

EVERYBODY CAN NOW AFFORD A TORONTO DAILY.



THE TORONTO WORLD, A WEEKLY AND INDEPENDENT ONE CENT MORNING PAPER.

TRY IT FOR A MONTH. THE WORLD, 18 King Street East, Toronto.

PERSONAL LEAVES FOR THE SEASON, AND SUMMER TRAVELERS, CAN HAVE THE WORLD MAILED TO THEM FOR 25 CENTS PER MONTH, THE ADDRESS BEING CHANGED AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

MR. BLAINE OF THE WRECK OF THE REFORM PARTY.

Mr. Blaine L.L.D., and ex M.P., has an interesting story to tell about Mr. Blake and the Globe. Though it appears in the Mail, to the extent of over three columns and a half, it is not an attack on the leading opposition journal, but on the opposition leader. Condensing somewhat Mr. Blaine's statement of the case, it is to the following effect: After confederation, longings towards something like national liberty of action began to be felt in Canada—that is, in a constitutional way, perhaps we ought to add. But in one direction Canadian aspirations received a very practical check. Just about the time when Canadians had their heads full of confederation, new dominion, "new nationality," and all that sort of thing, orders reached the government here from Downing street that the tariff must be reduced. The order was obeyed, to the destruction of many of our young industries. This and other causes forced upon the practical men of this country the consideration of the important question, "Is the British trade policy necessarily the policy best suited to Canada?" Protection in Britain had been swept away under circumstances that not only forced its supporters to yield, but induced its opponents to accept free trade with as implicit faith as the orthodox accept the standards of the church. The great majority of the leading men here from the old country; those sharing public sentiment were nearly all tainted with the Manchester school of thought; they the more readily yielded, therefore, to the order from Downing street, and lowered the tariff. The exigencies of the state, however, forced the subject over upon the government, and eventually party demands harmonized with the interests of the people, and the circumstances that gave to us a dominion trade policy differing from the British, gave the election of 1872. Mr. Blaine thus continues: "Now, it has been in every man's mouth that the Globe has ruined the party. Such men do not reflect that on the trade question the Globe has held precisely the same position ever since it started. The late Hon. George Brown, than whom no man ever wished better to our country, considered the advocacy of protection as a species of treason. Surely, therefore, those who blame Mr. Gordon Brown fail to remember not only the history of the paper but the attitude of the political parties in the past.

The Globe makes many mistakes, I would that it made fewer, but the Globe did not intentionally destroy the reform party; and while I do not exonerate the Globe from its full share of the responsibility for the late disaster, a candid enquiry will prove that the chief cause arose from the course pursued by the leader himself. Many disliked the pending questions arising out of the boundary award, the disallowance of local bills, the syndicate contract, the settlement of the Northwest, and the gerrymandering so, but the absorbing topic was the tariff. Mr. Blaine next affirms that Mr. Blake is chiefly responsible for the disastrous policy forced upon the reform party, of placing itself in opposition to the will of the people on the question of protection or free trade. And in proof thereof he proceeds to cite certain facts, stating among other things that the beginning of the parliamentary struggle on the trade question was a motion of the Hon. David Mills in 1876, when he moved for a select committee to enquire into the causes of the financial depression. Mr. Blaine lays claim to having made "the first protection speech that was ever made in the Parliament of the Dominion."

There are a number of old parliamentarians still living, who will certainly not acquiesce in this somewhat "stretching" claim now put forward by Mr. Blaine. The date he gives is February, 1876, but the first protection speech that was ever made on "protection speeches" made on the floor of

the House in 1870 and 1871. After that the subject dropped, partly, we suppose, because the Pacific scandal turned up, and for a time overshadowed everything else. This much must be affirmed as a truth, even if Mr. Blaine makes the reservation that he speaks only of the "dominion" parliament—that is, of what was said after July 1st, 1871. But it is putting the case in a straightforward way to ignore the protectionist agitation of 1858, in Old Canada, which was led by Mr. Isaac Buchanan of Hamilton, and which certainly had great and practical results? That agitation gave us the protective tariff of 1858, framed by Mr. Inspector-General Cayley, and the immediate advisement of Mr. Buchanan and a strong outside committee of business men, who most energetically pressed their views upon the Macdonald-Carter government of that day, parliament then sitting in Toronto. Next year, 1859, the Carter-Carter government being the name of it, Mr. Inspector-General Galt was finance minister, as we should call him now, and, with the advantages of a year's experience and some further advice, the tariff was extended in its scope, and made more systematic. A time of great prosperity to Old Canada followed. Mr. Blaine omits to recall these rather important events in our history, but he is perfectly right in saying that, at the time of confederation, a change in Canadian policy was dictated by the home government, the main features of the new scheme having already been agreed upon in London, Mr. Galt in 1866 proposed and carried a reduction of the tariff from the leading figures of 20 and 25 to the figure of 15 per cent. A small band of men who saw where the country's true interest lay resolutely opposed the change, but they were overborne by the ponderous hurrah from many voices. The order from London to reduce duties was carried out, but immediately thereafter arose the beginnings of the protectionist agitation which swept the country in 1878, and which some people very foolishly imagine to have commenced about two years before.

Mr. Blaine demands to know why Mr. Blake, having seen his party wrecked on the trade question in 1878, did not strike out a new policy—one that would have put it right with the country. Instead of this he talked free trade all through the maritime provinces in his tour of 1881, and showed that the country had nothing to expect from him except as a free trader and an opponent of national policy. In all this did he act ignorantly or dishonestly? Mr. Blaine takes the latter view, and charges double dealing as Mr. Blake's chief offence.

HOW TO LIVE LONG.

