal. The mate and firemen's faces were badly bruised, no doubt by being struck with the metallic life boat when it upset. Capt. Savage, Mr. Little and Mr. McAlpin appeared as if asleep, and gave no indication whatever of the terrible struggle they must have had with the grim monster death. Their faces were not discolored, but looked quite natural and bore no traces of having received any blows. A short time after this the Belle steamed off for Parry Sound and we continued our trip up to Shawanaga bay towards the scene of the wreck. In going up the bay we sighted several boats, all of which were boarded in search of wreckage. No less than four of the crafts were in sight at one time, but to their credit be it said they made no effort to get out of our way and on none of them did we find anything belonging to the Asia.

ARRIVING AT POINT AU BARRIE

we anchored our yacht and took a small skiff we had in tow and spending the balance of the day in exploring the numerous islands in that vicinity with a hope of finding some more of the bodies, the ships cargo, or the books of the purser, so as to arrive at the names of the persons who perished on the illfated steamer. Very little wreckage of any kind was found on the shore, only a few pieces of the upper works of the steamer being cast upon the rocks. The shore line from Point au Barrie to the French river is composed of very inhospitable rocks, islands and shoals and deep bays stretch for into the shore at intervals the entire distance, about 60 miles.

THE INQUEST.

At the adjourned inquest to-night in connection with the wreck of the Asia Miss Morrison gave the following evidence:—I went on board the steamer Asia as a passenger on Wednesday evening, 13th inst., about 11 o'clock; did not notice anything particular when I went on board; during the night the boat rolled a good deal. The boat seemed to be very much crowded with passengers. I cannot form any idea nor did I hear how many there were on board. The mate told me she was heavily loaded with freight. The night passed quietly; no disturbance occurred, except what proceeded from seasick children. I occupied the upper berth of one of the state rooms on the left hand side of the steamer and was there in a position to hear most of what went on, at least I think so. I heard the boat stop at Pres Qu isle. I did not sleep much. I got up on Thursday morning feeling very seasick; it was pretty rough all morning. I think that about 11 o'clock the first intimation I had of danger was from the noise made by the horses. I asked the mate if there was any danger. He said they had already thrown off the horses and would throw off what freight they could. I then went back to my berth and the boat rolled so much to one side that I got a life preserver and put it on. Half an hour possibly had elapsed between the first idea I had of danger, and my putting on the life preserver. After taking these precautions I sat by the cabin door until the water came into the cabin. Then by catching hold of the cabin door and railing, I managed to get on the upper deck of all. The boat then seemed to be settling down—one side being much the undermost. The life boat happened to be close to where I got. I lowered myself into the water and the captain caught me and held me from sinking till the mate came and helped me into the boat. At that time there were twelve in the boat. I did not know any in the boat except the first mate and a Miss McNab, my room mate. I knew the captain by sight. A number of people from the other boats came into our boat. The reason why they came into our boat was that they upset. The reason why they upset was the roughness of the sea. They did not seem overcrowded. One reason why they upset was that they had not a sufficient number of oars. One of the other boats had one, another had not any, ours had two. The reason I know they had so few oars was that they came alongside of our boat and asked the captain if we had any to spare. I did not see any person left on board the steamer after we left the shipside. The three boats ran along together for a little, then the other two upset. They upset three times and every time they righted a few were missing, and the third time I did not see anyone clinging to them at all. I only saw two boats beside our own. Six of the passengers of the two boats came into ours. About twenty minutes afterwards our boat capsized but quickly righted. I held on to the ropes or life lines, going round the boat so that when she righted I was in again. After we righted I heard some one say that three were gone. We then sailed or drifted before the storm. Our boat capsized three times and each time some were missing. I did not notice anyone to be hurt on the boats righting except the mate who received a scratch below the eye. After our number was reduced to seven the boat did not capsize any more. It was because the storm moderated that we ceased to capsize. The last capsize took place shortly before dark and just before dark the mate said he saw land, and after dark we saw a lighthouse, which the mate said was Eying Inlet light. When we saw the light all cheered up considerably, but soon after one of the strangers died, name unknown. The only members of the crew that I knew in our boat were the captain and mate. After the stranger died two others died almost immediately. They just seemed to perish of exhaustion, and not from any injury. At midnight the mate succumbed, and about ten minutes after him the captain died. Shortly after daybreak, I and Mr. Tinkiss landed the bodies, which were still in the boat. After landing we drew the boat on shore and walked along a piece, and finding we could not walk, we returned to the boat and Mr. Tinkiss took the bodies out of the boat and laid them on the island. We then got into the boat again and rowed along with an oar we had picked up, having lost our own when we capsized, to find a habitable place. That was the last I saw of the bodies. I know that we left the bodies of John Savage, John McDonald and three other men on the island on which we first landed. On the following (Friday) night we slept on the rocks. Next morning we again got into our boat and rowed until in despair we gave up and went ashore again and laid down and slept. Then the Indian came along and we engaged him to bring us to Parry Sound, where we arrived on Sunday forenoon. There was not any conversation in the boat at all, except when we saw the light; then we sang a couple of sacred songs. The other two boats were full of people. I do not believe that the three boats I have spoken of were capable of holding all the passengers that I saw on board. All the staterooms were occupied. I know this because when I embarked the mate had considerable trouble in getting a bed for me. Two other ladies shared my room with me. The ladies' maid told me that all the other rooms were equally filled. Some passengers were laying on sofas and the cabin floor. They so laid because they could not get berths. The ladies' maid and purser said so. Five men and one woman embarked with me at Owen Sound. The mate told me on Thursday morning that they took nothing on board at Pres' Quisle, except some pressed hay. I know of two families of deck passengers. I did not hear of any gangs of shanty men. After our boat capsized we did not bale her out, because there was nothing to bale her out with. Before she capsized all the gentlemen that had hats baled out the water with their hats. There were no provisions in the boat. I am certain as to the number of oars I have stated to have been in the boats. The other boats called to us and asked for oars before any of us capsized. I did not hear of any oars being lost except through the capsizing of the boat. The steamer seemed to be side to the storm as far as I could see. All that I took notice of had life preservers on in all the three boats.

The inquest then adjourned.

A GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21—An official of the marine and fishery department has been commissioned to hold an investigation into the case of the disaster to the Asia. He has left for the scene of the occurence and immediately upon his arrival, which will be in about two days time, the investigation will be commenced.

The Czar's Visit to Moscow.

MOSCOW, Sept. 21—At the reception yesterday the emperor expressed thanks for the cordial welcome and the many assurances of loyalty he received. The visit of the imperial court was caused by the desire of their majesties to view the exhibition which closes October 1st.

Henry George's Complaint.

WASHINGTON, Sept, 21—Henry George's letter to the President has been referred. Mr. Frelinghuisen, secretary of state, to Minister Lowell, also acted upon the case in August as well as Meaney's, and the two cases have been the subject of correspondence by telegraph since the date of the arrests. The action in both cases was taken prior to the receipt of any complaint.

A Fight Between Jockeys.

POUGHKEESSIE, N. Y., Sept. 21—At the county fair this afternoon, during a trotting race, Henry White and Wm. Sargeant, drivers, were seen to strike each other with their whips and Sargeant was thrown from his seat. He held to the lines and regained his sulkey. When the horses reached the stand Sargeant struck White several heavy blows on the head with the butt-end of his whip, knocking him between the horse and the sulky, and the horse kicked him once or twice, but he was rescued without serious danger. White's friends then attempted to mob Sargeant, but he was gotten out of the way.

LAST OF THE STRUGGLE.

PROPOSED CONCENTRATED ATTACK ON DAMIETTA.

Fanaticism in Cairo—Surrender of Ghemileh—Assassination of Abdallah Denied—Arabi's Peculations—Punishment of Paolucci.

LONDON, Sept. 21—A Port Said despatch says: In obedience to an order from Yacoub Pasha the garrison of Damietta has resolved to lay down arms and disperse to their homes. Abdellas and Abouiata Pashas left Damietta with a small escort. Mustaphezeen is going in the direction of Cairo. The report of the killing of Abdella by his troops seems to have been untrue.

FANATICISM IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, Sept. 21.—The fanatical sectarians are sulky and defiant except in the presence of the British soldiers. The former have spread a report that fifty thousand Russians are on their way to Egypt to drive out the English.

DAMIETTA STILL REFUSES TO SURRENDER.

The garrison of Damietta still refuses to surrender.

CONCENTRATED ATTACK ON DAMIETTA.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 21—The troops under Gen. Wood go to Damietta to-morrow to demand its surrender. Admiral Dowell, with several vessels, will blocade the coast near Damietta simultaneously with Gen. Wood's advance.

FORT GHEMILEH SURRENDERED.

PORT SAID, Sept. 21—Fort Ghemileh has surrendered. A garrison of only 80 men remained. The force went to Damietta last evening.

DEATH OF COMMANDER RAWSON.

MALTA, Sept. 21—Commander Rawson, who was promoted for bravery at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, in which he was wounded, died to-day. Rawson accompanied the Arctic expedition of 1875-76.

PUNISHMENT OF A DESERTER.

ROME, Sept 21—A Court-martial has condemned Paolucci, a lieutenant in the Italian navy, who deserted to serve with Arabi, to two years imprisonment and dismissal from the service with disgrace.

ARABI'S LITTLE PECULATION

The examination of the treasury proves that £200,000 sterling were taken by Arabi, of which £18,000 have been discovered at the War office. It is probable that other deficits will be found in the Department of the Interior.

NOTES.

Several fresh arrests were made yesterday at Alexandria, including Said Bey.

Nearly all the garrison of Fort Ghemileh fled across Lake Manzaleh before the surrender.

The British gunboats have proceeded from Ghemileh in the direction of Port Dibeh and Damaccta.

CABLE NOTES.

The last of the suspects was released from Kilmainham jail yesterday.

FIRES.

NORWICH, Sept. 21—A disastrous fire occurred here about 1 o'clock this morning, totally destroying a building owned by James Barr of this place, which was formerly used as a foundry and more recently as a carpenter shop in connection with his new building on Main street. The building and contents were valued at $2000.

Bishop Elect of Pontiac.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21—The consecration of the bishop elect of Pontiac took place here to-day in Notre Dame church. The priest on whom this honor was conferred was Mgr. Narcisse Zepheren Lorrain, a Montrealer by birth. He was educated at the Ste. Therese college and afterward acted as cure of a parish in the United States. Returning to Canada in the spring of 1870 he took the office of vicar under the cure of St. Henri, but eighteen months ago, on the death of Vicar-General Moreau, father Lorrain became vicar-general for the diocese of Montreal. Now he has been raised to the episcopate and although he is hardly 40 years of age his great learning has given him a very high reputation among his colleagues, over whom he has been raised. He is not Bishop of Pontiac, as might be suffered, for no bishop can be appointed for any district which has had no bishop before. Bishop Fabre of Montreal officiated, wearing his golden mitre and richly embroidered robes and carrying the pastoral cross. Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec, occupied a seat under a canopy on the west side of the altar.

A Protest Against Prohibition.

CINCINNATI, Sept 21—The National distillers' and liquor dealers' association adopted the following:—Whereas we have by yielding obedience to the most oppressive laws imposed upon any business interest in the country, given abundant evidence of our being a law abiding community of citizens. Resolved, we are in favor of yielding equal obedience to the unwritten law of the land, which impels sobriety, good order and respect for the opinions and customs of all good citizens. We are in favor of the sale of spirits being placed on the same footing as other merchandise. We favor a judicious license system throughout the country, which shall equally benefit the government and afford us protection and enforcement of all the laws pertaining to the proper government of cities and towns. We oppose fanaticism and prohibition as detrimental to the rights of the majority of American citizens, and consider it the duty of all members of the association to oppose such legislation in all places and at all times. We make no political ties or requirements as an association, but leave it to the members to act according to their own judgment and interest.

The Turko-Greek Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21—It is stated that certain powers, including Germany, have declined to consider Russia's proposal to refer the Turko-Greek frontier question to a conference of ambassadors.

A Church Trial.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., Sept. 21—A short time since a man named Cousins was brought before a committee of the Methodist church charged with the non-payment of his just debts. After an investigation by the committee it was adjudged that the defendant was unable to pay.

ANOTHER SHIP ACCIDENT.

THE RICHELIEU BLOWN UP EN ROUTE FOR LACHINE.

Three Men Killed and One Missing—Several Passengers Severely Scalded—Full Particulars.

LACHINE, Que., Sept. 21—A dreadful accident occurred this morning on board the ferry steamer Richelieu, while on her way from Chateauguay to this port, three men being killed and one missing. The names of the unfortunate victims are Pierre Duquette, pilot; James Richardson and Persellius Amoit of Chateauguay, farmers. The missing man is a son of Duquette the pilot, and is supposed to have been blown overboard by the explosion. Several of the passengers were severely scalded by the escaping steam. The cause of the accident is at present unknown.

