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RAS'S LATEST MANIFESTO.

SENATOR SHERMAN IS HATCHING AN ANNEXATION PLOT.

Great Britain to Be Asked to Consent to a Political Union of the English Speaking Nations on This Continent—Is Wiman Losing His Grip?

The World does not know of anything more rich, more interesting, and at the same time more bizarre than the following:

The Prolog.

EDITORS: We have been requested [on Saturday] by Erastus Wiman to offer you the New York dispatch which bears his signature. G. N. W. TEL. CO.

The Discourse.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—I deem it my duty to say that information from Washington reaches me of a reliable character to the effect that the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs has, during the past few days, in furtherance of the views of its chairman, Senator Sherman, been discussing the question of inviting the Dominion of Canada to join the United States.

So far have matters progressed that it is not at all unlikely that a resolution will be reported for concurrent action of both Houses, declaring it to be the duty of the President to open negotiations with Great Britain looking to a political union between the English-speaking nations on this continent.

The condition attending the invitation of the United States would assume the entire public debt of the Dominion, estimated at $300,000,000.

Commercial Union was urged as the basis of the proposed negotiation, on the ground that while a large majority might be secured for it only a small minority favored political union, but the sentiment of the committee was so strong in favor of proposing at first Political Union that it was impossible to contend with it. ERASTUS WIMAN.

The Epilog.

EDITORS: We are now [Sunday] requested by Erastus Wiman to withdraw his communication in reference to the doings of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the American Senate. Will you please do this and greatly oblige. G. N. W. TEL. CO.

Ras Must be Rattled.

The World does not see fit to comply with the request of the Gt. N. W. Tel. Co., nor does its president, Mr. Wiman, expect us to comply. He counts on our giving publicity to his letter.

He is in league with John Sherman for the annexation of Canada, and the above is a clever little ruse or feeler that these wily gentlemen avail themselves of in an emergency.

Ras Wiman never for one moment was such a consummate ass as to believe that Sherman made such a proposition, or that the Congress and President of the United States would put themselves in such a position (asking Great Britain to give them Canada) as to bring upon themselves the snub direct both from Canada and the Mother Country. No, Ras simply invented the whole thing, threw it out, pretended to pull it back, and is now sitting quietly in his Staten Island Menagerie awaiting the results.

Wiman is an out-and-out annexationist, and one of his Toronto tools is Christopher W. Bunting.

C. U., U. R. and all the other fads mean annexation straight, and the public ought by this time to regard them as such.

Ras Interviewed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—"There are 1,000,000 Canadians in the United States. Chief among them is Erastus Wiman," so Mr. Blakeley Hall telegraphs The Sun from Washington. The ingenious interviewer proceeds with a statement of the way in which Canadians are directing manufacturing and railroad industries in the United States and moulding and shaping the commerce of that country. Erastus Wiman, says the correspondent, originated the big movement for a commercial union between the United States and Canada, but he draws the line very sharply between commercial union and political union.

"I believe," Mr. Wiman said, "that those persons on both sides of the border who think that Canada is prepared for annexation are most grievously mistaken. It is true there has been a considerable growth in Canada of the sentiment favoring a political union; but that in the hearts of the great mass of the people there is any such desire is, I am sure, not the case. Indeed, if a vote were polled to-day throughout the country districts, there would be a majority of ten to one against any such union. If, on the contrary, a vote were polled in favor of a union on a commercial basis and obliteration of the commercial barriers that divide the two countries, the vote would be in favor by at least five to one.

"So far as a political union is concerned no advantages exist to either country which are not possible under a commercial union, at any rate for the present. A commercial union is a probability within a very short time; a political union is a possibility remote and uncertain in its results.

"Loyalty to Great Britain has been imbibed with mother's milk by a large proportion of native-born Canadians. In addition to this there is an immense number of Englishmen and a great number of North of Ireland people largely tinctured with the prejudices of the Orange order who, up to a recent period, more or less regarded Americans as rebels. It is only a very short time since a man would be called a traitor who openly advocated annexation. Even to-day if in the Board of Trade at Montreal or Toronto, or any similar body, a proposition for annexation was made, the proposer would be simply hooted and run out of the room. There is no sentiment so generally pronounced to-day in the Dominion as that of allegiance to Great Britain and the desire for the preservation of the political autonomy of Canada. I say this advisedly.