Physiologists have long known of late respecting the duration of human life. Bignon was the first one in France to raise the question of its extreme limit. It was his opinion that man, becoming adult at 16, ought to live to six times that age, or 96 years. The eminent French physiologist Flourens, fixing the complete development of man at 20 years, teaches that he should live five times as long as it takes him to become an adult. According to this author the moment of a completed development may be recognized by the fact of the junction of the bones with their apophyses. This junction takes place in horses at 5 years, and the horse does not live beyond 25 years; with the ox at 4 years, and does not live over 20 years; with the cat at 18 months, and that animal rarely lives over 10 years. With man it is effected at 20 years, and he only exceptionally lives beyond 100 years. The same physiologist admits, however, that human life may be exceptionally prolonged under certain conditions of comfort, sobriety, freedom from care, regularity of habits and observance of the rules of hygiene; and he terminates his interesting study with the aphorism: "Man kills himself rather than dies." Other scientists, who have paid the greatest attention to this subject, hold the same views. The German physiologist Haller maintained that man might live to the age of two hundred years. A writer in the Revue Scientifique, in treating this subject, reaches the conclusion from the information he has been able to gather that diminished, yet the mean length of life has very sensibly increased. There seems no reason to doubt that all have, to a great extent, the power of prolonging their lives. Temperance, sobriety and regularity of habits are of the first importance. Living by rule, and avoiding extremes and excesses, may seem very frisklike at first, but custom soon turns it to habit, thus securing happiness and comfort as well as length of days. A proof of the benefit of regular living is the fact that old people who have once settled down in a kind of groove of life cannot be unsettled therefrom, even for a few days, without danger to health and life itself. They may have, perhaps, their regular time for getting up in the morning, certain methods of ablutition, certain kinds and qualities of food and drink, certain hours for taking their meals, and a hundred other things, which, taken separately, may seem but trifles, but taken in the aggregate make up their lives, and they know and feel that they must not be unsettled. The wheels of life will run long in grooves, but when wear out over rough, irregular roads. Habits, whether good or bad, are easily formed when one is young, but when one gets on in years it is terribly difficult and oftentimes dangerous to set them aside. Therefore, study, if you would live long, to be regular in your habits of life in every way, and let your regularity have a good tendency. It was the German physiologist Hoffman who summarized the means of reaching great age as follows: "Avoid excess in everything; respect old habits, even bad ones; breathe pure air; adapt your food to your temperament; shut medicines and doctors; keep a quiet conscience, a gay heart, a contented mind."

SOME THINGS PRACTICAL.

One of our wildernesses suggests that the subject of the Sabbath observance should be discussed in public and have the matter discussed with some practical end in view. Such a meeting would not doubt be well attended, and it will attend it would certainly be a lively one, for the question whether the Sabbath should be secular or sacred, or partly both, is one that will call forth numerous champions to defend all the possible views that the subject might bring about. A vigorous expression of public opinion on such an important and charitable subject, and considerable advantage might be gained by all parties even though no change in our statute laws were the immediate result of the meetings. Which of our numerous correspondents are men of action, besides being men of words? Let such come forward and take the necessary steps for calling a public meeting. We want some definite expression of opinion on this important question.

WHAT THEY HAVE SAID IN ENGLAND.

The policy pursued for many ages by Great Britain towards Ireland—a policy of injustice which has been confessed and the evils denounced by Mr. Gladstone himself and by many another eloquent Englishman, has puzzled thousands of American wildernesses with an alien, an energetic and a rapidly multiplying race. Throughout that widely extended region, wherever the calculating New Englander is rearing his factories or planning his railroads, there is the Irish American capitalist and the Irish American capitalist—popular often—demagogues often—leaders and men of influence in their way: there are their laboring countrymen, stalwart, docile, industrious, but with brows ever ready to darken at the remembrance of the past. By millions these men over-approximate a mighty power within their nightmarish power by which England can be menaced—the only power to which her frontier lies long, undefended, open. Rome has exiled Corsicans, and the camp of the Volcanians, lying him little denied, know full well his value in the blood-fight. The countrymen of O'Connell and Moore can speak and can write, and in the newer land whither fate has sent them, they have not left the powers unused. In the pulpits and on the platforms they are often; in the press they are everywhere. Vast pains have been taken to indoctrinate the masses of America with the Irish view of a question concerning which few have cared to represent the English side. There are districts in America where a contest with England would be thought a holy war. There are few districts where, for such a war, vast numbers of recruits of excellent fighting material would not be at once procurable. There are few districts where intelligent and popular men, and with a following of less or greater strength, seldom a majority, but always a busy, earnest and powerful section, are not ready to find fault with any speaker who would lead them to a question concerning which few have cared to represent the English side. There are districts in America where a contest with England would be thought a holy war. There are few districts where, for such a war, vast numbers of recruits of excellent fighting material would not be at once procurable. There are few districts where intelligent and popular men, and with a following of less or greater strength, seldom a majority, but always a busy, earnest and powerful section, are not ready to find fault with any speaker who would lead them to a question concerning which few have cared to represent the English side.

Who ever could say that there would be peace, because there was no reason for war? When was there, which could not have been better, easier, more cheaply settled without. A hundred part of the money cost war of 61-64, offered the American slaveholders as compensation, would have secured peace, and would have been an enormous compensation. Yet the keenest calculation in the world drifted into war. Who would have thought a squabble about some supposedly holy fragments of rock would have produced the dreadful Crimean war? Who, a month ago, would have thought Alexandria would be as it is today? For all our mortal sea reason for the terrible Franco-German campaign, or for the war of the Commune? But though reason is absent cause as present, and in all cases the same. War is the result of a sentiment of rivalry, of dislike, of remembered injury, which, catching at presence, however casual, finds in opposition the first opportunity to steel, the sparks fly, the combustibles blaze, and the devastating events of great wars succeed.

That hostility, partially concealed, partially and ostentatiously displayed, exists towards Britain, it is well known, in the minds of a large portion of the American people. It is not imaginary; it is real; it has had terrible results. Twice it has led to great wars; thrice they have been largely avoided. In the event of another Canada made its principal danger. Her position is one of great danger. Her people have voluntarily accepted that danger, choosing to continue British subjects. Now that they are aware they are not regarded in that character, a new phase of the matter has opened, concerning which it will be interesting to observe their views. For he who is a subject has the right of petition by ancient and modern law. He who is a slave may not possess it, having often no right nor law save his master's will. Canadians have been officially told by her majesty's government that they do not possess it. It is impossible to imagine any condition of affairs which should make any legislation whatever more vitally interesting, more vitally important to Canadians than in consequence of the ill-feeling arising from admitted oppression under that legislation Canada has been twice invaded, her citizens

dead, or left in a state of sickly helplessness, or perhaps hurried to keep for years and years on her frontier. In consequence of admitted errors in that legislation millions of men hostile and eager to show hostility, reside in a neighboring country, where the first outbreak of war will revert upon Canada. The Indian shores, eager to revenge imperial wrongs, and the British colonies, in the name of colonial possessions, in the name of those errors a powerful body of American politicians are continually watching for any trying to "precipitate this very error" every building erected, every railroad built, every farm improved in Canada, is watched in secret in Canada, in its kindred foreign soil, if any war afflict Canada within ten or twenty years, it will be in consequence of those very errors. If it is possible to conceive a case where the subject had no reason to petition the crown, or where the legislation in which he seemed improved, would not immediately affect himself?