FURTHER FACTS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—There was great excitement in the city to-day when it was known that the old steamer Richelieu had blown up and that several lives were lost. The facts as developed by visiting the scene of the catastrophy are as follows: The steamer in question, which was lately placed on the ferry, left the south side of the river at 7 a.m. on her way to Lachine. She had not gone far, however, when it appears the water jacket that surrounds the funnel collapsed and caused the explosion. Captain Duquette, James Richardson of Chateauguay, and Persellins Amvit of Mile End, Montreal, were instantly killed and the following persons severely scalded: James Muir, J Lamberg, Dolard Picard, all of Chatnauguay, and Emily Blanchard of St. Marthe dangerously scalded and burned. An Indian was also severely scalded. The engineer, Michael Frechette, sustained a good deal of injury about the head and face from the fire but will recover. An inquest has been opened, when all the facts will come out. It is generally believed that the accident arose from the water jacket having corroded in the inside from age and neglect. There were only 32 pounds of steam on at the time of the accident. The boat must be over 30 years old, but had an iron hull.

A Bank Teller's Little Mistake.

BOSTON, Sept. 21—A shortage of $4000 was found in the accounts of the paying teller of the National bank of the commonwealth. The latter thinks he paid out a $500 package of bills in mistake for a $1000 package. The teller has been suspended but retained in the service of the bank.

Motion on Behalf of Mason.

BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—In the U. S. district court this afternoon, judge Cox presiding, Gen. John G. Bigelow, of Washington, counsel for Mason, who attempted to shoot Guiteau, obtained an order for a habeas corpus, returnable before judge Cox, at Utica, early in October. General Bigelow will ask for the release of Mason on the grounds that the court martial that tried him had no jurisdiction, as Mason's offence was merely a breach of the civil law and not involving the discipline of the army. Second, because the judge advocate general has rendered a decision reviewing and reversing the findings and sentence of the court martial.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

CHATHAM, Ont., Sept. 21.—At the Kent assizes to-day Wm. Rowland, of Ridgetown, was tried and convicted of wife murder and sentenced to be hanged on the 25th of next October.

A Notorious Burglar Captured.

DETOIT, Sept. 21—The notorious Tom Curtis, safeblower, was arrested last evening. Curtis is wanted in Columbus, Ohio, where he was convicted for burglary. While awaiting sentence he escaped from jail and fled to Canada. It is rumored that he has served in Kingston, Ont., penitentiary, since his escape.

A Canadian Killed in Detroit.

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FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1882.

THE CREDIT CURSE OF CANADA.

Mr. Goldwin Smith said the other evening at Mr. Holyoke's lecture that the best part of the co-operative system was the rule of cash payments, to which he ascribed in great measure the good done by the system in England. He said that if he were so ambitious as to undertake to initiate a reform movement among the working classes, he should not choose what most would think the higher lines, those of distinctly moral or intellectual improvement, but go forth as a preacher of cash payments. That practice was the root of economy, comfort and independence for the workingmen.

There can be no doubt that the almost entire prevalence of the credit system of purchase is a gigantic evil sapping the life of Canadian commerce, demoralizing not only the working class, but every class, and depreciating the purchasing value of money. On the other side of the imaginary line which makes an arbitrary commercial division between two parts of the continent, cash payment is the universal rule. This may have been caused in part by the fluctuating value of the currency some years ago. A merchant giving credit could not be certain whether in six months his bill for a hundred dollars would be worth fifty, sixty or seventy. That state of things has gone by, but no one thinks of asking for or giving credit, consequently the retail dealers can afford to insist on getting a supply of the best goods attainable in the market, and the ready money purchaser gets the value of every cent of his dollar. The farmers in our rural districts, the mechanics in the cities, are helplessly in the hands of the village storekeeper or town retailer. He gives them credit, they get deeper in his books, they must take what measure and quality he chooses to supply. The retailer is at the mercy of the wholesale dealer in this city or in Montreal; their payment to him must depend on the fluctuations of the harvest or of trade, and he in turn not being able to pay ready money to the English manufacturers, must take what he sends, of course under such circumstances, getting a poorer class of products than would be sent for ready money. The effects of this fall on all classes, first, on the fine ladies in Toronto, some of whom get large quantities of dry goods on credit, paying small instalments now and then. We do not presume to remind them that by this practice, which we have reason to believe is a very general one, they may injure their husband's credit, at all events their own self respect, but we do press on their attention a consideration to which we are sure they cannot be insensible, that they get a far inferior quality of goods to that which they would obtain by cash payment. The credit system is also unjust to the ready money purchaser, who has to pay the margin of extra charge made by the merchant as an insurance against possible loss by credit. Besides this he, like the credit purchaser, receives an inferior class of goods. We are sure that to take one product only, an inferior article in books is supplied from England to the Canadian book trade, we have several times noticed copies deficient in several pages, and with other defects; such goods are sent as a matter of course to the credit-asking Canadian market. A wholesale demoralization spreads from this system over every part of the country: it more than any other cause tempts the trade of Canada in inflation, and therefore to collapse. We therefore hail Mr. Holyoke's interesting lecture. A fuller original report appeared yesterday morning in our columns than has been given by any other city journal. We think the subject of paramount importance to the working class, and therefore to all classes.

THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Francis A. Walker, the superintendent of the last census, contributes to the October Century a paper abounding in interesting and important facts gleaned from the census returns since the first enumeration in 1790. The period between 1850 and 1880 has been marked by the astonishingly rapid spread of population over the vast region brought under the flag of the United States by the purchase of Louisiana, the annexation of Texas, and the cessions from Mexico. The 980,000 square miles of territory occupied by settlements in 1850 have become 1,570,000. The population of the United States is now 50,155,783. The fronting line of settlement is, in general, the one hundredth degree of longitude as far north as the forty-second parallel of latitude, and thence northward the ninety-ninth and afterward the ninety-eighth degree.

The foreign elements of the population have varied widely since 1850. At that time foreigners constituted 9.5 per cent. of the total population; they now constitute 13.3 per cent. Of the foreign residents of 1850, 43.5 per cent. were Irish; 26.4 Germans; 13.9 English and Welsh; 6.7 British American; while the Scandinavians formed less than one per cent. Since that time, the proportion of Irish to the other foreign elements has steadily declined. Of the arrivals in the ten years ending in 1850, the Germans were but 25 per cent.: of those in the ten years ending in 1860, they were 37 per cent. Between 1860 and 1870, other foreign elements began to assume importance through the fast increasing immigration of Swedes and Norwegians across the ocean, and of Canadians across the northern border. We have seen that the Irish of 1850 constituted 43.5 per cent. of the total foreign population. In 1860, this proportion had fallen to 38.9, and in 1870, still further, to 33.3. Although the statistics of nationality at the census of 1880 are not yet published, it is not probable that the Irish to-day constitute more than 27 per cent. of the foreign population of the country.

To-day, the number of foreigners is a little over 6,500,000 while the members of the colored race reach almost the same number. Speaking roundly, then, the following is the table of population:

Whole number	50,000,000
Foreigners	6,500,000
Total native-born	43,500,000
Colored	6,500,000
Total native-born whites	37,000,000

NO CHINESE NEED APPLY.

The opinions ventilated on Chinese labor at the late meeting of the democratic league in London, Eng., may be set down as the general index of feeling on the subject throughout the United Kingdom. With whatever interest Chinamen may be regarded by the average citizen in the old country—one thing is certain, the former on their appearance, in numbers large or small, as competitors in the English labor market, will meet with a hot reception. Aside, however, from the fact that their advent will tend to depreciate wages, other causes, which do not exist in America, will greatly help to shut them out. The dense population, with its result, the keenest competition in every industry, has caused wages to be reduced far below the American standard, so that even taking facilities for cheaper living into consideration it will pay Chinamen to keep on the west side of the Atlantic for a while yet. Added to this, the antipathy common to all Englishmen towards anything like a break in the existing order of things, or especially to having the sacred conservatism of their native land disturbed by such a thing as a foreign element in its population. But of all foreign elements, possibly none would prove more obnoxious or incongruous to the English mind than the "heathen Chinee."

If Chinese and Americans appear together to be a ridiculous mixture of humanity when the latter are so democratic and have such superior powers of assimilation, an admixture of Chinese and English, two of the most conservative peoples in the world, each after its own fashion, would surely cap the climax of incongruity.

Unlike Canada and the United States, Britain has not yet a living question on this subject to worry over, but scenting the celestial from afar, steps are being taken to restrain his eastern ambition. No pigtail for John Bull.

AN ARGUMENT FOR CREMATION.

An article in a New York monthly comes out with some extraordinary statements on the matter of burying dead bodies and the manner of conducting funerals. It cites the important discoveries of M. Pasteur as its authority. These discoveries relate to the propagation of disease through living organisms. M. Pasteur finds that microscopic forms of life exist in all dead bodies and retain any principles of disease acquired or inherent in life; these work their way up through the soil to the surface, are consumed by grazing cattle or are distributed by the winds and so, it would seem, propagate a whole school of diseases. The splenic fever which destroys thousands of cattle and sheep in France and other European countries, is shown to arise from this cause. If M. Pasteur is correct, there is here a strong argument for cremation, or at least some amendment in the mode of burial which in this country especially would thus seem designed to resist the operations of nature as long as possible, and so make a dead body a source of indefinite evil. That cremation has many advantages is beyond doubt, and when public opinion is educated up to a proper conception of the matter and frees itself from all superstitious vagaries, it will take the place of the ancient method of burying.

TWEEDLE-DUM AND TWEEDLE-DEE.

The manner in which the Globe and Mail play fast and loose with questions of morality, is a noteworthy illustration of the untrustworthiness and insincerity of both the party organs. In the matter of the custom house censorship of literature, the Globe took the broad and liberal view in order to condemn a tory official. But now the Globe, which strained at a gnat in Mr. Patton's condemnation of such an undeniably prurient writer as Voltaire, can swallow a camel in the gross absurdity of stigmatizing Marmion as immoral! The Mail, too, shifts its moral judgment according to the point of view of its faction. It was severely virtuous in upholding a conservative against Voltaire, it is sweetly liberal when a grit girds at Scott. Neither party organ has any principles outside party. It is time that people should see how untrustworthy are any statements made by either organ as to men and things. And in time we hope this tweedledum and tweedle-dee contest will cease to amuse those who have ceased to believe in the sincerity of the combatants. Outside of party, neither cares a cent for Canada.

WHY BOATS ARE WRECKED.

They are wrecked first because they are unseaworthy and second because they are insufficiently manned. We wish to dwell on this latter point at present. There is hardly one lake captain who receives decent pay. The result is that a great number of very inferior men are given the control of boats and entrusted with the lives of passengers, who are incompetent for the task. We know of cases where men were allowed to command boats who did not really know how to pull the bells. And this was on a large passenger boat! Some men are made captains because they are "sociable and nice" in the cabin; not for their seamanship. These inferior men manage to avoid accidents in good weather, but they loose their head in a storm.

And all through the service the men are too few and poorly paid.

There must be boiler inspection, hull inspection, and what is just as important, inspection of captains.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: Will you kindly allow me space in your independent paper to say a few words in reference to this all important question. It is quite evident that a single visit to New York did not make Mr. J. Ick Evans much wiser—perhaps he failed to visit the right section of the city—when he comes back and asserts that notwithstanding the opening of various kinds of business, saloons, running of cars and steamboats, there is not so many rows, drunkards staggering in the streets and evil-doing to be seen in New York as can be seen in Toronto. If Mr. Evans had resided only two years in New York and visited it three or four times as I have he would have realized the fact that New York, and I might throw in Chicago too, are the vilest and most scandalous cities to be found on this continent. And Sunday is the best day for any one to judge of these facts by walking through the streets of those cities. Mr. Evans failed to see anything wrong with New York, and when he comes back he starts to throw dirt at Toronto and its laws by saying that Toronto is not a bit better (worse in his opinion) than New York is. Toronto never will be as bad as New York and Chicago—in spite of the enticement of our modern to evildoing writers—as long as the world lasts. In New York I have seen drunkenness, rows, drawing of revolvers, using knives and many broken noses on Sunday, and all I can say of New York is that its a very bad place. I am opposed to any sort of work on Sunday except in the way of doing good. By all means let us have the same law for the poor as for the rich, even the driving of the rich man to church by a coachman should be stopped. They should drive to church themselves for one day. And what about the poor bruces, do they not need rest after toiling from Monday morning till Saturday night? As we cannot have any pleasure in the way some writers advocates, without having someone to work for us, thereby breaking the law of the Sabbath laid down by a one superior to ourselves, by all that is good let us do away with all Sunday work. If the government, city council or whoever duty it is were to pass a law compelling the running of street cars, steamboats, trains, driving of carriages and opening up of saloons and shops, with the sole object to benefit the public and not ourselves, how quick it would turn the tide of this great discussion to the other way! Do you see it?

CONTRA DOMENICUS LABORES.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: The arguments advanced by J. T. and others favoring the continuance of the Sabbath laws do not in my opinion add the slightest prop to christianity; on the contrary they simply show by their utterances that religious teaching has but little influence on restraining mankind from acts which are evil. "Remove the Sabbath laws of restrictions from our statute books" and the consequence, says J. T. "would be that millions of our toiling fellow creatures would be compelled to follow their usual avocations on Sunday." It is they who are now principally benefitted by these laws. Here is an assumption that if the restriction were removed, the few who now uphold the laws would then compel the many to labor on that day and every day. Therefore according to J. T. the Sabbath is now observed as a day of rest, not through any inward convictions that it is either right or beneficial, but simply because the laws which were made many years ago makes it incumbent upon us to lay aside the tools of labor on one day in the week. Now if J. T. would climb to the top of that high but narrow fence which surrounds himself and friends and look beyond his own confined sphere of life he would see into lands where millions of happy people dwell, where Sabbath laws are unknown and yet no cry arises from that they are compelled to labor on that day.