Mr. Wiman proceeded to argue to the interviewer that the whole power of the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec would be used against any proposition for political union, and that such a union would greatly complicate grave problems already existing in the United States, and proceeded to say:

"A commercial union is possible within five years if the United States Congress would pass the Butterworth bill or the resolution of Mr. Hitt. The unanimous expression of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House and the results of Mr. Sherman's committee in the Senate point in that direction."

Is This the Way to Capture Canada?

From The New York Sun of Saturday.

In the interview described in a letter from Toronto we published recently a leading member of the Canadian bar pointed out our correspondent a possible result of the Commercial Union movement which is too often overlooked. Suppose that Commercial Union with the United States should be favored by the Dominion Parliament after the next general election, would such a project be sanctioned by the British Government? And what would be the effect of England's refusal to carry out their wishes on the people of Canada?

The representative of Canadian opinion consulted by our correspondent is convinced that, should our Congress, in pursuance of the program advocated by Senator Sherman, offer to level the existing customs barrier between ourselves and our neighbors on the north, the Dominion would promptly accept the overture. He does not, however, shut his eyes to the probability that the Governor-General would withhold his assent from a measure so far-reaching in its consequences until he had received explicit authorization from the British Government. In so doing he would be acting strictly within his constitutional prerogative, although this has hitherto been very seldom exercised. As to what attitude a British minister would be likely to take in such circumstances we have the testimony of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, which was, it seems, elicited in conversation with Mr. Erastus Wiman. Mr. Chamberlain declared that, should he be Premier when commercial union is demanded by Canada, he would have to oppose it. For his assent to a measure which would bar out British goods from the Dominion, while admitting American goods free of duty, would, he said, involve the loss not only of his office, but even of his seat for Birmingham.

It is the belief, therefore, of our Canadian informant that the first result of Canada's request that Great Britain should acquiesce in her colony's desire for commercial union, would be a peremptory refusal. But it is also his conviction that this would not by any means be the end of the affair. The rejection of their deliberate demand for commercial freedom would, in his judgment, be regarded by the Canadian people as an intolerable insult and a gross wrong. There would then be, he thinks, a greater justification for a second Boston tea party than there was for the first, and equally grave consequences would follow the arbitrary assertion of imperial authority. Then Canada, denied the advantages promised by unrestricted intercourse with the United States, and seeing her interests sacrificed to those of British manufacturers, would inevitably turn to political fusion with this country as the one method of escape from unendurable restrictions.

In other words, the proffer of commercial union by the United States to the Dominion would precipitate a crisis in the relations of Great Britain to her great American dependency. That, in the opinion of the observers interviewed at Toronto by The Sun's correspondent, would be a quick and effective way to capture Canada.

A Counterfeiter on Trial.

DETROIT, Sept. 30.—The trial of William Slocum of Port Huron, on the charge of passing counterfeit silver coin, and having the same in his possession, was begun before Judge Brown in the United States District Court yesterday. Slocum is a respectable appearing man, about 35 years old, and a carpenter by trade. He has been married about thirteen years. He was arrested at Port Huron on March 9 last, fifty-one counterfeit Canadian quarters having been found by the authorities in a woodshed belonging to the premises occupied by Slocum and his wife. Molds for the manufacture of spurious coin were also found in a stove on the premises. A large number of witnesses yesterday swore to Slocum's previous good reputation. The line of defence is that the Slocum premises were occupied by two men named Beacraft and Tuttle, also charged with counterfeiting, during a temporary absence of Slocum and his wife, and that the counterfeit coin and dies were the property of these men, entirely without the pale of Slocum's knowledge. The trial will be continued to-morrow.

Prof. Blish (the Blish School of Elocution) Boston.

Thirsty Burglars.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—Early yesterday morning the grocery store of Mr. Oscar Melancon, 480 Dorchester-street, was broken into and a quantity of whisky stolen. The loss will only be about $20. The grocery store of Mr. Vallière, on St. James-street, was burglarized and about $100 worth of liquor carried away. Mr. Dwyer, grocer on Fulford-street, also received a visit. About $200 worth of liquor was stolen. The private apartments of Mr. H. Lanctot, advocate, corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel-streets, were entered a few days ago and a quantity of clothing stolen.