Nor did the resolutions forwarded by Canada contain any suggestion of extraordinary or impossible reforms. They did not even detail the many severities which have been common in Ireland in the enforcement of the law, and the extremity of the distress its population often have borne. Mildly, calmly and in terms of studied loyalty, they only expressed the hope that some measures already forwarded and suggested by the leaders of the great British governing party might prove possible of speedy accomplishment—the release of the suspects and the bestowal of some description of federal or local self-government.

The first question cannot have been preposterous to British ears, for it has been complied with. Concerning the second, and the matter being very important to Canada, what other English-speaking body in the world is so fit to suggest; which can as fairly claim the experience and position to advise? Canada has experienced the different methods. She has been ruled by the home government, she has been ruled by its deputies—she has had, and has home rule of her own. If Ireland be divided in religion, so is Canada, and the religions are the same. If a large proportion of the Irish be of a race which has been denominated alien, so is a large proportion of the Canadians, and much more actually and nationally so. If a large proportion of Irishmen owe firm religious allegiance to a foreign potentate, so do a large proportion of Canadians and to the very same potentate. And, as to possessing experience whereon to ground suggestions, all Canadians of old residence were ruled by hill home rule was granted here both provinces were always dissatisfied and sometimes in actual rebellion; that the British flag was fired on and the blood of British soldiers shed in all our borders, and that since it was granted these disturbances have utterly ceased. Canada possessed the right of nationality, the right of allegiance, the right of experience, to suggest what she did, loyally, as she did, courteously and dutifully, as she did, knowing the evils, knowing the benefits of certain courses, as Canadians of old residence knew them. And a crisis of importance having arrived when this knowledge might be very valuable to Britain, it might far more reasonably have been considered incorrect for them to withhold than to offer the information.

The message was sent by no improper channel. Petitions were not hawked throughout Canada and despatched direct to the British throne. The act was that of our own legislature. Previously, when British mismanagement had suffered criticism here, the cry of a few has been, "You could not get a member of the Canadian parliament to say so." Well, they have said so. Both leaders have said so. Both parties have said so. The proper channel was used. Canada had the right to speak in the way she did, or in none.

But, on the other hand, if Canada possesses not the right of petition, suggestion, or remonstrance (for all mean the same) concerning British legislation which, as the present, in its secondary consequences affects herself, we may, indeed, be called on in silence to endure a great deal. Britain may have dealings with foreign nations which affect our commerce; we must not speak; it is exclusively an Imperial affair. She may be on the point of provoking a war with some power which may pour an absent cause as present, and in all cases the same. War is the result of a sentiment of rivalry, of dislike, of remembered injury, which, catching at presence, however casual, finds in opposition the first opportunity to steel, the sparks fly, the combustibles blaze, and the devastating events of great wars succeed.

WARRIOR IS COMMISSIONER COATS-WORTH?

The Mail of Saturday in a double-leaded editorial—singularly enough occupying a third place in the editorial columns—says the third party "have been charged beyond description (sic) at the just and liberal manner, representation in the name of the cabinet extended to the Catholics of Ontario" by the appointment of Messrs. Southland O'Donohoe. Nevertheless, the Mail writes, Mr. Mowat and his friends are still "amply confident that they will be able to command the enthusiastic support of the Catholic vote at the coming local election." If that is so, one fails to see why they should be "charged beyond description," but then the Mail says further on that the Catholic vote is "weakening" on Mr. Mowat, and that if it continues to show signs of weakening "the orange vote may look out for judicious collection." It is not clear what the "orange vote" is, but John O'Donohoe and his relatives—saving perhaps his particular error and advocate Patrick Doyle of the Irish mission, who was elected—save the mark—on the eve of a general election to posts, certainly of emolument and presumably of honor, on the assumption that they possessed sufficient influence with their "countrymen and co-religionists" to materially help Sir John Macdonald in obtaining a majority in the province. I believe Sir John never made a greater mistake in his life, and that he has already recognized the fact. But the thing is done and cannot be undone, and it is bound to make the best of a bad bargain, and it does so with its accustomed inconsequence and lack of sense. Its floundering deceits believably, but they have deceived the gentlemen they are designed to terrify—that is if they constitute themselves spectators by reading the Mail, which may well be.

Neither Sir John Macdonald nor his henchmen will ever succeed in getting Ontario Catholics to recognize John O'Donohoe as their representative, and his attempts to make profit for himself out of his posing as a defender (when there was nothing to defend) of his "countrymen and co-religionists," has not only disgusted them, but has thoroughly embittered the orange vote throughout the country. These latter will show that the "countrymen and co-religionists," are not to be bamboozled by Mr. Clarke and his Orange Sentinel, any more than decent truth-loving Catholics can be bamboozled by Mr. Mowat and his traffickers. Like John O'Donohoe and his friend Boyle of the Irish Canadian. And not a few high minded men in the senate, Hon. G. W. Martin for example, do not relish the idea of a man with the political antecedents of O'Donohoe being made their peer in the senate. They are not to be trifled with by party sake, they are inclined to overlook the nomination of Frank Smith to the cabinet, and not a few Ontario M.P.'s who support the cabinet, will not support the cabinet, being well to do in their own constituencies to return men to help Mr. Meredith in his attempt to surrender Ontario to the British. What is the result of the settlement of these rights to a legal tribunal. Ontario recognized before and will recognize again the necessity of maintaining the independence of its local legislature, and will support Mr. Mowat in his patriotic championship of Ontario against the encroachments of British jealousy and Tory lust of power.

A word in conclusion to my countrymen who are reading this bugbear, set up by cunning knives and tricksters and vile Irish Catholic representation? Hon. G. W. Martin for example, do not relish the idea of a man with the political antecedents of O'Donohoe being made their peer in the senate. They are not to be trifled with by party sake, they are inclined to overlook the nomination of Frank Smith to the cabinet, and not a few Ontario M.P.'s who support the cabinet, will not support the cabinet, being well to do in their own constituencies to return men to help Mr. Meredith in his attempt to surrender Ontario to the British. What is the result of the settlement of these rights to a legal tribunal. Ontario recognized before and will recognize again the necessity of maintaining the independence of its local legislature, and will support Mr. Mowat in his patriotic championship of Ontario against the encroachments of British jealousy and Tory lust of power.

Winnipeg and Return \$53.00.

Winnipeg Advertisements.

Manitoba and the Northwest.

George B. Elliott & Co., Valuers and Investors.

West Lynne Manitoba.

Confidential Reports furnished owners and intending investors.

Spacobs Oil.

German Remedy.

Rheumatism.

Steamers.

Victoria Park.

Queen Victoria.

Our Four O'Clock Trip.

Empress of India.

Lorne Park.

Steamer Rupert.

EVERYBODY CAN NOW AFFORD A TORONTO DAILY.