SIDNEY SMITH.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: Not being an adept at twaddle writing nor wishing to lay claim to all the virtues whilst dubbing my opponent "Infidel" for the purpose of exciting the bigoted prejudice of dogmatism of the sectarian style, I beg to decline a further crossing of swords with my airy antagonist J. T., till he answers at least one or two facts put forward in my former communications. The question at issue deserves a better fate than to be made the battle ground for quarrelsome squabbles.

J. ICK EVANS.

ATTACKING THE JEWS.

SIR: In Wednesday's Telegram I saw a letter on the manner in which the Jews on Queen and York stereet, or as some of the Gentiles style it "Little Israel" do their business. The writer says that more unscrupulous, hard hearted and pitiless bargainers than the Jews do not exist, and it is on this account that they are generally so unpopular. Now, it is not because they are unscrupuluos bargainers that they are so generally down trodden; but because they do not engage in other mercantile pursuits. Now it is not fair to slander a Jew because he has no inclination for another business. Why not leave them alone in their quarters? Their business is legitimate, they always pay their bills and frequently with their ready money are much service to the poor. The Italians while in a lazy manner stroll about the street never engage in any hard labor no more than the Jews, and still they are left unmolested. It is fact too that there are as many Gentiles engaged in the occupation of pawnbrokers in this city as Jews. This is not so plainly seen as they are scattered all over the city, while the Jews all congregate together. I could tell of Gentiles engaged in mercantile pursuits who are pawnbrokers in reality and no money lenders. These is no more harm in selling an old coat than a new one, for when a man goes into a second-hand store he does not go there to buy a new but an old one. The Telegram too says that the Jews speaks bad German and worse English, but what of this, they speak good Hebrew and to say they are wanting in those acts of civility which are characteristic of a successful shopkeeper is downright slander. Where will you find men more successful in their own particular business than the Jews?

If then we are to infer that success in business is the result of civility as the Telegram says, it follows that the Jews instead of being uncivil must be extremely civil.

The reason the Israelites assume adopted names is because their Hebrew names would be unpronounceable by an English speaking people. The Jews are not the only people with whom it is hard to make a bargain, as one would fancy from reading the Telegram. This every business Gentile knows; in fact there is more splitting the difference between Gentiles themselves than between a Jew and Gentile. Nor can I see that the Jews are a curse in the cities of the old country, since it is the poor man, or at anyrate the needy, to whom they are most service; and since there is so much poor in these towns the Jews, to my mind, instead of being a curse are a positive blessing.

"AARON."

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: An uncalled for attack on our people appeared in the Telegram the other night. There are Israelites following every branch of business. It is true that Jews do very little manual labor in this country; they do as little as they can help and I don't know of any others who do more than they can help. Grant that the Jew is a trader by instinct and by up-bringing. That is not a crime. Jews are law-abiding, they are taxpaying—name an exempted Jew if you can—they pay their debts, they give as fair value as do others. Jews are charged with being extortioners and usurers. It might far more truthfully be said that Scotchmen are such, for I know Scotchmen in Toronto, two of whom hang out their signs as merchants, who lend money at two per cent. per month and make no bones about it. Jews only ask that they be let alone. The world over, and for ages back the Jewish nation has produced more statesmen, more artists, poets and lawgivers, more business men than any other race. A Jew depends on nothing but his inborn shrewdness, and if he is successful it is all the more creditable to him. He nevers asks for missionary work. SAMECH.

AFTER THE DOCTORS.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: There has appeared a weekly pamphlet in our midst styled "Medical Criticism," under the same editorship as the Pulpit Criticism. The object of this weekly sheet appears to be the exposure of the deceptions which the editor seems to think are practiced upon the unsuspecting public by all physicians and surgeons, and of the rottenness and falsity of the science upon which all surgical skill and medical knowledge is based; which the untiring and devoted investigation and the experience of succeeding generations of medical practitioners and of those of our own day has placed in its present advanced position. From some cause or other the editor seems to bear extreme ill-will to medical men in general, and makes broad and sweeping charges against that profession whose members have in every age so often shown the most disinterested courage. Overlooking the many sarcastic expressions, which a truth-seeker should ever despise, I will give some of the many objections which I think the Medical Criticism contains. Quotations from various physicians are given without it being stated where they were got, and in no case is their connection given; thus one is unable to learn when or under what conditions these so startling statements were made. For instance he quotes the following, which if he believes I don't think any one else does. It runs thus:—"I declare as my conscientious conviction founded on long experience and reflection, that if there were not a single physician, surgeon, man-midwife, chemist, apothecary, druggist or drug on the face of the earth there would be less sickness and less mortality than now prevail."—Prof. Johnson, M. D., F. R. S. Ed. Medico—Chicago Review. Now the editor of the medical criticism says nothing about the connection of this remarkable assertion or where it is to be found, and leaves it to his readers to find out whether the author was at the time an inmate of a lunatic asylum or suffering from an attack of delerium tremens. In the third number an article appeared on a medical salvation army whose officers and privates the editor thinks ought to be gazetted. I think so too, if they can effect the cures which he is of opinion they can. Among other cures wrought by these remarkable healers are, that of diptheria, in from two to five hours time, dyspepsia in a week, and fever in a day, and others in a proportionally short period; we are not however told how it is done. The whole tone of the numbers so far published is ironical in the extreme and gives one the impression that medical practitioners know nothing of their business while the editor of the medical and pulpit criticisms knows everything belonging to it besides being well versed in theology all unmindful of the old saw, "Let shoemakers stick to their last." CANADIAN.

ANOTHER OBJECTIONABLE TEXT BOOK.

(To The Editor of The World.)

SIR: One of the grounds assigned by Mr. Crooks for withdrawing "Marmion" from the authorized list of high school text books is its supposed offensiveness to Roman catholics. If this principle is to prevail in the selection of school books it should be carried out impartially and not limited to one favored sect. The agnostics and a good many others of liberal sympathies who would repudiate that title have a great deal more to complain of than the catholics by reason of the selection of the companion work bound up in the same volume, "Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution." This piece of grandiloquent invective abounds in the falsest and most malignant abuse of men and principles revered by every upholder of intellectual and personal freedom. It reviles in a fashion none the less shameful and scurrilous because of its undoubted rhetorical power the heroic and self sacrificing spirits who by their resistance to monarchical and priestly despotism laid the foundations of democratic liberty in France. They are confounded in one undiscriminating strain of denunciation with the perpetrators of excesses which every right minded man must deplore. Now why is the educational department so very careful of the feelings of Roman catholics, while ignoring altogether the objectionable nature of the trade of the brilliant renegade Burke? If any such considerations are to prevail in dealing with English literature, the agnostic and other sympathizers with the spirit of the French revolution have a right to ask that Burke be struck off the list. Our young men should not be educated as high tories and re-actionists. P. T.

Herbert Spencer Not Gaining in Health.

From the Buffalo Courier

Should his health permit, a banquet will be tendered to Mr. Herbert Spencer at Delmoncio's previous to his departure from this country, an event which we learn will be hastened unless he receives more benefit from his future sojourn in America than he has thus far done.

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Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
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GEORGE B. ELLIOTT & CO.,
Valuators and Investors.
WEST LYNNE MANITOBA.

Correct and Confidental Valuations made of all property in Southern Manitoba towns and villages, and of farm property in Southern Manitoba.
Confidential Reports furnished owners and intending investors.
Taxes paid for non-residents. Eight years in Red River country. Correspondence solicited Charges moderate tf

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HEALTH IS WEALTH

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 King-st. East (Office up-stairs), Toronto, Ont.

Sold by all druggists in Canada.

$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 pills 25 cents. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 81 and 83 King street east, Toronto, up stairs. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1000 FORFEIT!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of Coughs, colds sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages, whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottle 25 and 50 cents; large bottles one dollar. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors. 81 and 83 King street east Toronto, up stairs.

Private Medical Dispensary

(Established 1860), 27 GOULD STREET TORONTO, ONT. Dr. Andrews' Purificantia, Dr. Andrews' Female Pills, and all of Dr. A.'s celebrated remedies for private diseases, can be obtained at the Dispensary. Circulars Free. All letters answered promptly, without charge, when stamped enclosed. Communication confidential. Address E. J. Andrews, M.D., Toronto, Ont.

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WE OFFER TO-DAY
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PAIRS OF BUTTON DOLLAR
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50C. (FIFTY CENTS) PER PAIR. ALL PERFECT,
The Greatest Bargain ever offered in Toronto.
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SIMPSON'S
BOOTS AND SHOES
Always take the lead. Now on hand the finest lot of Ladies' Calf Kid Button Boots in Toronto. These goods are all new and fresh, bought before the rise in calf skins, will be sold at prices unprecedented on Queen street. Warranted to wear 25 per cent better than any so-called French Kid Boots in the market.

LIST OF PRICES.

Ladies' Polish Calf Button Boots, French heels and heavy plates	$2 50
do do do do without plates	2 50
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All goods marked in plain figures 135

SIMPSON'S,
68 QUEEN STREET WEST, COR. TERAULAY.

LAUNDRIES.

Princess Laundry,
22, ADELAIDE STREET, WEST.
First-Class Work Guaranteed. None but First-Class Hands Employed.
CHARGES MODERATE! 25
22 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, OPPOSITE GRAND OPERA HOUSE

WOOD AND COAL.

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

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

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

P. BURNS,
COAL & WOOD MERCHANTS.

INSURANCE.

THE LION LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON ENG.

Subscribed Capital	$4,000,000	British Government Deposit,	£100,000
Paid up	920,000	Canadian " "	$59,029

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$325,000.00.

The above is the amount of the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S deposit with the Government of Canada, in connection with its large business in the Dominion. The amount is all in Government Bonds, and is nearly six times as much as most of the other life insurance companies have deposited—they only needing to deposit from $30,000 and upwards to $100,000 with a few exceptions.

And it is the purpose of the Company to continually increase its Government Deposit, as required from year to year by the Insurance Act of 1878, thus adding, probably, not less than

$100,000 A YEAR.

From the new Quarterly Official List, just published by Prof. Cherriman, Superintendent of Insurance at Ottawa, the following figures are taken, showing a corrected list of the Deposits with the Government by all the regular Life Insurance Companies, omitting those engaged in Fire business, none of which latter, however, do much life insurance business in Canada.

CANADIAN.		OTHER COMPANIES.	
Canada, of Hamilton	$54,000	Equitable, of N. Y.	$165,000
Citizens, Montreal	50,400	Lion, London, England	50,000
Confederation, Toronto	75,333	London & Lancashire	109,866
Federal, Hamilton	50,000	Standard, Edinburg	153,900
Life Association, Hamilton	90,815	Star, of London	100,848
North American, Toronto	50,000	Travelers, Hartford	126,000
Ontario Mutual, Waterloo	50,586	Union Mutual, Portland	150,000
Sun Life, Montreal	50,400	Average of the foregoing for each of the 16 companies	$9,809
Toronto Life, Toronto	82,915		

During the past year the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has paid for death claims in Canada the large sum of $70,645.85, and to the living holders of Matured Endowment Bonds the further sum of $30,104.00.

Also, in Cash Dividends, or profits to the Canadian members of its Mutual Department, the handsome amounts of $40,749 in 1877; of $41,973 in 1878; of $45,713 in 1879; of $51,567 in 1880; and of $54,993 in 1881. Total profits to living Canadian mutual members in five years $234,835. This is in cash, not bonuses, in which shape it would amount to nearly a million dollars of bonus additions to policies.

Capital and Accumulated Assets, $27,055,884.76.
Surplus, as regards Policy-holders, $5,600,000.00.
Policies in force 57,564, insuring, $79,772,425.44.

Endowment Deposits received in sums of $10 and upwards, carrying insurance of from $500 to $15,000 on a single life, from the age of 16 and upwards. Reader, if you are in good health (for none others are admitted) make application at once through the undersigned. 2

Western Canada Branch: Adelaide-st. East, Toronto.
WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

—Nervous Neuralgia, of no matter how ong standing or how severe, will readily yield to the curative power of Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment.

A b autiful range of fall scarfs at 5"c, good value at 75c. A line of fine Cardigan Jackets, suitable for office wear, not too heavy, got up superior to anything shown in Toronto, at a very moderate price, also a line of very heavy jackets at reasonable figures. See them and you will buy. A. White, 65 King street west.

Grandmother

Used to say, "Boys, if your blood is out of order try Burdock tea;" and they had to dig the Burdock and boil it down in kettles, making a nasty smelling decoction; now you get all the curative properties put up in a palatable form in Burdock Blood Bitters. Price $1, trial size 10 cents.