Pitcher Properly Punished.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday, Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dorion sentenced C. A. Pitcher, lately teller of the Union Bank of Providence, to seven years in the penitentiary for bringing stolen money into Canada. His Honor said there was no doubt but that Pitcher had committed a grave crime. He had done his best to wreck the bank by which he was employed, and not only had he defaulted in the United States, but he had tried the same game in Montreal by purchasing a bill of exchange with stolen money. Pitcher received his sentence unmoved.

Prof. Blish (the Blish School of Elocution) Boston.

Another Crooked Bookkeeper.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Sept. 30.—Allan Whiteacre, 19 years old, who has been acting as assistant bookkeeper in the Hutchinson National Bank, had a preliminary examination yesterday on the charge of embezzlement. His peculations amount to about $2200 and have been carried on for a year. The court held the defendant in the sum of $6000 for his appearance at the district court.

Dakota Wheat Statistics.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 30.—W. T. Sheridan, Territorial Statistician of Dakota, estimates the wheat crop at 33,000,000 bushels, against 52,000,000 produced in the territory last year. He had received reports from 125 correspondents in fifty-two counties, principally in South Dakota, and the general average he finds to be 9½ bushels. Brown County ranks first with an average of 13, Dickey second with 12½.

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"Fatty" Stewart Gets Off Easy.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 30.—"Fatty" Stewart, the suspected crook from Windsor, was tried at the Police Court yesterday and found guilty under the vagrancy act, but the Police Magistrate suspended sentence to give him a chance to leave town, warning him that if he ever came back he would be heavily sentenced.

Burglary at Tamworth.

TAMWORTH, Sept. 30.—The drug and jewelry store of C. B. Jones was entered by burglars through the front window, a pane of glass in which was smashed out. The contents of the store were greatly upset. The safe door was drilled, and blown off by the explosion of a charge of powder. The loss is valued at $200.

Exploding Fireworks Cause a Death.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Caspar Becker, 16 years of age, of 440 West Thirty-ninth-street, was driving a wagon loaded with fireworks through West Fortieth-street yesterday afternoon, when by [illegible] the fireworks began to explode [illegible] clothing caught fire and he [illegible] burned that he died at mid[illegible]

THE CITY'S SANITATION.

THE LATEST RETURN OF TORONTO'S INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Thirty-Seven Cases Occurred During Last Week—An Increase of Ten over the Preceding Week—Dr. Bryce on Smallpox Epidemics—What the Press Says.

The World regrets to state that last week's bulletin of the Medical Officer shows an increase of ten cases of infectious disease in our midst. A week ago there were ten cases of diptheria, two of scarlet fever, 14 of typhoid fever, two of smallpox. Since this outbreak there have occured 37 cases, of which 13 are diphtheria, 20 typhoid fever and four scarlet fever. The greatest increase is in typhoid, of which one patient has died.

These acts speak for themselves and show that The World had substantial grounds for its statements anent needed sanitary reform and the danger to public health arising from official and private neglect.

Subjoined is an interview with Dr. Bryce, the tone of which is satisfactory as to the Buffalo danger if the preventive measures be officiently carried out. Well nigh everyone is being vaccinated or re-vaccinated, and their example is being largely followed in Toronto, so much so that the vaccine lymph has run short and vaccination has temporarily ceased until a fresh supply be obtained.

Several of our contemporaries endorse The World's statement, and we are glad that the public sentiment is being aroused on this important matter. But, truth to tell, the back lanes of the city show no improvement—witness the one behind Adelaide-street to the rear of Temperance Hall. Private citizens are doing more than are our civic officials. The latter must be aroused from their inaction or the citizens will know the reason why.

Health Officer's Statement Impugned.