THE TORONTO WORLD, A WEEKLY AND INDEPENDENT ONE CENT MORNING PAPER.

TRY IT FOR A MONTH. THE WORLD, 18 King Street East, Toronto.

PERSONAL LEAVES FOR THE SEASON, AND SUMMER TRAVELERS, CAN HAVE THE WORLD MAILED TO THEM FOR 25 CENTS PER MONTH, THE ADDRESS BEING CHANGED AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

MR. BLAINE OF THE WRECK OF THE REFORM PARTY.

Mr. Blaine L.L.D., and ex M.P., has an interesting story to tell about Mr. Blake and the Globe. Though it appears in the Mail, to the extent of over three columns and a half, it is not an attack on the leading opposition journal, but on the opposition leader. Condensing somewhat Mr. Blaine's statement of the case, it is to the following effect: After confederation, longings towards something like national liberty of action began to be felt in Canada—that is, in a constitutional way, perhaps we ought to add. But in one direction Canadian aspirations received a very practical check. Just about the time when Canadians had their heads full of confederation, new dominion, "new nationality," and all that sort of thing, orders reached the government here from Downing street that the tariff must be reduced. The order was obeyed, to the destruction of many of our young industries. This and other causes forced upon the practical men of this country the consideration of the important question, "Is the British trade policy necessarily the policy best suited to Canada?" Protection in Britain had been swept away under circumstances that not only forced its supporters to yield, but induced its opponents to accept free trade with as implicit faith as the orthodox accept the standards of the church. The great majority of the leading men here from the old country; those sharing public sentiment were nearly all tainted with the Manchester school of thought; they the more readily yielded, therefore, to the order from Downing street, and lowered the tariff. The exigencies of the state, however, forced the subject over upon the government, and eventually party demands harmonized with the interests of the people, and the circumstances that gave to us a dominion trade policy differing from the British, gave the election of 1872. Mr. Blaine thus continues: "Now, it has been in every man's mouth that the Globe has ruined the party. Such men do not reflect that on the trade question the Globe has held precisely the same position ever since it started. The late Hon. George Brown, than whom no man ever wished better to our country, considered the advocacy of protection as a species of treason. Surely, therefore, those who blame Mr. Gordon Brown fail to remember not only the history of the paper but the attitude of the political parties in the past.

HOW TO LIVE LONG.

Physiologists have long known of late respecting the duration of human life. Bignon was the first one in France to raise the question of its extreme limit. It was his opinion that man, becoming adult at 16, ought to live to six times that age, or 96 years. The eminent French physiologist Flourens, fixing the complete development of man at 20 years, teaches that he should live five times as long as it takes him to become an adult. According to this author the moment of a completed development may be recognized by the fact of the junction of the bones with their apophyses. This junction takes place in horses at 5 years, and the horse does not live beyond 25 years; with the ox at 4 years, and does not live over 20 years; with the cat at 18 months, and that animal rarely lives over 10 years. With man it is effected at 20 years, and he only exceptionally lives beyond 100 years. The same physiologist admits, however, that human life may be exceptionally prolonged under certain conditions of comfort, sobriety, freedom from care, regularity of habits and observance of the rules of hygiene; and he terminates his interesting study with the aphorism: "Man kills himself rather than dies." Other scientists, who have paid the greatest attention to this subject, hold the same views. The German physiologist Haller maintained that man might live to the age of two hundred years. A writer in the Revue Scientifique, in treating this subject, reaches the conclusion from the information he has been able to gather that diminished, yet the mean length of life has very sensibly increased. There seems no reason to doubt that all have, to a great extent, the power of prolonging their lives. Temperance, sobriety and regularity of habits are of the first importance. Living by rule, and avoiding extremes and excesses, may seem very frisklike at first, but custom soon turns it to habit, thus securing happiness and comfort as well as length of days. A proof of the benefit of regular living is the fact that old people who have once settled down in a kind of groove of life cannot be unsettled therefrom, even for a few days, without danger to health and life itself. They may have, perhaps, their regular time for getting up in the morning, certain methods of ablutition, certain kinds and qualities of food and drink, certain hours for taking their meals, and a hundred other things, which, taken separately, may seem but trifles, but taken in the aggregate make up their lives, and they know and feel that they must not be unsettled. The wheels of life will run long in grooves, but when wear out over rough, irregular roads. Habits, whether good or bad, are easily formed when one is young, but when one gets on in years it is terribly difficult and oftentimes dangerous to set them aside. Therefore, study, if you would live long, to be regular in your habits of life in every way, and let your regularity have a good tendency. It was the German physiologist Hoffman who summarized the means of reaching great age as follows: "Avoid excess in everything; respect old habits, even bad ones; breathe pure air; adapt your food to your temperament; shut medicines and doctors; keep a quiet conscience, a gay heart, a contented mind."

THE ALDERMANIC BOARD.

THE ERECTION OF A NEW CITY HALL DISCUSSED.

The Brook Street Roadway - The new sewer for High Park - The City Clerk's absence - Resolved for a month.

The city aldermen met last night, Mayor McMurtry presiding.

Communications were received from the committee of the Canadian Shorthand writers asking use of council chamber for convention to be held in this city on Tuesday, August 29.

J. E. Berkeley Smith, bursar, University of Toronto, saying that the park could not be used as a cricket ground as it was not provided for in the lease.

Col. A. G. Root of Chicago, regarding the preservation of the harbor. He had a systematic plan of shore protection constructed of the millstone, stone, stakes, pinnacles, advanced breakers, which he had perfected elsewhere in other places.

Thomas Besty, claiming compensation for damages to his property, 114 Centre street, by the bursting of a water pipe. The city engineers respecting the construction of a trunk sewer, along the front of the city. James Kennedy, asking for position of caretaker for High Park.

Mrs. Ann Smith, asking to be allowed to withdraw her name from the petition for construction of a pavement on Alexandria street. Henry F. Perley, government engineer, saying that contracts for harbor had been awarded to Cook & Jones, Brockville.

Petitions were received from Messrs. Gals & Co., for erection of a steam engine on their premises. The petition was for a carter of High Park. R. Humphrey, et al., for a carter on High street, Spadina avenue to Easter street. Geo. E. Wilgatz, et al., roadway on Beaman, Centre to Teraulty. Chas. Cluthe, for erection of engine. Geo. Leslie & Son, for a sewer on McGee street.

Thos. Humphrey, sewer on Scadding street. W. B. Hamilton, Miss St. Croix, Mrs. Bygrave and others for establishment of a free library. CITY CLERK ROODY.