A woman has to exercise a good deal of self denial to take a husband. While she remains single she has sweet compliments showered upon her by all her male acquaintances. They cease after marriage. The men are either afraid to continue their flattery or have no longer a desire to continue it, and her husband—well, man and wife and wife are one, and a fellow would be ninny to be for ever praising himself.

A letter from P A Sharpless, druggist, Marion, Ohio, in writing of Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says; One man was cured of sore throat of eight years' standing with one bottle. We have a number of cases of rheumatism that have been cured when other remedies have failed. We consider it the best medicine sold.

"The Leaves shall be for the Healing of the Nations."

The leaf of the Wild Strawberry has verified that scriptural quotation. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the marvel of healing in all varieties of summer complaints, and fluxey, cholera morbus, cholera infantum and every form of bowel complaints of children or adults promptly yields to its power of healing.

M. de Lesseps probably understands by this time that there are occasions when it s a good thing to hold one's tongue. On his recent arrival at Paris he assured a reporter of the Figaro that Arabi was the representative of progress and civilization, while the English were the representatives of barbarism; that the war must last a long time, and that its issue was doubtful. "The French government have been most wise," he added, "in leaving England to act alone. The English will not have to fight against a leader of insurgents, but against the sovereign of an entire people, since the whole of Egypt was with Arabi."

H Gladden, West Shefford, P Q, writes: For a number of years I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Two years ago I was attacked very severely. I suffered a great deal of pain, from which I was not free for a day until last spring, when I began to use Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and I rejoice to say it has cured me, for which I am thankful.

Get the Best.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best, most prompt and safest cure for cholera morbus, dysentery, sick headache, cramps, colic and cholera infantum that has yet been discovered. Its popularity is undimmed by age. All medicine dealers sell it.

Walt Whitman, says of protection: "The profits of protection go altogether to a few score select persons who, by favors of congress, state legislatures, the banks and other state advantages, are forming a vulgar aristocracy full as bad as anything in the British or European castes of blood, or the dynasties there of the past. As Sismondi pointed out, the true prosperity of a nation is not in the great wealth of a special class, but is only to be really attained in having the bulk of the people provided with houses or land in fee simple. This may not be the best show but it is the best reality."

Great results are speedily accomplished by the leading alterative, Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Indigestion ceases, biliousness disappears, constipation gives place to regularity of the bowels in consequence of taking it. Ladies suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex experience long wished for relief it, and impurities in the circulation no longer trouble those who have sought its aid. Give it a trial and you will not regret it.

The salvation army in England is now divided against itself, a large faction refuse to submit to the rigorous discipline hitherto maintained by Gen. Booth. Opposing processions, occasionally fight on meeting one another in the streets, and brake up rival meetings. At Hanley a riot was quelled by the police.

Mr R A Harrison, chemist and druggist, Dunnville, Ont, writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for dyspepsia, impure blood, pimples on the face, biliousness and constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation."

Two women went beyond their depth while bathing at Herne Bay, England. A man swam out to them and they clung wildly to him, though he begged them not to do it, declaring that all would go down unless they left his arms free. A boatman came to their assistance, and the women were saved, but the hero lost his life.

Read what Mr. Joseph Scales, a well-known retired tobacco manufacturer of Toronto says:

A short time ago I was suffering from kidney complaint and dyspepsia, sour stomach and lame back, in fact I was completely prostrated and suffering intense pain. While in this state a friend recommended me to try a bottle of Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. I must confess I did not have faith in any patent medicine, but like a drowning man catching at straws I thought I would give it a trial. I used one bottle, and the permanent manner in which it has cured and made a new man of me is such that I cannot withhold from the proprietors this expression of my gratitude, and I would advise all that are so afflicted to give it a trial.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

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

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS

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

FACT AND FANCY.

President Arthur will be 50 next month.

Brief is the homage to a newspaper-made hero.

Irish laborers on farms in England are being frequently mobbed by Englishmen.

This is a barber-us world in which as boys we are lathered, and as men shaved.

Sir Garnet Wolseley calls war correspondents of newspapers "those newly invented curses to armies."

The man who revenges himself by heaping coals of fire on his enemy's head, certainly pays him a warm compliment.

Ah Yu Sing, the secretary of the Chinese legation, who is visiting at East Lynne, Conn., has thirteen sons and eleven servants with him.

Hod Bey, a Turk of former official prominence, is greatly venerated in Constantinople on account of his age, which is believed to be 120 years.

Passengers on the Midland railroad, in England, fell into a habit of flinging their emptied bottles out of the car windows. After several persons had been hit the company put up placards requesting travellers to be more considerate.

An Alpine guide with a pack on his back leaned against a rail that ran along the edge of a precipice, and was warning his party of tourists of the necessity of keeping a sure footing when the barrier broke, and he was killed by the fall.

Justice as administered in the petty courts of England is rigorous, if the offender is poor and friendless. Two reputable laborers stole a handful each of oats from a field to feed their hungry donkey, and a magistrate sent them to prison for two months.

The refusal of the archbishop of Paris to allow the body of a man killed in a duel to be taken into any Roman Catholic church, or to let a priest conduct the funeral rites anywhere, is regarded in Paris as an important religious blow at duelling.

A bill was passed by the British parliament three years ago authorizing any person to open a retreat for drunkards. Friends of temperance believed that great good would be accomplished, but the government inspector reports that only two retreats have been started, and the inmates are restricted.

In Dr. Blyth's new work on foods a true "milk tree" is described under the name of brosimum glactrodendron. On the incising the trunk it yields a slightly thick fluid in abundanse, which, on analysis, is found analogous to ordinary milk. It has albuminous and fatty principles, sugar and phosphates. The tree is found in Central America.

The vicar of Heighington, England, has raised money for a chime of bells by an exhibition game of chess. The board was marked out on the turf, and the pieces were human. The costumes were of the fifteenth century, the pawns being pretty girls dressed as pages, and it is said to have been no wonder that the spectators willingly paid a dollar admission fee.

A London burglar carried a razor in his pocket whenever he went out at night to commit s robbery, not to defend himself with, but for suicide in case he was caught. His pals knew of this habit, but did not believe that he would ever use the razor. They were mistaken. Being captured after breaking into a house, he promptly killed himself according to promise.

The Citoyen and the Radical are Paris journals devoted to bringing about general anarchy; also to abusing each other. The latter pursuit led to a desire for bloodshed. Five members of the Citoyen staff challenged five of the Radical staff to a quintuple duel, and the challenge was accepted. This news is by mail, and the cable has brought nothing about a culmination of the portentous affair.

An American, calling himself Dr. Kane, opened two dispensaries in remote parts of London, and did a large business for awhile in doctoring at very low prices all who presented themselves. But one day a case of inflammation of the lungs was mistaken for alcoholism, because there happened to be gin on the patient's breath, and death was the result, followed by an indictment for manslaughter.

The Rev. J. B. Courtney was trying to write a sermon in London when an organ-grinder began to play under his window. The minister felt no profanity, he declares, when he said to the musician, "You fellows make this street a hell upon earth." A woman in the same house, however, liked the noise and paid for its continuance. That led to an altercation and all were taken to a police court, where they were fined.

A woman was lately indicted in England for causing the death of her child by denying it adequate nourishment. Investigation showed, however, that the mother had fed the child regularly on corn starch, mixed with a little milk, ignorant of the fact that starch is unable to supply the necessary nutriment to young children. Under these circumstances the woman was of course acquitted. It is a lesson which mothers and nurses would do well to remember.

A Peking newspaper tells of the sale of a Chinese wife by her husband. She had fallen in love with the purchaser, who agreed to pay $130 for her, but he neglected to bring the money when he called to take her away, and so the husband refused to give her up. In that emergency the enamored pair drugged him, forged his signature to the bill of sale and eloped. They were arrested while eating their wedding breakfast, and put into dungeons where both committed suicide.

Mrs. Welden, noted in England for her persistently asserted claim upon Gounod, the composer, took the occasion of his visit to the Birmingham music festival to prepare for a demonstration. She intended to stand up in the hall while the "Redemption" was receiving its first public performance and denounce him. The festival committee however took successful measures to exclude her, whereupon she threatened a suit for damages, but compromised on receiving the cost of her tickets and journey.

When the marriage of Lord Cremorne and Miss Wombwell took place at Coxwold, England, the village was plentifully decorated with flags, and the interior of the church was made beautiful with flowers, ferns and plants. There was an immense crowd, which cheered the procession, quite in the style that Americans have never seen except on the stage, and flowers were strewn before the bride. A thousand persons were given a dinner in a pavilion temporarily erected, and it is not noted that the 700 "cottages and laborers" took any offence at being carefully separated at the tables from the 200 "upper-class people." The tenantry had the proud privilege, at least of presenting a large silver salver which was exhibited alongside a cruet stand sent by the Prince of Wales.

MAJOR PHIPP'S FRAUDS.

QUIETLY RUSTICATING IN THE HAMILTON JAIL.

He Will not be Interviewed—The man who Gave Him Away—A Woman in the Case—Indicted for Forgery.

HAMILTON, Sept. 20—Major Phipps, the Philadelphia almshouse superintendent who was arrested in Hamilton night before last on a special warrant issued by Judge Sinclair with a view to his extradition to the other side, is now comfortably esconsed in the county jail. He occupies the eastern corridor in the first story of that institution, and has plenty of room, air and light. Three Philadelphia newspaper men tried unsuccessfully to interview him. He will not talk about his case.

Maurice M. Mathews who "squealed" about Phipps and was the cause of his arrest has for years been a small contractor in connection with the almshouse. He kept a one-horse store near the institution, and supplied dry goods, hosiery, etc., for the past six or seven years. According to his own statement, since the 1st of January up to the 1st of the present month, he had rendered bills for and been paid $7200. The value of the goods he supplied did not reach $500.

Phipps, according to all accounts, has not made much out of the peculations for himself. He was evidently enriching other parties belonging to his political set, and possibly expected them to reimburse him in some way. It is probable that they will stick to him in his hour of misfortune. The fact is that when his baggage was searched in this city after the arrest he had only between $400 and $500 in gold and notes.

For several years past the major has suffered from hernia, and is unable to put on his own clothes without assistance. He also has a stiff joint, having been struck by a bullet on the left elbow on the battle field.

THE WOMAN IN THE PHIPPS CASE.

The following is from the Philadelphia Times of Sept. 15th:—

Mrs. Harvey, who has sent in the claim for part of the jewelery found at the alms house, in the safe of the missing Phipps, is likely to become conspicuous to a remarkable extent. Her statements are being strenuously opposed by parties who profess to have certain knowledge that the diamonds and other articles which she says belong to her were really the property of Phipps. There is no suspicion that she is anxious to get them into her possession for her own use, but it is said she is putting forward the claim in order to save as much as possible from the general wreck and have something to present to the general superintendent if he returns. Her transactions with the major are reported to have been extensive, and she is credited with knowing a great deal more about his doings than it would be consistent with her safety to divulge. She has always been very intimate with the family and lived with them during a long period. Several years ago Mrs. Green, the sister of Major Phipps, introduced to him Mrs. Harvey, at that time Miss Evelyn Capron. In 1877 she went to live with the Phipps and remained with them until 1879, when she married a well-to-do dry goods traveller, who resided at Wilmington, Del., where they both went on board. Mrs. Phipps frequently visited her there. In 1881 Mr. Harvey died, and while the body was yet warm his devoted wife went off without waiting for the funeral, and was never seen in Wilmington again. The fellow-boarders of Mrs. Harvey assert positively that she was always grieving over the fact that she had no diamonds and was not rich enough to buy any. When she left Wilmington her furniture was sent to Blockley alms-house, where it is presumed she also took up her quarters. During last winter and, it is said, up to September 1 she lived at Phipps' storehouse, 3419 Walnut stacet, and it is surmised from this that she knew of the systematic plunder. When Mrs. Mink, the vegetable contractor for the almshouse, gave Mrs. Phipps a fine silk dress in 1879, Mrs. Harvey remarked that it was habitual for the contractors to send gifts to the wife of the major, who, she said, always refused them. She was an adept at 'rolling' silk dresses, and the heap of silk found at the Walnut street residence which had been submitted to that process are said to savor strongly of her work."

INDICTED FOR FORGERY.

A despatch from Philadelphia says; An indictment for forgery was found by the grand jury against Ellis P. Phipps this afternoon, and it is understood that District Attorney Graham will proceed to Canada this afternoon to arrange for his extradition.

Sanitary Provisions in Egypt.

The sanitary instructions sent in pamphlet form to the British army in Egypt says that camps should not be made on ground that has recently been flooded, nor should the surface be dug up more than is absolutely necessary for drainage. If turbid water must be used it should be allowed to clear itself as much as possible by subsidence, and a teaspoonful of powdered alum added to every ten gallons. The filtering of the water where possible is urged, and any water can be drunk if first boiled and then allowed to cool. Stringent directions are given that in cases of cholera or enteric fever all water is to be boiled before use, and distilation adopted if practicable. In the matter of food, it is advised that all meat be thoroughly cooked; that the consumption of vegetables and fruit be encouraged. As to beverages, strong alcoholic drinks are condemned, red wine is permitted, and tea, coffee, and cocoa are recommended. It is declared that tea is especially valuable where water is at all doubtful in quality, cold tea, with a little sugar and lime juice, being an antiscorbutic and making a refreshing drink.