Dr. Canniff, Medical Officer of Health makes a great point in denying that four deaths from diphtheria had occurred in one house on Bolton-avenue. The World does not know about such a case on Bolton-avenue, but it does know of such a case on Elliot-street, which runs from Bolton-avenue to Dundas-street. The facts are these: Two children died of diphtheria in a house on Elliot-street. The Medical Officer had the house disinfected. In a few days after two more children in the same family took diptheria and also died. The World gave the facts and a description of the horribly unsanitary condition of the house and two other houses in the same row. On the appearance of this article Dr. Canniff sent an officer to examine the houses. That same afternoon a World reporter called on Dr. Canniff at his office when the doctor informed him that he had condemned the three houses as unfit for human habitation. So proved was the doctor of his achievements that he showed the reporter the form he was having served on the owner of the houses. That was two months ago, but the very house where the four children died is still inhabited by the deciated Dundas family. The sanitary condition of those three houses is the same as it has been for years. They are a centre for spreading diphtheria and other diseases and we challenge Dr. Canniff to deny those statements.

Whence Come the Germs of Disease?

"Life" of Saturday says:—"The present prevalence of infectious diseases is, it is to be hoped, merely a passing scourge, not the harbinger of an epidemic. Whether that is so or not, it is high time steps were taken to improve the city's sanitary condition. If you walk about the slums of Toronto any day of the week, you will find hundreds of rickety hovels, tenement houses, sheds, tumble-down and weather-worn, where people live in close and stuffy rooms breathing air loaded with noxious vapors and carrying the germs of disease and death."

"Flaneur" of The Mail Agrees with The World.

The following is a summary of what "The Flaneur" says in Saturday's Mail on the unsanitary state of Toronto:

With a very serious epidemic of smallpox rife in a city with which we have such constant intercourse as Buffalo, it is not perhaps surprising that considerable alarm is expressed at the presence in our midst of a few cases of this loathsome disease. Anyone at all conversant with the facts merely, but the backs of many of the residences in this city, must confess that it is our luck and not our providence to which we owe present and past comparative immunity from disease. The sanitary condition of many houses here that are let at higher rents and at a very much higher proportion of profit than could be obtained for them in London itself, is both an abomination and a danger. The existence of very badly constructed cesspools, the nonexistence of any properly-laid water supply, the absence of any "dust-bin" or receptacle for the house sweepings, is a tribute to the selfishness and greed of many property-holders, and may be taken as an index of the intelligence and supineness of our municipal authorities. Not that we can fairly lay all the blame on them even: much of it properly belongs to ourselves for having put such men into positions where their indifference, or stupidity, or both, may be fraught with so much risk, both to life and property. Some precautions can be taken, and we had better insist that they be done. The Mayor and the Council can act. There is no reason why all the cesspools in Toronto cannot be disinfected and closed within one week. Of course the owners of property must bear the expense. We cannot afford to have an epidemic spread among us and our population decimated by disease to keep a few dollars in the pockets of some rapacious landlords. Where proper receptacles for dust do not exist they can also be constructed at the expense of the owners of the houses, and in a very short time; when constructed they should be emptied at least twice a week. All wells in the neighborhood of drains or any source of contamination should be closed at once, and all drain trappings and water connections be made complete. Here are three essential things that can be done at once and without costing the city one cent: only the authorities must wake up and act. It is quite time we came down to something practical in this matter. The drainage of the city and the cleansing of the bay will be costly jobs, and we can allow no false notions of economy to stand in our way. Smallpox, typhoid, and diphtheria are all preventible diseases; and while it goes without saying that personal cleanliness and temperance in all things are the best deterrents of disease, it is our duty and our interest to see that every precaution is taken in this matter.

The World's Action Endorsed by The Monetary Times.

Now that a lively interest has been awakened on the subject of municipal cleanliness by the yellow fever visitation at Jacksonville, the typhoid fever outbreak at Kingston, the smallpox in Buffalo, and some speradic cases here, it is well to have some elementary causes of disease simply stated, in order that people may take measures to avoid it. Throwing of kitchen slops into streets and lanes is a cause of disease. Leaving vegetable matter to rot in yards and lanes is another. The Philadelphia Record says on this subject: "That Philadelphia has not been visited by pestilence is not the fault of the department of the city government responsible for the collection of garbage. It is allowed to rot, uncollected, from week to week, in many parts of the city. No doubt to this cause may be largely attributed our late unusual crop of typhoid fever." The World has done good service in giving opinions and experiences of Toronto medical men on the subject.

He Was Down With Typhoid.