Ald. Maughan wished to know if City Clerk Robert Roddy had reported himself to the council. He got a leave of absence on Feb. 23 for two months.

The mayor said the clerk was in the hands of the council and he believed they would give Mr. Roddy every opportunity to recover his health.

Ald. Maughan had heard it stated that Mr. Roddy did not intend to come back. The mayor had no notification to that effect.

THE CITY HALL MATTER. The council then went into a committee of the whole, with Ald. Low in the chair, to consider the fortnightly report of the executive committee.

The committee wished to impress the council, on behalf of the corporation officials, of the absolute necessity of taking such steps as will ameliorate the present unwholesome and distressing character which attaches to the city hall, as regarded from the standpoint of health.

Mayor McMurtry had just received a letter from a prominent loan company, that if the council would procure a site, they would be able to carry out the scheme for the erection of a new city hall. Looking at the future wants of the city, it was almost absolutely necessary that something should be done to provide a new city hall.

Mr. Roddy had just received a letter from a prominent loan company, that if the council would procure a site, they would be able to carry out the scheme for the erection of a new city hall.

Ald. Dowell thought the present city hall was a disgrace to the queen city of the west.

Ald. Kent believed that the best site would be on Queen street across the avenue. They could get the land at a low price.

Ald. Boyle was of the opinion that the city needed its money for far more important things just now.

Ald. George Evans did not care whether Dr. Oldright or any one else said the erection of a new city hall would be fixed, he believed the old city hall could be fixed.

Ald. Dowell explained that according to the city treasurer's books \$40,000 had been spent on the city hall during the last ten years.

The matter was allowed to stand for the present. STREET NOMENCLATURE.

The name of Strachan street was changed to "Bellwood's avenue." Ald. George M. Evans wished the name of the avenue changed instead of Strachan street as the latter was the more ancient, but the council did not concur in his view.

THE ROADWAY MATTER. The engineer reported that the roadway on Brook street between Front and King was in a very bad condition and will be almost impassable during the wet weather season.

As this portion of the roadway is subject to heavy traffic from the railway work and the by-law authorizing the stations, and the by-law authorizing the work on the roadway, which would bring the roadway in a very bad condition, the committee recommended that the contractor begin the work forthwith, the city being indemnified.

Ald. Low vacated the chair and appealed for the mayor's decision whether work could be done before the by-law was passed, and he decided that such an action would be illegal.

Ald. Dowell said the Northern railway had signed a bond to save the city harmless should anything occur before the by-law was passed. He said he thought Ald. Low had got some "crank" into his head, when Mr. Low called order, Mr. Mayor, word, Ald. Dowell must withdraw that word "crank." Ald. Dowell said if Ald. Low felt sore at the way he would withdraw it. The mayor's decision was concurred in, and the clause in the committee's report struck out.

THE CARTRIDGE OF HIGH PARK. In council Ald. Maughan moved that the appointment of Henry Woodhouse as caretaker of High Park be referred back to the property committee to ascertain whether the appointment was in the interests of the city, which was done on a vote of ten to nine.

THE MALLOXON HOSPITAL. Ald. Taylor moved that the liberty of the township council of York be got to remove the Malloxon hospital to a more suitable spot. Carried.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS. The use of the council chamber was granted to the Canadian shorthand writers association for their convention on the 29th inst.

The commissioner was instructed to ascertain how much has been expended this year on the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city hall, by the way that the different roads and the council adjourned for four weeks.

THE UNTRUTHFUL BROTHER.

The True Facts of the Arrest at St. James Cathedral on Sunday.

In the Globe of yesterday morning there were several statements in connection with the arrest of Greaves at St. James' cathedral on Sunday that are altogether without foundation.

The service in the edifice was not disturbed in the least, nor was there considerable consternation among the worshippers. The arrest was effected in a very quiet way.

As said in The World of yesterday, the police officers went to Greaves' house at No. 3 Simcoe terrace, and were at once recognized by Greaves' son, who hastened to the church to tell his father of his danger.

The detectives followed the boy, who went into the cathedral and told his father that they were after him. Greaves quitted the building and was confronted in the porch of the church by Detective Barrows, who told him that he was wanted at his own house.

Detectives Reid and Burrows and Superintendent Anderson of Newcastle then walked up King street together to prisoner's house, where the warrant was formally executed.

The statements made in the same paper that Greaves fled from England with another woman and left his wife and family behind him is also false. His wife and children have been with him all the time, and there appears to be unbounded affection between Greaves and his family, which is considerably heightened by the wife and children's deep concern for their guardian's position.

THE ROW ON THE CHURCH.

The Case Called in the Police Court Yesterday Morning.

In the police court yesterday John Hurst and James O'Neil, members of the Independent Lacrosse Club, were charged with creating a disturbance on the steamer Ontario, on July 29. W. H. Murdoch of Murdoch & Murphy, asked for an adjournment of the case as there were others to be tried for the same offence.

Mr. Baxter, who presided, was determined to try the case. The other persons against whom information was laid are James O'Brien, John Hillman, and David Thompson. The witness examined was Captain Harbottle.

The defendants with some others had a dispute with the mate Thomas Harbottle, son of the captain, and blows were exchanged which prevented the latter from doing his duty. The captain ordered them to disperse but he was struck several times. The row started in the wharf. Several parties attempted to board the steamer by climbing over the bulwarks, but they were stopped by the crew. Some strong language was used by the club to the mate, such as "kill him," "down with him" and "let us clean out the boat."

There were 700 passengers on the steamer. Captain William Milroy and the second mate corroborated Captain Harbottle's statement. This finished the prosecution and the case was adjourned till Friday.

G. F. GREAVES IN COURT.

The Bankrupt Pleas-Dealer from Newcastle is Arraigned.

George F. Greaves was arraigned before Justice Baxter and on yesterday afternoon in the police court, on the warrant issued by the English treasury department, charging him with defrauding his creditors by secretly disposing of his goods and leaving England. As mentioned in The World of yesterday, Greaves was a piano and instrument dealer at Whitehaven, South Shields and Newcastle-on-Tyne, and came to this country on the steamship Parisian about a month ago.

The warrant was endorsed by Judge Olor. Greaves was represented by counsel, and asked Attorney Fenton several questions about the Canadian law. Mr. Fenton said he would give him all possible information. He then asked if he was to be treated as an ordinary felon. He stated that in England a prisoner held under the bankruptcy law was not to be confined in a court-room, and he asked if he would sooner walk to the jail than ride in the "Black Maria." Further hearing of the case was postponed until the 11th inst. His wife was in court and was much affected at her husband's position.

ENFORCING THEIR RESOLUTIONS.

The License Commissioners Order the Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys to Close.