Sea Sickness.

The best remedy and preventative for sea sickness is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is also the best remedy for all kinds of summer complaints, whether on sea or land it will not fail you. All druggists sell it, 37½ cents per bottle.

1882.

From the London Times.

Great England put her armor by, and stretch'd
Her stately limbs to slumber in the sun.
The nations, seeing then how long she slept,
Commun'd together, and in whispers said:
"Lo! She is old and tired; let us steal
The crown from off her brows. She will not know!"
And Goneril and Regan, over seas,
Mocking her, cried: "Her time is past. Her blood
Is sluggish, and her rusted sword from out
Her scabbord she will draw no more!" And so,
Thus gibing, flung with cruel hands the seeds
Of discord and of hate amidst her sons.
But from the east there came a blast too loud
As from the west there came a taunt too much;
And she, awaking, rais'd her head, and saw
Around her all her faithless friends, and all
Her sisters and her children jeering her.
And crying, "She is old!" and meting out
Her lands among themselves, and parcelling
Her honor. Then, swift as lightning flashes
From the blue skies, her glance of scorn fell on them,
And they crouch'd, like wolves that are o'ermastered.
England stretch'd out her hand, and touch'd the world—
England arose, and spake, and calmly said:
"Nay! I am mistress still."

—*Ouida.*

GOOD ADVICE

BY P. M.

Upon being introduced to a lady you should endeavor to make yourself as agreeable as possible, and fall back upon your resources of politeness and gentility. To dash yourself at her feet and demand her hand instantly in marriage, and to repeat the program in the course of every fresh introduction, would be both indelicate and unnecessary, and might have a tendency to suggest your removal to Flatbush.

Sleeping on the bows of ferry-boats and dozing upon logs in the Mississippi are practices that ought to be altogether avoided, as some unpleasant consequences frequently ensue. Railroad tracks and roofs of slanting houses are also objectionable places for an afternoon siesta.

Avoid infuriated bulls, also mad dogs. Never walk backward on crossing a street of a Saturday afternoon. It is an experiment from which our greatest philosophers would shrink. There is not such a case on record. By attending to the above simple rules a careful citizen may attain twice the age of General Washington's body servant.

During the progress of a deep tragedy, for instance, when every breath is hushed, and a pin could be distinctly heard to drop, and just as the star of the evening is about to clutch the dramatic diadem, to spring up at that eventful moment and propose three cheers and a tiger for Smith, or any other man, and follow it up by yelling lustily, would be rude in the extreme; and if there was any point at all in it, neither actor or audience would be likely to see it. Your chances of not enjoying the afterpiece and of being rushed out and handled without gloves would be decidedly favorable. Throwing heads of cabbages and bunches of onions on the stage, and making it a point to hiss everybody, is another species of carrying on that will never become popular with either managers or performers, and they will never learn to appreciate it. Neither is that system of attempting to climb from the parquette to the boxes, over the heads of the people, commendable, as it serves to distract the attention of the assemblage. Bawling out the private name of a player as he strutes behind the footlights and making funny inquiries after the health of his poor uncle, how he is off for soap, etc., is another questionable proceeding, and no true patriot should indulge in it.

Refusing to pay your fare on the city railroad cars, and insisting on smoking and singing during the busiest portion of the day, will lead to a summary ejection with about as much certainty as the needle to the pole.

In case you should be (as Dr. Watts, in his little busy bee, remarks) spilin' for a fight, take a stroll in the vicinity of Mackerelville, spread yourself, and it's a continental to a house and lot, but you will get accommodated. Or you may accomplish the desired effect by walking briskly up to any powerfully-built man, with cannon-ball figure head and retreating forehead, by merely pulling his nose, if it has not been previously bitten off. In making a selection remember and pick up a student that has had his hair filed.

By adopting a slouching gait, and hanging around the door of a bank about dusk, glancing suspiciously up and down and dodging suddenly in the shadows upon the approach of footsteps, you might, probably, succeed in attracting the notice of a police officer. Upon being questioned, if you always contradicted yourself and trembled, dropping at the same time a dark lantern and a jimmy, you would obtain, without the shadow of a doubt, and interior view of a magnificent Egyptian structure and an interview with his honor, the judge in the morning, without costing you a solitary cent.

Never attempt to catch up (on foot) if lame, with the lightning express train, particularly if it has got anything like a decent start. You will fail most signally; such pursuits, like that of the philosopher's stone, always end in smoke.

On entering a strange bar-room in a strange town, pocketless, rush up, in an excited manner, and order the barkeeper, in stentorians, to fix you up a corpse reviver, slapping him at the same time familiarly on the back. When you toss it off with nonchalance, dash madly for the door and escape. The effect will be electric. It is a vast improvement on the lamb-like movement and dispenses with the query, "Is my face good for two drinks?" which invariably ends with a decided negative. This system should always be introduced in preference, and is more in accordance with the spirit of the age.

No true gentleman will refuse you a light from his cigar if approached in a proper and respectful manner; but tackling him with a short, black pipe, and grabbing his partaga, is carrying bad manners to such an extent that forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and none but a low fellow, whose education has been most sadly neglected, would attempt such a ghastly joke.

Bursting out laughing on solemn occasions, such as during the delivery of a death sentence in a court of justice, or on hearing the sudden demise of an acquaintance, or in a meeting-house, is vulger, beyond question, and will not enhance your prospects for sexton of any church, or even for matrimony.

You should never encourage your boys (if you have any) to hunt frogs, fire ink-bottles at their master, or practice standing on their heads, or persist in impressing upon their innocent minds that it is of far more importance that they should turn handsprings and learn to smoke, than to study dull lessons and master the mysteries of the rule of three.

The Dominion of Canada

stands in the front rank as far as medical science is concerned. Several physicians and surgeons from the leading hospitals of France and England have associated themselves with Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French army, founder of the International throat and lung institute, and inventor of the spirometer, recognized in the leading hospitals of Europe as the only means of curing catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma and throat and lung diseases. Parties unable to visit the institute can be successfully treated by letter addressed Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of French army, International Throat and Lung Institute, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, and 75 Yonge St. Toronto, offices for Canada, where French and English specialists are always in charge. Full particulars free. 135

Sunday in Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Telegraph.

Anyone who tried to estimate the population of Buffalo by visiting the different churches yesterday, or any Sunday for many months past, must have a very small idea of the city's importance. Buffalonians are not at any time much of a church-going people, and in the summer season especially, they pay more attention to the whistle of the train or the steamboat than to the chiming of church bells.

It Never Fails.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is an unfailing remedy for all kinds of bowel complaint.

INSURANANCE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE HAVE DECIDED TO RE-ENTER THE DOMINION.

The United States Life Insurance Company,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

(ORGANIZED IN 1850)

261, 262 & 263 BROADWAY NEW YORK

T. H. BROSNAN, President.

C. P. FRALEIGH, Secretary. A. WHEELWRIGHT, Assistant Secretary. GEO. H. BURFORD Actuary.

By a recent Act of the Legislature of New York State this Company's charter was so amended that hereafter all the profits shall belong to the Policy-holders exclusively.

All Policies henceforth issued are incontestable for any cause after three years.

Death Claims paid at once as soon as satisfactory proofs are received at the Home Office.

Absolute security, combined with the largest liberality, assures the popularity and success of this Company.

All forms of Tontine Policies issued.

GOOD AGENTS, desiring to represent the Company, are invited to address 135

M. W. MILLS,

Superintendent of Agencies for British North American Provinces, 30 King street East, Toronto, Ont.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

Arranged specially for the Toronto World.

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK.

Union Station foot of York and Simcoe Streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
East.		
Montreal Day Express	7.12 a.m.	11.07 a.m
" Night Express	6.52 p.m.	10.52 p.m
Mixed	11.12 a.m.	6.52 p.m
Belleville Local	5.07 p.m.	9.37 a.m
West.		
Chicago Day Express	12.15 p.m.	6.20 p.m.
" Nigh tExpress	11.45 p.m.	6.15 a.m
Stratford and London Express	8.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m
" " Local	3.45 p.m.	1.05 p.m
Stratford Local	5.25 p.m.	11.00 a.m.
Georgetown Mixed	6.40 p.m.	8.25 a.m

GREAT WESTERN.

Stations—Foot of Yonge and foot of Simcoe streets

	Leave.	Arrie.
N w York Mail	3.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m
N. Y. (Central) & Erie Express	9.55 a.m.	4.30 p.m
London Local & Detroit Express	7.10 a.m.	1.15 p.m
Susp. Bridge & Detroit Express	5.55 p.m.	10.20 a.m
Detroit & Chicago Express	12.50 p.m.	10.35 p.m
New York & Chicago Express	11.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m

Trains leave Simcoe street five minutes later.

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

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

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

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

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN

Stations—City Hall, Union and Brock streets.

	eave.	Arrive.
Express	5.00 p. m.	10.10 a.m
Accommodation	11.45 p. m.	2.45 p.m
Mail	7.45 a. m.	8.25 p.m

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

CREDIT VALLEY.

Station—Union depot.

LEAVE	ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. To the North, West, Southwest, South and Northwest	7.30 a.m
	PACIFIC EXPRESS. To West, South, Northwest, West and Southwest	12.30 a.m
	EXPRESS. To the West and North	4.30 p.
	Through. Toronto to Detroit, on 7.30 a m. and 12.30	
	Orangeville Express	2.45 p.m
ARRIVE	From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus	
	From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit	10.50 a.m
	From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit	
	From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus	6.20 p.m
	From Kansas City St. Louis and Chicago	10.20 p.m.

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.

Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe streets.

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

MIDLAND.

Station, Union Depot.

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

STAGES

EGLINGTON STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m .30 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Arrives 8.45, 9.55 a.m., 2.30 and 6 p.m

THORNHILL STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 m.

Arrives 10.30 a.m.

Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street east 3.20 p.m.

COOKSVILLE STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m.

Arrives 11 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.

Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY,

for Leslieville Woodbine driving park, Victoria park, and Ben Lamond.

Station, Don bridge, foot of King street.

Leaves Don Station 6.35, 9.05, 10.35 a.m., 12.05, 2.05, 3.35 5.05, 6.15, 8.35 p.m.

Leaves Ben Lamond 6.00, 8.30, 10.00, 11.30 a.m.; 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 6.00, 8.00 p.m

SUNDAY SERVICE.

Leave Ben Lamond 10.0 a.m., 1.30 and 5.00 p.m. Returning leave bridge 10.45 a m, 2.15 and 9 p.m.

An extra car leaves Ben Lamond (on Saturday's only) at 9.30 p.m., and returning leaves bridge at 10.05 p m.

BILL POSTING.

WM. TOZER

BILL POSTER

AND

DISTRIBUTOR,

100 WOOD ST.

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

COAL.

COAL!

Pittston, Lehigh, Blossburg, Steam Coal and Coke.

By the car and in car lots, direct from the mines Either at the Bridges or at any place on the line of railways, ask for quotations.

P. D. CONGER.

Toronto, 6 King st. East.

BOOKS.

BOOK BINDING.

Special attention given to binding

FAMILY BIBLES,
ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
LAW BOOKS, MUSIC,
MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS.

Best Material. Good workmanship. Moderate prices. 135

BROWN BROTHERS,

66 & 68 King-street East, Toronto.

PRESS.

CHEAP ADVERTISING

—IN—

THE WORLD!

The only One Cent Morning Paper in Canada.

25C. PER MONTH, $3 PER YEAR.

THE TORONTO WORLD

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

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

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

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

ORDINARY RATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

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

All advertisements other than commercial TEN CENTS per line.

Reports of meetings and financial statements of banks, and railway, insurance and monetary companies, &c., &c. TWELVE CENTS a line.

Paragraphs among news items, double the ordinary rates.

Special notices, twenty-five per cent. advance on the ordinary rates.

Birth, marriage and death notices, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each.

Condensed advertisements on the first page, ONE CENT a word, each insertion.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

are charged at the following rates:

Help wanted, Properties for Sale, Houses or Stores to Rent, Houses or Stores Wanted, Board and Lodging, Rooms to Let, Rooms Wanted, Articles for Sale, Articles Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Professional or Business Cards, Business Changes, Money to Lend, Personal, and Miscellaneous, TEN CENTS for TEN words, and one cent for each additional word, for each insertion

Extra words at corresponding rates.

Do you want a situation?
Advertise in the World TEN CENTS.
Do you want mechanics?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Do you want a clerk?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Do you want a servant?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS
Do you want help of any kind?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS
Do you want boarders or lodgers?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Do you want a boarding-house
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Have you furnished rooms to let?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Have you a house or store to let?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Do you want to rent a house or store?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Have you any property for sale
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Do you want to end or borrow money?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS
Do you want to sell or buy a business?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Have you lost or found anything?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Do you want to buy *anything?*
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Do you want to sell *anything?*
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Let Everybody Advertise in The World.

TO LET.

TO LET.

A large flat over the Ontario Society of Artists, 14 King-st. west. Rent $18 a month.