Editor Farnden in The Eastern Star (over the Don): Unfortunately since our last issue of The Eastern Star, we have passed through a long and dangerous illness, and consequently the paper had to be suspended from publication for a few weeks; but thanks to a kind and all-wise Providence, attentive physician and the best of nursing we are again enabled to take the helm and make our way through the breakers once more into the open sea of journalism.

The Cow-Byre Nuisance at the East End.

From The Eastern Star.

The residents of the Eastern portion of the city have two great causes of complaint in connection with the byres. One is the at times almost unbearable smell emanating therefrom and the other is the great danger to health caused by the enormous quantity of liquid manure and excrete that for about eight months of the year is allowed to find its way into Ashbridge's Bay. There should be no neglect of real, bona fide sanitary measures in the conduct of any enterprise where the neglect of such measures will render such enterprise prejudicial to the public health. Any person conversant with the business as carried on at the byres will bear us out in the statement that said business is conducted in a manner that is an outrageous, gross, wilful and criminal neglect of strict sanitary measures. The byres accommodate 2000 head of cattle besides 1000 hogs in pens outside, which are fed on swill, the cattle receiving just a sufficiency of hay, generally the cheapest and poorest, to enable them to chew their cud. The cattle stand and lie on the bare boards and from them is voided 80,000 gallons of manure every twenty-four hours, or 16,960,000 gallons during the season. Taking into consideration the fact that the cattle are fed three times a day on hot swill, our readers can form some idea of the consistence of the excreta and what portion of it is solid. The solid matter is forked out and the balance is conveyed by a sluice about three hundred yards out on the top of the bog where it runs through a hole cut in the fog, whence it finds its way into Brown's Pond and Ashbridge's Bay. Let anyone compute the area which would be covered during the season, say to the depth of a foot, by that enormous quantity of manure and then conscientiously say, if he can, that those who are interested in whatever sense in the cleanliness and purity of the water of Ashbridge's bay have no cause of complaint.

Leaky Cesspools, Sewerage and Disease.

An article by David B. Dick, architect, Toronto, appears in The Canadian Architect and Builder for September. The following are extracts:

In the leaky cesspool, a great deal has been put in and still very little taken out. What then has become of it? Ask the physicians in the neighborhood where they have been called upon to attend cases of typhoid, intermittent fever and diphtheria, then follow up the clue thus obtained and there will probably be very little difficulty in discovering where some of it at least has gone. Practical analysis of the drinking water in the wells or springs from which the supply was obtained for the houses in which the patients lived, will probably change a strong suspicion into a positive certainty, and the investigation will anxiously trace the channels through which the missing portion of the contents of the cesspool has found its way into the sources of water supply.

It is true that the excreta should be returned to the earth, but there is a right way of doing this, which is safe, and a wrong way, which is highly dangerous. The safe way and the rational way is to spread the stuff on the surface of the ground or convey it into the soil at such a distance below the surface that the roots of the growing plants will never hold of the poisonous matter and by the skilful chemistry of nature convert it into plant nutriment, and so into healthful food for man and beast. To be wrong and dangerous way is to dilute the excreta until it liquidizes and then allow it to soak away down far below the plant roots until the ground is saturated down to the level of the ground water, when the liquid flows away with the natural underground streams which feed the wells and springs. It is out of sight and out of mind until the investigations of the physician compel the most sceptical to see that as effect invariably follows cause, so noxious invariably results from the use of water which has been thus polluted. It is true every one who uses the water does not fall ill of malignant fever, just as it is true that a certain quantity of poison may be taken with impunity and the constitution may even be habituated to its use. But it is also true that the dose of poison which a strong healthy person might take with impunity, would be sufficient to kill a weakly person. And so with the contaminated water, the robust person whose constitution is able to resist the effects may use it for a time without apparent evil results, while those of enfeebled condition may succumb to it at once.

It may be said without hesitation, that it is unsafe to throw sewage into any running stream. If the town which throws its sewage not suffer, those that are lower down must be sacrificed. Many a once clear and beautiful trout stream has been turned into a current of abomination in which even the coarsest fish could not live. Neither is it safe to throw it into a fresh water lake, however large. Having no tide, there is seldom current enough to carry the stuff away without polluting the water for a considerable distance from the mouths of the sewers. This plan is rendered still more objectionable by the fact that the supply of what is supposed to be pure water is usually drawn from the very lake into which the sewage is poured. This is indeed to do deliberately what is so often done unintentionally in the case of the leaky cesspool in the hope that, if sufficiently diluted, even sewage may become a harmless beverage. The fallacious nature of the hope has been so often proved, that probably no municipal body would now deliberately inaugurate such a system in a new place. The people of many towns are almost at their wits' end to know how to undo the evil which has thus been brought upon them by the ignorance or carelessness of their predecessors.