A. G. Hodge, provincial secretary of the Ontario Trade Benevolent association received the following letter yesterday:

Toronto, Aug. 7. - Dear Sir: - I am informed by the board of license commissioners that I have received instructions from them to enforce the resolution passed by the association on Saturday next, Aug. 12. You will notify your licensees of this resolution, and inform them that the resolution is in force, and that the licensees are to be held responsible for the same.

The resolutions referred to above have reference to the closing of billiard rooms and bowling alleys in connection with the holiday on Saturday nights after 7 o'clock. The legality of the Ontario legislature to delegate its power to the commissioners has been upheld in the superior courts of this province, but it is the intention of the Trade Benevolent association to carry the matter to the highest tribunal in the land. In the meantime the object of the commissioners will be obeyed.

The Mascot and Patience.

The Mascot by Haverly's comic opera company closed a successful season of seven nights at Horticultural gardens last night. To-night Patience, the popular opera, will be given.

Remembering the Memory of O'Connell.

Yesterday a large number of the Irish citizens of Hamilton and Toronto went to Burin under the auspices of the Emerald Benevolent societies of those cities and celebrated the anniversary of the great Irish liberator's birth in an enthusiastic manner.

Ontario Teachers' Association.

The twenty-second annual convention of the Ontario teachers' association will open in the theatre of the situation department to-day. The program extends over three days, and a large attendance of inspectors as well as teachers from different parts of the province is expected.

Dispute About a Young Woman.

Nam Pillow and Alf. Austin got into a dispute on Toronto street last night about a young woman named Jessie Clark. The latter was with them at the time. Blows were freely exchanged and a pane of glass in the exchange office of Gzowski & Buchanan was broken by the scuffle. Nightwatchman Burrows separated the men and took Pillow as far as Con't street, where he was handed over to a policeman, and was locked up. Austin was not arrested.

A Husband Murdered.

Mrs. Gray of 15 Camden street reported to the police at No. 3 station yesterday that her husband, Alexander Gray, left home on Saturday, saying he was going to bathe. He has not since returned. He is 20 years of age, fair, dressed in a brown checked suit, and has A. Z. marked on one of his arms.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

THE TORONTO'S DEBATE PARIS AT LACROSSE.

Wanting a race at Toronto - Entertainment with a race at Toronto - Wrestling with a race at Toronto - Other notes on sport.

The Toronto played a match with the Brans of Paris on the grounds at Jarvis and Wellesley streets yesterday. The game had not been publicly announced and was only witnessed by a small number of people. Ross Mackenzie captained the home team, which was made up of the first and second teams. They all played well and considerably astonished the gentlemen from Paris by their dexterity and strength of which J. C. McLaughlin on the home field was a good representative.

Mr. McLaughlin was in great condition and his heroic form proved to be the rock upon which the Paris boys split. As one of them said, "You might as well discharge a pistol against a cannon ball." It was a grand game, and Gool for Mac. If he keeps on he'll be in the first twelve yet.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN WRESTLING MATCH. A new York match at Toronto - Wrestling match between Edwin Biblesy the American and Joe Acton, Englishman, for \$500 a side on the champion of the world, catched out by Acton.

BARCELONA GAMES YESTERDAY. At Boston - Boston 18, Chicago 9. At New York - New York 12, Cleveland 12. At Worcester - Worcester 4, Detroit 9. At Philadelphia - Philadelphia 3, Providence 2.

A WRESTLER'S FINE FIGHT. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7. - Charlie Gill and Pat Cavanagh, tuddier, had a prize fight on Towhead Island yesterday. Both were in fine condition. The fight was fought in 52 minutes. Gill won.

RACING AT SARATOGA. SARATOGA, Aug. 7. - Col. Sprague 3d; 1.15. Second race, Jim Nelson 1st, Force 2d, Long Tail 3d; time 2:14. Third race, Baby Face Charoll 2d, Tom Barlow 3d; no time taken. Fourth race, Turfman 1st, Raven 2d, Bailey 3d; time 2:16.

NOTES. The Maidlands will shortly meet the Barle of Kingston on the lacrosse field at Kingston. Daly's maimed hand is all right and he is making the mowing again. The Troy on Friday made but seven hits off his delivery.

Thomas J. Coffey, a Hamilton pedestrian, died at Denver, Colorado. The deceased for some time was the champion twenty-five mile walk of Ontario.

The province of Quebec Rifle association commence their annual meeting at Montreal to-day. Competitors from all parts of the province will be present.

The New York supreme court has declined to grant an injunction to restrain the police from interfering with the fight between Sullivan and Williams. The match will be indefinitely postponed.

The St. Thomas' Athletics are doing well in their tour through New York state. The Yanks don't much like being downed by a Canadian club of their own game, but they'll have to grin and bear it.

Paul Pattilo, formerly of Toronto, now of St. Louis, left for that city yesterday afternoon by the railway for Detroit. He will be with some of the local team, but there was no match made.

Haslan, in order to oblige the large number of excursionists to the Grand Rapids, he has arranged to have a special train for Detroit. He left at 11:44 last night, and will be in Detroit at 9 o'clock to-morrow, where he will be the guest of the American Amateur Regatta association.

An exciting race from Napanee to Kingston between Tom Smith on a bicycle and W. D. Madden took place recently. The distance was twenty-five miles, and it was won by Tom Smith in 1 hour and 45 minutes. The bicycle coming in five minutes later, having lost ground owing to the number of hills to climb and descend, and horses becoming frightened at the machine.

The Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F. of Ontario will meet an annual session in this city to-day. The meeting will be held in the Oddfellows' hall, at Yonge and Albert streets. The members of the grand encampment will assemble at 8 o'clock, and at 8:30 a.m., and at 8:45 Toronto encampment of uniformed patriars, accompanied by the Massey band, will escort the members to the lodge room, where they will be welcomed by the subordinate encampments of Toronto. The grand lodge of Ontario will meet in Shaftesbury hall at 9 o'clock, and the members of the several lodges meeting in their lodge rooms at 8:30, proceeding thence to Shaftesbury hall.

Tapping a THIEF. Samuel Mines, a Hamilton moulder, Patrick Burke and Robert McCellan went to the home of John J. O'Brien, at 107 Front street, yesterday morning and while the proprietor's back was turned they stole \$100 from the safe. The money was hidden in a box under the bed. The thieves were seen by the proprietor, who called the police. The money was recovered and the thieves were arrested.

Two young brickmakers of Leslieville will shortly complete for \$50 in putting, showing and setting the most bricks in a day's work of ten hours.

Henderson, of the Woodbine, has eighteen horses in his stables being trained for the coming trotting races. Most of them are from the states.