Apply to

McCAUL & CAYLEY.

TOBACCOS.

FRESH SUPPLIES

OF

Lemesurier & Sons'

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

ROBT. SHIELDS & CO.,

36 Front Street East, 135

TORONTO,

Sole Agents in this Province.

RAILWAYS.

MANITOBA.

HOLBROOK EXCURSION!

FOR THE SEASON OF 1882

will run via the line of

Credit Valley & Canada Southern Railways,

and leaving Union Depot, Toronto, 12:30 noon TUESDAY, August 22nd for Fargo, Grand Fork Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon and all points Northwest. Freight shipments made weekly For rates, tickets and full information apply to

D. A. HOLBROOK & CO.,

Northwest Emigration, Real Estate, and Ticket agents, for Credit Valley and Canada Southern railways, 62 King-st. E, Toronto. 135

MANITOBA.

THE ADVERTISER

Has received instructions to purchase for the Manitoba market any quantity of second-hand furniture, pianos, organs, job lots of merchandise, stocks of boots and shoes, groceries, stationery, etc., for which Cash will be paid on delivery.

Prompt attention to engagements.

Apply Box 153, World office.

REAL ESTATE.

SHAW ESTATE

LOTS

Now For Sale and Maps on Exhibition at

4 KING ST. EAST.

G. A. SCHRAM.

PRESS.

THE TORONTO WORLD

Is the brightest and most fearless daily paper published in Canada. It deals with men and measures without favor or timidity, and presents all the current news in brief and readable form. The daily edition will soon have the largest circulation of any journal in Canada. Every farmer and mechanic and all men of the so-called lower and middle classes should read it.

Sample copies will be sent on application.

TERMS.

Daily, per year	$3.00
" six months	1.50
" four months	1.00
" one month	25

THE WORLD, TORONTO.

ADVERTISERS!

Will find it to their advantage to advertise in the

NEW GLASGOW PLAINDEALER,

A Liberal Conservative, weekly newspaper, the spiciest and best weekly paper in the Maritime Provinces. RATES LOW. Address, for rates, etc., W. D. TANTON, Manager Plaindealer, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

WRECK OF THE PICTON.

SHE GOES ASHORE ON THE ROCKS AT POINT RONDEAU.

Said to be a Total Wreck—On Her Way to the Georgian Bay—No Lives Reported Lost—Her Value and Insurance.

The hundreds of Toronto people who have enjoyed so many delightful trips on the steamer Picton during the past five years will feel sorry to learn that that favorite steamer is a total wreck. About noon yesterday Mr. C. J. McCuaig received a telegram from Capt. Dann, who commanded the Picton, from Morpeth announcing the total wreck of the steamer. The boat ran on the rocks at Rondeau point, county of Kent, on Lake Erie, during the previous night. The news received in the city up to a late hour was of a very meagre description. A second despatch from Capt. Dunn says that it was owing to the ship's compass going wrong two points hat caused the disaster. The night was very dark, and it was raining. It was also stated that her hull might be saved.

The Picton, which for the last five years plied between Toronto and Port Dalhousie, made her last trip from Toronto on Saturday afternoon last, she having been engaged to run in conjunction with the steamer Africa in connection with the Toronto Grey and Bruce railway between Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie, and was to have made her first trip on Monday next. She remained at Port Dalhousie over Sunday, and long enough to receive some strengthening alterations to fit her for the treacherous waters of the Georgian bay, and arrived at Port Colberne on Tuesday, leaving that place at 10.30 on Wednesday, bound for the Detroit river. She was owned by the Bay of Quinte and River St. Lawrence navigation company, and Mr. McCuaig said she was valued at $25,000. She is insured for $5000 each in the Ætna and Royal Canadian companies. She also carried a $5000 fire policy in the Western. One of the $5000 premiums was just taken out before the boat left her route from this city to Port Dalhousie. She was comparatively new and was completely overhauled at Portsmouth, near Kingston, last winter. The headquarters of the company are at Picton. The boat's official number is 81,206. She is a paddle-wheel, length 158 feet, breadth 20 feet, depth 8 feet, gross tons 801, registered tonnage 491, and she was classed A2½. When she went ashore she was said to have had a cargo of twenty-five tons of merchandise on board.

The officers of the company were expected to arrive in the city early this morning. No lives are reported lost.

WAS SHE FOUNDERED?

Waiting For News From the Nellie Sherwood—Mrs. Blanchard's Anxiety.

Captain Blanchard, who is supposed to have been drowned with his son through the foundering of the schooner Nellie Sherwood, has been for a long time a resident of Riverside, and his family are now living on High street, Kingston road. The captain is a nephew of the late Capt Sparks, who was buried recently. At 9 p.m. last evening Mrs. Blanchard had not received any tidings of her husband and in an interview with her son, who returned last week from his father, with whom he had been sailing all last summer, he stated that the distance to be travelled was only 250 miles and close to the shore. The vessel was laden with flat cars, which would easily float. The son's impression is that if the boat has foundered that his father and the crew would have made for one of the numerous islands in the course of the vessel, as all the time they would be in sight of land. However Mrs. Blanchard is utterly prostrated with the suspense. Her eldest son is with the father.

A THIEVING ENGLISH DOMESTIC.

The Career of Annie Morrish, alias Emily Himbly, in Toronto.

A little over three weeks ago Mr. William Clarke, a Manitoba real estate agent, who lives in Sussex avenue, and his wife went to the immigration sheds to procure a domestic servant. They were not long in selecting a comely-looking English girl of 20. The girl was very neat and tidy and had an intelligent expression about her. She gave her name as Annie Morrish. She gave excellent satisfaction at the house of Mr. Clarke, and eight days after engaging the girl Mr. Clarke left for Winnipeg on business. A couple of days after this Mrs. Clarke went down town and left the girl and three small children in the house. She was very much astonished on returning a few hours afterwards on finding the three children locked up in a room crying loudly, the house ransacked from cellar to garret, and no trace of the dark-haired English domestic. Fourteen dollars in money and $120 worth of jewelry and clothing were missing. The case was immediately given to detectives, who made a diligent search of the city, the suburbs and Hamilton for the dishonest immigrant. But justice came at last. Yesterday Detective Burrows was in the court of general sessions when the prisoners found guilty at the term were being sentenced. Judge Boyd was just pronouncing one month on Emily Humbly, who had been found guilty of robbing her employer at Markham of a silver watch and jacket, when the detective took a look at the girl. The officer noticed that she had on a dress that resembled very closely one stolen from Mrs. Clarke. The girl was taken to a room and "interviewed." She denied strongly ever having worked for Mrs. Clarke, or that her name was other than Emily Humbly. She told Detective Burrows that she came from near Southampton, and that she had been in the country four months. Mr. Clarke, who had returned home in the meantime, was sent for. He said, "How are you; Annie?" The girl looked at the floor and did not answer. She was told that it was no use denying her identity, and she wilted immediately. At a valise in the jail nearly all of the stolen articles were found, but the $14 were missing. A warrant will be issued for her arrest when her present time expires.

The London Aquarium.

An attraction of the London aquarium at present is a company of Japanese musicians and dancers. The musical instruments are great drums, gongs, bells, flutes and violins, all of queer shapes. They are played with considerable skill and harmony. The dances are performed by four Java girls, and they consist of rhythmic movements, like those of the Nauth girls who appeared last year at Daly's theatre, but the occasional use of the voice is introduced. Their evolutions are slow and consist in peculiar shakings and quiet movements with bended knees, the greatest part of the time being occupied by motions of the arms and hands and the twisting of scarfs. The hands of the girls are singularly long and flexible, and the feet also are long, very pointed, absolutely flat and without visible instep.

LOCAL NEWS PARAGARPHED.

Mr. W. B. Scarth has returned from England.

Judge Morrison has sailed from England for home.

Detective Reid, who has been on the sick list for some time, is convalescing.

The Grand Trunk express from the east, due at 10 52 last night, was two and a half hours late.

During the last two days a large number of excursionists from Winnipeg have arrived in the city.

On Wednesday night twenty members of the Toronto Choral society gave a very nice concert at the home for incurables at Parkdale.

A through special from the west on the Grand Trunk, composed of six Pullmans, a hotel car and two passenger coaches, passed through at 10 30 last night.

"Jack" Innes, the well-known lacrosse player, formerly of Toronto, now of Winnipeg, is on a visit to the city. Rumor says that Jack made $250,000 in land speculations in the Northwest.

During the past two months it has cost the city $96 for burying friendless or poor people. Ald. Boswell at the executive committee yesterday said that was the largest sum that he had seen for the same period.

Barrie Gazette: As Bishop Sweatman was on his way home from Barrie on the 11th inst., he paid a visit to Wm. Bigsail at his abode on Snake island and spent a pleasant time in conversation with the "genial indian."

DOINGS OVER THE DON.

Mrs. Lakey, who died rather suddenly in Bolton street on Wednesday, was a very old and respected resident of Riverside and great sympathy is expressed for her husband and family. A married daughter arrived from the states last evening, having travelled over 800 miles on receipt of the telegram announcing her mother's death. The Lakeys built the first house on Bolton street.

Mr John Smith of the Don grows large potatoes on his farm on the Mill road, Riverside. Mike, his foreman, dug yesterday potatoes averaging 1½ lbs. each. Three selected weighed 4 lbs 3 oz.

It is likely at the coming municipal elections for the township of York that Riverside and Leslieville ratepayers will have an opportunity of voting for or against annexation to the city. Public opinion seems to be that they will follow example of the Yorkville ratepayers.

The city authorities have a gang of men laying a thin layer of stones on the road approaching the jail.

The Executive Committee.

The executive committee met yesterday afternoon, Alderman Boswell presiding. Considerable routine business was transacted. Colonel G. A. Shaw claimed doctor's fees ($12) for injuries he sustained by falling on an alleged defective pavement at Yonge and Front streets some time ago. The amount was allowed. The last clause of report 28 of the committee on works was struck out. The clause read: "Your committee beg to report that they have again had under consideration the question of erecting public urinals in the city, and in view of the urgent necessity which exists for these conveniences, it is recommended that the city engineer be instructed to prepare the necessary plans, and that the executive committee be requested to provide an appropriation ($1000) to defray the cost of erecting the urinals required." Numerous certified accounts were passed and ordered paid.

The Sons of Scotland.

At the grand annual gathering of the Sons of Scotland, Bro. David Millar was elected grand chief; James McKenzie, grand chieftain; and James Wright, past grand chief. H. F. Ferguson was elected grand secretary, and there were re-elected J. C. McMillan, grand treasurer; grand marshal, John Gray; grand piper, Major Francis Cockburn; standard bearer, George Fraser; grand instructor, A. Morton; inner guard, Roderick McLellan; and outer guard, Alex. Levack. It was proposed, but not settled, that the next meeting of the association be held at Cahoes, N. Y.

About an Old Toronto Friend.

United States consul, Albert D. Shaw of Manchester, England, who has so distinguished himself in exposing the cotton frauds perpetrated by scheming shippers, who stuffed their bales with sand and stones, had a very sad experience at Bergin, in Norway, where he was travelling for his health. His daughter Minnie was seized with diphtheria, which threatened to have a fatal ending. By the advice of the medical authorities his wife went with the invalid to the hospital and remained with her for a fortnight till the crisis was passed. Colonel Shaw speaks in terms of gratitude of the kindness of the medical staff of the hospital.

Accident to a Northern Director.

Mr. Barnhardt, a director of the Northern railway, met with a painful accident on Wednesday night north of Allendale. Mr. Barnhardt was sitting on the steps of the express train, which was proceeding slowly up a steep grade, and over a culvert the train gave a lunge and Mr. Barnhardt was thrown off. He was not missed from the train until Allendale was reached. A special train was made up and sent back to look for him. He was met walking down the track about two miles from the place where he fell. The unfortunate gentleman sustained a fracture of the arm and other painful injuries. He was brought to the city and taken to his residence on Wellington street where he is doing well.

A Very Bad Husband.

Joshua P. Bissell was tried in the court of general sessions yesterday for neglecting to support his wife. Bissell is a one-armed man and put up the extraordinary plea that during the five years he had entirely neglected his wife he had only earned $642 in taking orders for a marble firm. Evidence showed that he earned other money beside. It was also proven against him that during nearly the whole of the time he neglected to support his wife and family he supported another women and her children in the township of Rama. During the whole time that he was away from his wife, all the money he gave her was $1 and he borrowed 50 cents of that back from her. The evidence against him was of a very strong. His wife appeared to be a very respeceable hard-working woman. The man made the pretense that he would make reparation if set at liberty, but the long-suffering woman thought he should be punished. The jury found him guilty and he will be sentenced to-day.

The Elephant Sir John.

Harry Piper has just returned from Detroit where he says he bought a five year old elephant at the sale of Coup's circus. This new acquisition to the zoo-zoo is to be christened "Sir John." He should have arrived last night. The youngster boasts to be sprung from the great Jumbo.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

A PRESENTMENT BY THE HONORABLE GRAND JURY.

A General Walk into the "Junk Shops"—The Late Escape of Prisoners—Other Matters.