As regards garbage, such as refuse vegetable matter, there is only one safe way of dealing with it, and that is to burn it.

The dry earth system may be advantageously used whenever there is a bit of land to be cultivated, and when thus used, it may even become profitable, because the used earth can be kept in any dry place until it is wanted. It consists simply in deodorizing the excreta by covering it with a little dry loam or other suitable material.

DR. BRYCE INTERVIEWED.

What the Provincial Health Officer Says About Smallpox Epidemics.

Dr. Peter H. Bryce, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, was interviewed by a reporter for The Express. Dr. Bryce has been through several epidemics of smallpox in the Dominion of Canada and is known to be an authority upon the subject of treating and stamping out the disease both in individual cases and when it has assumed the proportions of an epidemic. The work of preventing the increase of the disease has been so thoroughly systematized in Ontario, he says, that its spread at the present time even after it has obtained a foothold is practically an impossibility.

Dr. Bryce, when informed of the condition of affairs in Buffalo at the present and of the efforts and methods of the health authorities in fighting the disease, expressed the belief that the Health Physician and his subordinates were doing all that could be done under existing circumstances to prevent its spread. When informed that the ordinances of the city did not permit the Health Physician to order the removal of a patient to the Quarantine Hospital unless the attending doctor should give his permission, he expressed the greatest surprise that such a crude and imperfect regulation should be permitted to interfere with the authorities in their work. "Our experience has demonstrated," said Dr. Bryce, "that it is absolutely necessary to give the Health Physician the unqualified power of ordering removal to the Quarantine Hospital as soon as a case is known to exist. Unless this power is given him it is hopeless to expect to prevent the spread of the disease or to stamp it out. When a patient is treated at his own home he not only endangers his family and friends by the possibility of direct contagion, but also makes the home a centre for the disease. If the house were infected but for a limited time, say for the period during which the patient is sick, this danger would not amount to much, but the fact is well established that after a house is thoroughly infected with the smallpox germs, it is almost impossible to make it a safe dwelling place. The only absolutely sure disinfectant in such a case is fire. Burning the house will render it reasonably sure that the germs are destroyed."

"Then you think that Dr. Clark cannot successfully cope with the disease unless he is given the power of ordering the removal of patients to the Hospital?"

"I know so. That power must be given to him without reservation, or the struggle will be indefinitely prolonged. When a patient is first taken—in fact until the disease reaches the pustular stage—there is little danger of infection, but when the pustules begin to slough the germs are abundant and the room in which the patient is kept becomes thoroughly filled with them. The house thus becomes a permanent source of contagion and there is no means of knowing how many people may contract the disease by reason of that fact. On the other hand if the patient is removed from the house at once there is little danger that the members of his own household will contract the disease. A quarantine of a few days will be sufficient to prove that the house is safe and all danger from that individual case is over. The patient goes to the hospital and dies or recovers as the case may be. If he recovers after a convalescence of two weeks he is allowed to go at large and is not a source of danger to anyone. When he goes home from his labor or his business there is a certainty that he will not be made the medium of carrying disease germs from an infected house to people who are susceptible of smallpox."

"What do you think of allowing the Health Physician to visit the patients and then mingle with the public?"

"From what has been told me of the methods of Dr. Clark I think that he observes every precaution which good judgment and a knowledge of the character of the smallpox germ would recommend. We have found it expedient, however, to make such arrangements that there will be no necessity for the Health Physician to visit the patients at the Emergency Hospital. Let the attending physician take whatever precautions he may, there is still some danger of his carrying the disease, and aside from any element of danger entering into the conditions the greater sense of security felt by people who come in contact with him is enough to demonstrate the wisdom of not allowing him to visit the patients. I think that in the present instance the resident physician at the hospital should be given an assistant and that Dr. Clark should be allowed to remain at a central office and not be obliged to assist in the work of vaccination or in the treatment of patients."