Mrs. Jane Kendrick, Monroe street, Riverside, was fined \$2 and costs or ten days by Mr. Doel yesterday for using abusive language to her daughter-in-law, Thomas Guyatt, Gerard street east, Riverside, who had to answer before J. P. W. Houston in a short address to which Mrs. Spence made a suitable response.

The progress of medical enlightenment has led to the abandonment of many antiquated and questionable remedies, and the adoption of newer and more rational ones. Prominent among the latter is the justly celebrated Hodge's and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the justly celebrated Hodge's and Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda. Mr. J. F. Smith, Brimley, Dunwin's, writes: "It gives general satisfaction and sets me on my feet."

The employees of Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co. yesterday presented a handsome bronze clock as a part of a statue to match, to Mr. George Spence, foreman of the warehouses, on the occasion of his approaching marriage. The presentation was made by Mr. Wm. Houston in a short address to which Mr. Spence made a suitable response.

The progress of medical enlightenment has led to the abandonment of many antiquated and questionable remedies, and the adoption of newer and more rational ones. Prominent among the latter is the justly celebrated Hodge's and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the justly celebrated Hodge's and Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda. Mr. J. F. Smith, Brimley, Dunwin's, writes: "It gives general satisfaction and sets me on my feet."

The employees of Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co. yesterday presented a handsome bronze clock as a part of a statue to match, to Mr. George Spence, foreman of the warehouses, on the occasion of his approaching marriage. The presentation was made by Mr. Wm. Houston in a short address to which Mr. Spence made a suitable response.

The progress of medical enlightenment has led to the abandonment of many antiquated and questionable remedies, and the adoption of newer and more rational ones. Prominent among the latter is the justly celebrated Hodge's and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the justly celebrated Hodge's and Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda. Mr. J. F. Smith, Brimley, Dunwin's, writes: "It gives general satisfaction and sets me on my feet."

The employees of Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co. yesterday presented a handsome bronze clock as a part of a statue to match, to Mr. George Spence, foreman of the warehouses, on the occasion of his approaching marriage. The presentation was made by Mr. Wm. Houston in a short address to which Mr. Spence made a suitable response.

The progress of medical enlightenment has led to the abandonment of many antiquated and questionable remedies, and the adoption of newer and more rational ones. Prominent among the latter is the justly celebrated Hodge's and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the justly celebrated Hodge's and Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda. Mr. J. F. Smith, Brimley, Dunwin's, writes: "It gives general satisfaction and sets me on my feet."

The employees of Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co. yesterday presented a handsome bronze clock as a part of a statue to match, to Mr. George Spence, foreman of the warehouses, on the occasion of his approaching marriage. The presentation was made by Mr. Wm. Houston in a short address to which Mr. Spence made a suitable response.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

THE TORONTO'S DEBATE PARIS AT LACROSSE.

Wanting a race at Toronto - Entertainment with a race at Toronto - Wrestling with a race at Toronto - Other notes on sport.

The Toronto played a match with the Brans of Paris on the grounds at Jarvis and Wellesley streets yesterday. The game had not been publicly announced and was only witnessed by a small number of people. Ross Mackenzie captained the home team, which was made up of the first and second teams. They all played well and considerably astonished the gentlemen from Paris by their dexterity and strength of which J. C. McLaughlin on the home field was a good representative.

Mr. McLaughlin was in great condition and his heroic form proved to be the rock upon which the Paris boys split. As one of them said, "You might as well discharge a pistol against a cannon ball." It was a grand game, and Gool for Mac. If he keeps on he'll be in the first twelve yet.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN WRESTLING MATCH. A new York match at Toronto - Wrestling match between Edwin Biblesy the American and Joe Acton, Englishman, for \$500 a side on the champion of the world, catched out by Acton.

BARCELONA GAMES YESTERDAY. At Boston - Boston 18, Chicago 9. At New York - New York 12, Cleveland 12. At Worcester - Worcester 4, Detroit 9. At Philadelphia - Philadelphia 3, Providence 2.

A WRESTLER'S FINE FIGHT. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7. - Charlie Gill and Pat Cavanagh, tuddier, had a prize fight on Towhead Island yesterday. Both were in fine condition. The fight was fought in 52 minutes. Gill won.

RACING AT SARATOGA. SARATOGA, Aug. 7. - Col. Sprague 3d; 1.15. Second race, Jim Nelson 1st, Force 2d, Long Tail 3d; time 2:14. Third race, Baby Face Charoll 2d, Tom Barlow 3d; no time taken. Fourth race, Turfman 1st, Raven 2d, Bailey 3d; time 2:16.

NOTES. The Maidlands will shortly meet the Barle of Kingston on the lacrosse field at Kingston. Daly's maimed hand is all right and he is making the mowing again. The Troy on Friday made but seven hits off his delivery.

Thomas J. Coffey, a Hamilton pedestrian, died at Denver, Colorado. The deceased for some time was the champion twenty-five mile walk of Ontario.

The province of Quebec Rifle association commence their annual meeting at Montreal to-day. Competitors from all parts of the province will be present.

The New York supreme court has declined to grant an injunction to restrain the police from interfering with the fight between Sullivan and Williams. The match will be indefinitely postponed.

The St. Thomas' Athletics are doing well in their tour through New York state. The Yanks don't much like being downed by a Canadian club of their own game, but they'll have to grin and bear it.

Paul Pattilo, formerly of Toronto, now of St. Louis, left for that city yesterday afternoon by the railway for Detroit. He will be with some of the local team, but there was no match made.

Haslan, in order to oblige the large number of excursionists to the Grand Rapids, he has arranged to have a special train for Detroit. He left at 11:44 last night, and will be in Detroit at 9 o'clock to-morrow, where he will be the guest of the American Amateur Regatta association.

An exciting race from Napanee to Kingston between Tom Smith on a bicycle and W. D. Madden took place recently. The distance was twenty-five miles, and it was won by Tom Smith in 1 hour and 45 minutes. The bicycle coming in five minutes later, having lost ground owing to the number of hills to climb and descend, and horses becoming frightened at the machine.

The Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F. of Ontario will meet an annual session in this city to-day. The meeting will be held in the Oddfellows' hall, at Yonge and Albert streets. The members of the grand encampment will assemble at 8 o'clock, and at 8:30 a.m., and at 8:45 Toronto encampment of uniformed patriars, accompanied by the Massey band, will escort the members to the lodge room, where they will be welcomed by the subordinate encampments of Toronto. The grand lodge of Ontario will meet in Shaftesbury hall at 9 o'clock, and the members of the several lodges meeting in their lodge rooms at 8:30, proceeding thence to Shaftesbury hall.