The grand jury came into the court of general sessions yesterday and Mr. James Russell, the foreman, made the following presentment, after which Judge Boyd thanked them for their services:

That they carefully considered the indictments submitted to them and returned their findings to the court, and that they are pleased at feeling justified in congratulating the county upon the absence of the more serious forms of crime.

They are of opinion that the facilities offered by the establishments commonly known as junk shops, for the ready disposal of stolen property, is a great inducement to larceny, and they recommend that such shops be placed under license, and that it should be made compulsory that in each of them a book be kept, open at all times to the inspection of the police, and showing a description of all property purchased, the name of the party from whom purchased, and the hour of the day at which the same was bought, and that the absence of such record be held as prima facie evidence of guilty knowledge in respect to any property found on the premises.

The jurors deem it proper to draw the attention of magistrates to the desirableness of the discrimination in regard to complaints laid before them, and of refusing to grant warrants of committal in cases where there is no evidence of felonous intent, and for which the civil courts would afford ample and fitting redress.

The grand jurors are of opinion that the accommodation of the present court house is inadequate, and that its location and surroundings are becoming more and more unsuitable from year to year, and they concur heartily in the recommendation of former grand juries, that a more commodious county court building, in a more suitable location, be erected without unnecessary delay. The escape of the prisoners awaiting trial at this court, from the prisoners' waiting-room forming a portion of the court house buildings, by forcibly removing the iron window-guards, while it affords proof to a certain extent of the unfitness of the present building, demands also that an enquiry should be made into the reason why the prisoners should be permitted to provide themselves with large and strong iron spoons which they used so effectually in making their escape, and further into the conduct and competency of the constables who had those prisoners in charge.

Another failure of justice arising out of the discharge from the central prison, on the expiration of his sentence, of a prisoner who was also committed for trial at this court for another offence, seems to indicate some misunderstanding or defective correspondence between the authorities of the central prison and the jail; and the jurors recommend that suitable provisions be made to avoid the recurrence of a similar mishap.

In the further discharge of their duties, the jurors visited the jail, the lunatic asylum, the central prison and the Mercer institute. In these institutions the appliances for all necessary purposes appear to be excellent in their kind, and abundantly adequate; while the order, cleanliness and discipline prominent in all of them, reflect the highest credit upon the officers in charge, and render the visit of the jurors very gratifying. In the jail were found several old men sent there for no crime, except that of being old, and without friends willing to care for them, and the jurors are of opinion that some other and more fitting place be found for such cases. There were also several insane persons, not criminals, there in confinement—one of them at least for a considerable time—for whom the lunatic asylum would be a more suitable place.

The jurors desire to express strongly their sense of the serious evils arising from the non-employment of labor of the prisoners in jail. The enforced idleness not only unfits them for labor when liberated, but exposes them to be instructed and encouraged in evil ways by the more hardened criminals while in their company in prison, and having nothing else to occupy their minds and bodies, they often come out better prepared and more likely to commit crime than when first sent down; and the jurors recommend that this state of things should be remedied promptly.

The jurors would also call the attention of the court to that numerous class of prisoners who are being sent to jail time and again for short periods for drunkenness. To them the jail becomes a kind of hospital in which after a debauch they are nursed to convalescence and release, only to repeat the course immediately, at the expense of the public, and to their own ruin. Your jurors would suggest that after a certain limited number of convictions every inebriate should be sentenced to not less than twelve months' confinement with hard labor, for his own and the country's benefit.

In the Mercer institute, which appears to be doing most beneficial work, it is found that commitments for less than one and a half or two years, do not afford sufficient time for the prisoners to get rid of bad, and to acquire new and good habits, and it is desirable that this should be borne in mind by the bench when sending prisoners there; the longer period also makes it more likely that previous associations will have been broken up and former associates dispersed when prisoners are released, and thus they will be more likely to enter upon a better mode of life.

And the jurors desire to express their sense of the satisfactory manner with which the indictments were prepared, and the urbanity of the county attorney in giving them information and advice in regard to the matters brought before them.

Police Court Paragraphs.

George Fulljames and Joseph Ellemonge were discharged after four remands on the watch case. Peter Fisher will bemoan his fate for three months in the central prison: he stole two silver cups from G. W. Meyers of Rosedale. Thomas McCarthy and Frank Risch, the two little boys implicated in the theft of old coins at the exhibition grounds, were discharged on their parents' bail. The charge against Andrew Fallas and E. H. Force of stealing a boat from S. W. Hicks, fell through. Walter A. Andrews was charged by James Legood with fraud. Andrews traded a piano with Legood for a gold watch and $25. The money was to be paid in two months, but in the meantime at the instance of Andrews the piano which had been delivered to Legood was removed during his absence from home. Andrews was discharged. Wm. Cowling would not permit Inspector Awde to test his milk and he will answer for it on the 27th. There were seven or eight assault cases disposed of.

Rev. J. S. Stone Selected.

Rev. J. S. Stone of this city has been unanimously elected rector of St. Martin's church in Montreal, in succession to Rev. Mr. Dumoulin.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Argonaut Rowing Club's Races—Notes of Lacrosse and Other Games.

To morrow afternoon the Argonaut Rowing club hold their semi-annual club races, together with an "at home" in the club house at the foot of York street. Six four-oared crews turn out, all of them pretty well matched, and from the amount of practice indulged in we may expect some exciting finishes. The Dufferin medal open to the single scullers of the club, will also be competed for on the same afternoon. Appended are the names of the crews:—

FIRST HEAT.

Blue.	White
E Graham Thompson (stroke)	W Ince, jr, (stroke)
H T Brock,	F Galt,
G G S Lindsey,	F Campbell,
H B Travers,	H Bloodgood.

SECOND HEAT.

F Moscow (stroke),	R McKay (stroke),
D Simpson,	A B Cameron,
H Edgar,	W Meredith,
C Brooke,	L Whittemore.

THIRD HEAT.

W Gwynne (stroke),	W R H Moffat (stroke)
N Armstrong,	H Wyatt,
Bethune,	P Hughes,
B Cronyn,	L Dwight.

The winners of three heats will then row off for the "pewters." Though not so numerous as in spring, the crews are of the right sort and apparently very evenly matched. A single scull race for a cup presented by Mr. Roger Lambe takes place on the 30th inst. The entries for this race, as for the Dufferin medal, are:—W. Lambe, F. Gates, W. Bonnell.

VICTORIAS V. MONTREAL.

The strongest team the Victorias ever put forward will be the one that opposes the second twelve of the Montrealers here on the lacrosse grounds to-morrow. It will be composed of the following:—E. Beaune, S Martin, A E Suckling, G Gibbs, G Orr, G Rogers, J Forster, I E Suckling, W Arthurs, R McPherson, J Drynan, J Meharg; spare men, G Rose and W Robinson; captain, A M Stow. This match promises to be a hotly contested one, the winning side having to be "stayers." A special telegraph wire will be on the grounds from Montreal, and bulletins will be issued showing the progress of the match between the Torontos and Shamrocks in that city.

NOTES.

Chief Hugh McKinnon has made a deposit of $250 on behalf of A. A. McDonald, who challenges Donald Dinnie for $1000 a side in putting the heavy and light stones, weighing 21 and 14 lbs. respectively.

P. H. Conley, of Halifax, has challenged Wallace Ross, of St. John, to row him a five mile scull race, with turn, on Bedford basin, within two or three weeks, for $1000 a side, Ross to be allowed $100 out of the stakes for expenses. The challenge to remain open one week. Conley has made a deposit of $250 as forfeit.

BASE BALL YESTERDAY.

At Pittsburg—Alleghany 6, Louisville 4.

At Philadelphia—Baltimore 6, Athletics 2.

At New York—Metropolitians 1, Boston 1.

Why waste time in bemoaning the hard fate that has rendered you a confirmed rheumatic when any druggist will sell you a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil? Mr. Wright of Blair, Neb., connected with the Commercial house, a hostelrie, which the people of Blair justly consider one of the best in this part of the state, says the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, goes ahead of anything else as a pain reliver. Mr. Wright has frequently heard the good remedy praised by guests at the Commercial, and when the lumbago seized his back it was the first thing he bought. Purchasing a bottle at one of our drug stores he just went for that pain without ceremony. To say that it benefitted him is not enough. The Great German Remedy just grappled with that pain and made it vacate the premises in two applications. He concludes his eloquent panegyric on an efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil by saying that he had only used one-fourth its contents and there was yet enough remaining to cure two more cases of lumbago.

The Day of Atonement.

The Jewish day of atonement begins to-night at 8 o'clock, and ends to-morrow at the same hour. The day is one of the strictest fast days in the Jewish church, and its observance is enjoined upon all Israelites with great solemnity. The warranty for the observance is found in the 7th verse of the 29th chapter of Numbers: "And on the tenth day of the seventh month ye shall have a holy convocation, and ye shall afflict your souls; ye shall not do any work thereon." In the Hebrew calender the tenth day of the monte of *Tishri* corresponds with the 22d of September. The Day of Atonement is entirely devoted to penitence; to supplicate from God pardon for sins, after a sincere repentance, having atoned to those to whom they have offered offence or done wrong. The business among the Hebrew population will be enoirely suspended during the twenty-four hours after 6 o'clock to-night.

Why Brakemen are Killed.

They are killed by the hundreds every year owing to the want of a proper connection between the runways on top of freight cars. Mr. Willson of Parkdale has patented a contrivance which gives a continuous runway the entire length of the freight train and which has a hand rail for further security. The contrivance could be cheaply adjusted to every box car and were this done many thousands of young men who are sacrificed under car wheels would be saved. The companies should be compelled to adopt some such contrivance as Mr. Willson's.

Delegates Elected.

At a special meeting of the corn exchange yesterday J. L. Spink, W. Galbraith, W. Christie, A. McLaughlin and W. Baird were appointed a deputation to attend the meeting of the board of examiners, for choosing and approving of the standards of flour for the following year, to be held in Monreal on Octoqer 4. The deputation were instructed to select samples of the various grades which in their judgment should be the grades for the year.

That Female Fakir.

Mrs. Newton is a milkwoman living in Brockton. She brought her lame little girl to the female cure-all who held forth at the amphitheatre. She healed her and kept the crutches sending the child away as cured. The little sufferer has been confined to her bed ever since.

The Chicora Riot Appeal.

This case came up in court of general sessions before Judge Boyd yesterday. When the court arose at 5.30 the case had just barely begun. It will probably take all of to-day to finish it. Messrs. Murphy and Bigelow for the appellants.

Liquor Cases in Court.

At the police court yesterday Edward Campbell for selling liquor without a license, was remanded till the 26th, Joseph Power was fined $20 and costs, Wm. Stephenson $20 and costs, James Daly, Jas. Somers and Jennie Hall were remanded till the 26th.

CANADA METHODIST CHURCH.

An Important Resolution—The Proposed Union—The Appointment of a Committee Recommended.

HAMILTON, Sept 21.—At the conference of the Canada Methodist church to-day the following resolutions were adopted by the united committee:

1. That the principle of lay representation in all our church courts be so recognized as to admit laymen into our annual conferences to some extent and in some form.

2. That paragraph 86, page 39, of the discipline referring to the election by the general conference of its president be so amended as to provide for an itinerant general superintendency in some form.

In reference to the former resolution it was distinctly understood that the lay representation in the annual conferences was not to affect the composition of the stationing committee or the examination of the character.

Your committee, having carefully considered the whole subject, in view of the desirableness of a united Methodism in Canada, would venture to earnestly recommend that the general conference adopt the above resolution.

It further recommends that the general conference direct the appointment of a mixed committee, consisting of 27 persons—viz., seven by Toronto conference, seven by the London conference, five by the Montreal conference, three by the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick conferences, and two by the Newfoundland conference—to meet the committees of the other bodies in the city of Toronto on the last Tuesday in November, the church in which the meeting shall be held and the hour of meeting to be arranged by the Toronto conference.

It further recommends that the members of the above-named committee be elected by the representatives of the several annual conferences here present, and that said committee meet for organization before the rising of the general conference.

It still further recommends that should the joint union, the plan of union agreed upon shall be submitted to the quarterly boards for approval or otherwise at the next February quarterly meetings.

It is further recommended that the superintendents of circuits be required to report immediately to the secretary of the general conference the vote of the quarterly meetings, and should it be found that two-thirds of the quarterly meetings voting thereon have declared in favor of the plan of union proposed by the joint committee, the president of the general conference shall convene the general conference in order to give effect to the proposed union; said meeting of the general conference to be held subsequently to the meeting of the annual conferences.

It is further recommended that when the general conference adjourn it adjourn to meet at the call of the chair.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. WILLIAMS, Chairman.
W. C. BROWN, Secretary.

REV. W. C. Brown moved that the report be adopted.