Tapping a THIEF. Samuel Mines, a Hamilton moulder, Patrick Burke and Robert McCellan went to the home of John J. O'Brien, at 107 Front street, yesterday morning and while the proprietor's back was turned they stole \$100 from the safe. The money was hidden in a box under the bed. The thieves were seen by the proprietor, who called the police. The money was recovered and the thieves were arrested.

Two young brickmakers of Leslieville will shortly complete for \$50 in putting, showing and setting the most bricks in a day's work of ten hours.

Henderson, of the Woodbine, has eighteen horses in his stables being trained for the coming trotting races. Most of them are from the states.

Mrs. Jane Kendrick, Monroe street, Riverside, was fined \$2 and costs or ten days by Mr. Doel yesterday for using abusive language to her daughter-in-law, Thomas Guyatt, Gerard street east, Riverside, who had to answer before J. P. W. Houston in a short address to which Mrs. Spence made a suitable response.

The progress of medical enlightenment has led to the abandonment of many antiquated and questionable remedies, and the adoption of newer and more rational ones. Prominent among the latter is the justly celebrated Hodge's and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the justly celebrated Hodge's and Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda. Mr. J. F. Smith, Brimley, Dunwin's, writes: "It gives general satisfaction and sets me on my feet."

The employees of Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co. yesterday presented a handsome bronze clock as a part of a statue to match, to Mr. George Spence, foreman of the warehouses, on the occasion of his approaching marriage. The presentation was made by Mr. Wm. Houston in a short address to which Mr. Spence made a suitable response.

The progress of medical enlightenment has led to the abandonment of many antiquated and questionable remedies, and the adoption of newer and more rational ones. Prominent among the latter is the justly celebrated Hodge's and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the justly celebrated Hodge's and Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda. Mr. J. F. Smith, Brimley, Dunwin's, writes: "It gives general satisfaction and sets me on my feet."

The employees of Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co. yesterday presented a handsome bronze clock as a part of a statue to match, to Mr. George Spence, foreman of the warehouses, on the occasion of his approaching marriage. The presentation was made by Mr. Wm. Houston in a short address to which Mr. Spence made a suitable response.

The progress of medical enlightenment has led to the abandonment of many antiquated and questionable remedies, and the adoption of newer and more rational ones. Prominent among the latter is the justly celebrated Hodge's and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the justly celebrated Hodge's and Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda. Mr. J. F. Smith, Brimley, Dunwin's, writes: "It gives general satisfaction and sets me on my feet."

The employees of Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co. yesterday presented a handsome bronze clock as a part of a statue to match, to Mr. George Spence, foreman of the warehouses, on the occasion of his approaching marriage. The presentation was made by Mr. Wm. Houston in a short address to which Mr. Spence made a suitable response.

The progress of medical enlightenment has led to the abandonment of many antiquated and questionable remedies, and the adoption of newer and more rational ones. Prominent among the latter is the justly celebrated Hodge's and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the justly celebrated Hodge's and Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda. Mr. J. F. Smith, Brimley, Dunwin's, writes: "It gives general satisfaction and sets me on my feet."

The employees of Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co. yesterday presented a handsome bronze clock as a part of a statue to match, to Mr. George Spence, foreman of the warehouses, on the occasion of his approaching marriage. The presentation was made by Mr. Wm. Houston in a short address to which Mr. Spence made a suitable response.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

THE TORONTO'S DEBATE PARIS AT LACROSSE.

Wanting a race at Toronto - Entertainment with a race at Toronto - Wrestling with a race at Toronto - Other notes on sport.

The Toronto played a match with the Brans of Paris on the grounds at Jarvis and Wellesley streets yesterday. The game had not been publicly announced and was only witnessed by a small number of people. Ross Mackenzie captained the home team, which was made up of the first and second teams. They all played well and considerably astonished the gentlemen from Paris by their dexterity and strength of which J. C. McLaughlin on the home field was a good representative.

Mr. McLaughlin was in great condition and his heroic form proved to be the rock upon which the Paris boys split. As one of them said, "You might as well discharge a pistol against a cannon ball." It was a grand game, and Gool for Mac. If he keeps on he'll be in the first twelve yet.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN WRESTLING MATCH. A new York match at Toronto - Wrestling match between Edwin Biblesy the American and Joe Acton, Englishman, for \$500 a side on the champion of the world, catched out by Acton.

BARCELONA GAMES YESTERDAY. At Boston - Boston 18, Chicago 9. At New York - New York 12, Cleveland 12. At Worcester - Worcester 4, Detroit 9. At Philadelphia - Philadelphia 3, Providence 2.

A WRESTLER'S FINE FIGHT. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7. - Charlie Gill and Pat Cavanagh, tuddier, had a prize fight on Towhead Island yesterday. Both were in fine condition. The fight was fought in 52 minutes. Gill won.

RACING AT SARATOGA. SARATOGA, Aug. 7. - Col. Sprague 3d; 1.15. Second race, Jim Nelson 1st, Force 2d, Long Tail 3d; time 2:14. Third race, Baby Face Charoll 2d, Tom Barlow 3d; no time taken. Fourth race, Turfman 1st, Raven 2d, Bailey 3d; time 2:16.

NOTES. The Maidlands will shortly meet the Barle of Kingston on the lacrosse field at Kingston. Daly's maimed hand is all right and he is making the mowing again. The Troy on Friday made but seven hits off his delivery.

Thomas J. Coffey, a Hamilton pedestrian, died at Denver, Colorado. The deceased for some time was the champion twenty-five mile walk of Ontario.

The province of Quebec Rifle association commence their annual meeting at Montreal to-day. Competitors from all parts of the province will be present.

The New York supreme court has declined to grant an injunction to restrain the police from interfering with the fight between Sullivan and Williams. The match will be indefinitely postponed.

The St. Thomas' Athletics are doing well in their tour through New York state. The Yanks don't much like being downed by a Canadian club of their own game, but they'll have to grin and bear it.

Paul Pattilo, formerly of Toronto, now of St. Louis, left for that city yesterday afternoon by the railway for Detroit. He will be with some of the local team, but there was no match made.

Haslan, in order to oblige the large number of excursionists to the Grand Rapids, he has arranged to have a special train for Detroit. He left at 11:44 last night, and will be in Detroit at 9 o'clock to-morrow, where he will be the guest of the American Amateur Regatta association.

An exciting race from Napanee to Kingston between Tom Smith on a bicycle and W. D. Madden took place recently. The distance was twenty-five miles, and it was won by Tom Smith in 1 hour and 45 minutes. The bicycle coming in five minutes later, having lost ground