Dr. Potts moved that it be the order of the day for to-morrow morning, and that in the meantime it be printed and distributed to the members.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

New Northwest Land Co.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21—The new land company recently referred to as being organized by Colonel Richardson, has promptly assumed a definite form and shape and an application for the charter under the title of "The Northwest, Qu' Appelle and Long Lake syndicate," capital stock $1,000,000, has been duly filed for record over the following well-known signatures as incorporators: J C Richardson, capitalist, Winnipeg, Man.; Charles E Ferguson, M P, M D, Kemptville, Ont.; A Blackburn, merchant, Kemptville, Ont.; S K Bower, merchant, Brandon, Manitoba; James Porter, merchant, Kemptville, Ont.; H D Smith, farmer, Merrickville, Ont; E. Saunders, notary, Brandon, Man; C W Mitchell, publisher, Ottawa; George Robb, barrister, Orangville, Ont; E Smith, Brunswick hotel, Winnepeg, Man; A Black, wholesale milliuery, Winnepeg, Man; J T Bartram, surveyor of customs, Ottawa; G J O'Doherty, barrister, Ottawa; James Whealy, engineer, Winnepeg, Man; A. Keefer, O W & N Y R R, Ottawa. The lands of the corporation embraces five townships or nearly 100,000 acres in the Qu' Appelle and Long lake district. The aims and purposes of the company are similar in detail to those of the Qu' Appelle farm syndicate of which Colonel Richardson is the general manager.

Suspected Murder in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21—Cassimer Deslawries, a mill hand, was arrested to-day on a charge of having murdered his wife. They did not live happily together, and their home was a scene of frequent fights. He was addicted to drink and she bore a light reputation. A week ago they had an encounter, after which the woman went to her parents. On Tuesday, however, she returned home to her husband and yesterday morning was reported dead. The neighbors had suspicions and informed an officer, who examined the corpse, and finding the body badly burned, as with a blunt instrument, he stopped the funeral and arrested Deslawries. An inquest was held to-night but as there was no evidence to show that the woman was murdered, Deslawries was released.

Wedding Bells at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Sept. 21—The nuptials of Mr. J. R. Ambrose, son of the late Judge Ambrose, of the British bank, New York, and Miss Kate Broughton, of this city, took place to-day. At 11.30 o'clock the ceremony took place at Christ church cathedral, being conducted by Rev. C. H. Mockridge, D. D. The bridemaids were Miss Ambrose (sister of the bridegroom), the Misses Lizzie and Fanny Broughton.

Killed on the Cars.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 21.—Henry McAndrews, of this city, employed on the Intercolonial railway, received injuries at Sussex this morning which resulted fatally. He was running along on the top of the cars, and his light going out he missed his footing in the dark and fell beneath the moving train.

A Case of Husband Beating.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21—It is seldom that one hears of a case of husband beating being ventilated in the police court. One, however, will come before the police magistrate on Monday, a man named Watchorn, residing in a suburb, having laid information against his better half for maltreating him.

Accident at the Hull Iron Mines.

OTTAWA, Sept. 31—A man named O'Donough, employed at the Hull iron mines, yesterday fell from a scaffolding, a distance of some forty feet, to the bottom of a pit. He received probably fatal injuries, and was removed to the Protestant hospital.

Suicide in Arcade N. Y.

ARCADE, N. Y., Sept. 20.—A report has been received here giving the particulars of the suicide of a well-known merchant named Cobb, of Yorkshire. His wife found his dead body in the barn. He was a nephew of L. D. Cobb, of Buffalo, and was about forty years of age. His father committed suicide some years ago.

Anti-Christian Plot in Scutari.

CATARO, Sept. 21—Two reported leaders of the Albanian league at Scutari resolved to massacre and rob the richest Christians, including the English consul, and two of the hill tribes marched to Scutari to protect their co-religionists, thereby preventing the massacre. The consuls have asked that the garrison of Scutari be reinforced.

Killed by Lightning.

OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 20—During a storm this afternoon lightning struck a farm house some miles from here, and a young man named Kernan Ross, who was in the stable, was instantly killed.

Fast Atlantic Trip.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—The steamship Alaska arrived at Queenstown to-day, having made the trip in six days and eight hours, the fastest time on record.

WESTERN WHISPERINGS.

HOW THE STAR ROUTE THIEVES BOUGHT THEIR ESCAPE.

Lax Administration of Law—A New Palace For the Board of Trade—Execution of Tracy at Chicago.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Few subjects have been more freely discussed in Chicago during the last few days than the latest failure of American justice in the matter of the Star Route swindlers. Of all the legal forces that have disgraced the history of American jurisprudence, this so-called trial of Dorsey, Brady and the rest of

THE PATRIOTIC ROBBER BROOD

is admitted on all hands to be the most disgraceful. The trial of Guiteau in the same court was bad enough, but this last exhibition will revive the old contempt for American institutions that we hoped was quietly dying out. The story of the fraud reveals a most deliberate robbery of public funds on the part of men who had been entrusted with the nation's honor as well as the nation's money. But below this depth of shame there is a deeper depth. The thieves cannot be brought to justice. Of the robbery there is incontrovertible evidence and there is no moral doubt as to the identity of the thieves. But they have escaped. Trial by jury was long thought to be a

HEAVEN-BORN INSTITUTION.

But the finding of this Jury at Washington is a worse disgrace and more perilous to the state than the robbery itself. I remember one Sunday morning last summer being at the Central music hall and Professor Swing in referring to this great fraud said: "It would appear from recent events that we are

A NATION OF MINGLED THIEVES AND CHILDREN,

of which charity hopes that the children are the majority." Colonel Ingersoll said the verdict of the jury was "idiotic." But there was a golden method in their idiocy. The escape of the big operators and their conviction of the little pettifoggers points, I think, this moral—never go into a swindle unless you secure enough money to convince twelve honest, unimpeachable jurymen! All the same it seems to me that it would not be very much out of order to

HAVE THE JURY ARRESTED AND TRY THEM,

only that it would be so difficult to find twelve fit to try them. This is a land of freedom but justice is very scarce. Americans sneer at some of the forms of English law, and make merry jests at the sight of judges wig and robe, and the lawyers' flowing gown; but beyond these mere forms and fashions there is such a thing as the administration of the law, and the full application of its principles and provisions to those who dare to trample it under their feet. Under the reign of English law the wrongdoer is generally caught, convicted and punished.

Turning, however, to questions of more local interest, there are two or three indications of the stirring of that

GIGANTIC SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE

for which Chicago is celebrated all the world over. We are to have a new and magnificent Temple of Commerce erected in this great western metropolis. The present board of trade building has grown altogether too small for the growing trade of the west. A new building is now in course of erection. It is to be a stupendous granite pile. The architects and contractor say the building will cost $1,500,000. Now my reverence for the truthfulness of architects and the honesty of the contractors leads me to the conclusion that you had better double the estimates and leave a large margin for extras; in which case our new board of trade building may cost in the neighborhood of

THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The design for this magnificent building is somewhat mixed. A sort of cathedral, half hotel sort of building. I'm a little sorry for the cathedral look of the building. I can imagine some pilgrim stranger coming to our city and seeing the board of trade building he might be led by its semi-gothic appearance to enter it in a devout mood, thinking it

"A HOUSE OF PRAYER FOR ALL NATIONS."

My heart aches when I think how fittingly he would be mistaken—how he would find a den of thieves; but we are to have a grand summer resort a few miles south of the city that is to rival

LONG BRANCH AND SARATOGA.

We are to have grand hotel that will cost $200,000 situated in a magnificent park on the very sands of Lake Michigan. Chicago is said to be the coolest city in the states during the summer, and every effort is to be made to make this "Chettenham Beech" as it is to be called a point of attraction for the west. The railway companies with one accord will do all they can to aid the scheme. If you really don't want your Island and will cart it over to Chicago—express charges prepaid—we will lick it into shape.

EXECUTION OF JAMES TRACEY.

As you have already noted, James Tracey was hanged in Chicago on Friday last for the murder of Policeman Heulmer. The evidence of Tracey's guilt was wholly circumstantial, save the confession he was overheard to make soon after the murder, which confession, however, he afterwards repudiated. But there is no moral doubt for one moment in the public mind but Tracey was guilty. I have always been opposed to capital punishment, and am still. But the innumberable burglaries that have taken place of late, and the free way in which these midnight robbers draw their revolvers, has led to the feeling that somebody must be made an example of. Tracey made a most pathetic remark shortly before his execution. He said "THE TRUTH IS THE WORLD REJECTS ME!" It is a sad thing for a man to feel that the world has no further use for him. The sooner he shuffles off the mortal coil after that the better.

WILL BLAINE BE THE NEXT PRESIDENT?

That is a question many are asking, and no doubt Mr. Blaine has felt "good," "exceeding good" ever since the grand triumph of republican principles in Maine. The hon. gentleman is in Chicago. I shall have more to tell you of his visit in my next. For this time adieu. ELMO.

A Matchless Medicine.

The cooling, cleansing, soothing and healing properties of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry render it the best remedy in the world for all forms of bowel complaints, sickness of the stomach, cramps, cholera morbus and dysentry. Purely vegetable, and always reliable.

MONEY AND TRADE.

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, Sept. 21.—Montreal 208¾ and 208, trans 5 at 218¾, Ontario 124¼ and 122, trans 30 at 126¼, 10 at 125¾ 10 at 125¼, 20 at 125¼, 20 at 122¾. Toronto 191 and 189, Merchants sellers 128¾. Commerce 143¼ and 141¼, trans 40, 20 at 142¾ 20 at 142¼, Imperial 143 and 142¾, Federal 150 and 149¼, trans 20 at 149¾, 50 at 150, 10 at 149¾, 15 at 150, 50 at 150, delivery 30¼, Dominion 211 and 210¼, trans 20, 35 at 211, Standard 112¾ and 112¼, Hamilton sellers 120. British America sellers 129, Western Assurance 166¼ and 166, trans 29, 168, 20 at 167, 41, 50 at 166¾, Consumers' Gas Company 148 and 147¾, trans 20at 148, 2 at 148¾, Canada Permanent sellers 230, Freehold sellers 170, Western Canada sellers 200, Canada Landed Credit 124 and 123¾, B & Loan Association 106 and 104¼, Imperial S and Investment sellers 111, National Investment sellers 108¾, Real Estate, Loan and Debenture Co sellers 100, London & Ontario buyers 117, The Land Security Company sellers 198, Manitoba Loan buyers 120¼, Huron & Erie sellers 161¼, Dominion Savings and Loan buyers 120, Hamilton Provident buyers 125, Brant Loan and Savings Society sellers 110, Ontario Investment Society 140 and 136, British Canadian L. and Investment buyers 105.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21—Bank of Montreal 209¾ and 209, sales 25 at 209¾, 140 at 209; Ontario Bank 128¾ and 126¾, Banque du Peuple asked 89; Molsons' Bank xD 129 and 125 Bank of Toronto, 190¼ & 190, Banque Jacques Cartier 120 and 115, Merchants' Bank 129¾ and 129¼, sales 53 at 129, 25 at 129¼, 10 at 129¾, 25 at 189¾, Bank of Commerce 142 and 141¾, sales 25 at 141¾, 100 at 142, 25 at 142¼, 25 at 141¾, Exchange Bank, 180 and 175, Federal Bank, 155 and 150; Montreal Telegraph Company 131¾ and 131¼, sales 200 at 131¾, Dominion Telegraph Company asked 96, Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company xd 71 and 70¾, City Passenger Railroad 157 and 156¼, sales 50 at 156, 150 at 156¼, 175 at 156¼, Montreal Gas Company 195 and 194¾, sales 25 at 194¾, 291 at 194¾, Canadian Cotton Co. 140 and 130, Dundas Cotton Company 125 and 119, Ontario Investment 138 and 135, St Paul M & M 159 and 158¾, sales 125 at 159.

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Grain and Produce.

CALL BOARD.—TORONTO, Sept. 21.—No. 2 choice barley, was offered at 80c with 70c bid; western oats, on track, were offered at 49½c; five cars of oats, present delivery, to arrive, were wanted at 44c.

THE STREET MARKET—TORONTO, Sept. 21.—There was a rather poorly attended market. Vegetables are in fair supply, but keep firm. Potatoes are 80c; onions $. a bushel for large variety, and increase in price to $4 per bushel for pickling onions. Tomatoes are coarer; worth 60c to 70c a bushel. Corn, 10c to 12c a dozen. Beans $1 a bushel. Butter is firm at quotations, and higher would be paid for selections. Apples are unchanged. About 35 loads of hay on the market sold at $12 to $15; a few loads of straw sold at $12 for loose and $12 for bundled. There were about 100 bushels of fall wheat selling at 95c to $1; goose sold at 83c; 2000 bushels barley sold at 50c to 51½c; about 800 bush. of oats sold at 45 toc 49c. There were no peas nor rye, and quotations are not given.

Wheat, fall	0 95 to $1 00	Peas	0 50 to 0 60
do spring	1 10 to 1 10	Apples, brl	1 00 to 1 25
do goose	80 to 85	Lettuce doz	10 to 0 00
Barley	0 63 to 0 76	Rhubarb dz	0 00 to 0 00
Oats	0 49 to 0 50	Radishes	0 15 to 0 20
Peas	0 75 to 0 85	Tom toes, bu	50 to 60
Rye	0 60 to 0 65	Beans, bu	50 to 60
Clover seed	0 00 to 0 00	Onions, bu	1 00 to 0 00
Beef, hd qrs	7 50 to 9 00	Chickens, pair	0 40 to 0 45
do