"Do you think there is a necessity for a house-to-house inspection?"

"Most assuredly I do. The experience of the people of Montreal has shown that among ignorant classes of the population there is every likelihood that the cases will be concealed, and in that city there never was any knowledge of the extent of the epidemic until this system was adopted."

"Do you think that the health authorities can hope to stamp out the disease under the existing condition of the ordinances and regulations relative to the subject?"

"No; there is little hope of successfully combatting the disease until more power is given the health authorities. The city of Montreal had the same experience that the city of Buffalo seems in a fair way of undergoing. The disease obtained such a foothold that there were 7000 cases before the gravity of the situation was realized. Then the organization of the health authorities was made perfect, the sanitary police were given the power necessary to compel vaccination, committees of all kinds armed with full and complete authority were formed and from that day there was a steady decrease in the number of cases."

Dr. Bryce told many interesting facts relative to the character of smallpox epidemics and gave many practical hints in regard to the methods pursued when the disease was to be stamped out. In response to a final question, Dr. Bryce said that there was no doubt but that of the concealed cases in the tenement-houses on the corner of Lovejoy and Townsend-streets, the best way was to quarantine the house, because the building had been thoroughly infected when the patients were discovered and no good could be done by removing them.

The history of the Montreal smallpox in Buffalo was gone over and Dr. Bryce was very emphatic in saying that Dr. Clark had done everything possible under the circumstances.

CONCEALED CASES.

Two Children Found Dead From Smallpox at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—The difficulties with which the health officers are contending were again illustrated yesterday. Two deaths were reported at 124 Detroit-street, the victims being Theodore Sonowski, aged 3 years, and Rosalia Sonowski, aged one year. Dr. Storck, over a week ago, saw the patients at his office and prescribed for them. At that time the two children had some indications of fever. Since then he had heard nothing from them. Yesterday one of the family came to his office and wanted a death certificate; the children were dead. Dr. Storck refused it. Had he been a white elephant he could not have attracted more attention from the crowd on the floor and in the gallery. He was surrounded by several Londres, who surged back and refused to let him escape. He shook his head and fist in anger, but still the crowd pressed around him. There was bellowing and barking by the younger members, clerks and others, who climbed on the steps, chairs and tables to see the fun. About one minute before the bell tapped Hutchinson offered $2 for regular wheat, and four cars were sold to him at that price. How much he sold at that figure during the day only himself and the shorts who were obliged to buy know and they are slow to state.

Princess-st. Rink for the East enders. Shaw-st. for the West enders. Crowds seeking this enjoyment.

ON THE BRINK OF DISRUPTION.

A Crisis in the Affairs of the Iron Workers' National District Assembly, K. of L.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 30.—Recording and Financial Secretary W. M. Lewis, of the Knights of Labor Iron Workers' National District Assembly, in a circular letter to the members of the order, details the situation of affairs in the assembly in such manner as to create a sensation in labor circles and cause endless comment. This district was first organized fifteen months ago with 25,000 members. At the last annual convention the membership was reported to be 50,000, with a prospective flattering future. Mr. Lewis' circular shows that the assembly is now on the eve of disruption, is now bankrupt and practically without an official head. Master Workman John Conklin, of Harrisburg, has been physically unable to attend to his duties since Sept. 1. He review the strikes ordered by the district and states that a large number have been left out in the cold; the difficulties at Scotdale, Ironton and Wayne iron works in this city are unsettled; the strikers are appealing for aid with not a dollar in the treasury to meet demands. The liabilities at present are $600. Secretary Lewis calls upon the members for aid, suggesting either an assessment of 25 cents per member or a special meeting for the purpose of formulating new plans.

Shaw-st. and Princess-st. Roller Rinks now open.

Caution to Smokers.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the fact that the market is being flooded with cheap cigars, packed in fancy boxes, which are foisted upon the public to the detriment of the consumer. The quality of our celebrated brands, "Cable," "Mungo," "Madre E' Hijo," and "El Padre," have been, and always will be maintained, and we would advise the public to insist upon having them, if they wish to obtain value for their money. We do not manufacture a cheap article, and we pride ourselves upon the superior quality of our make. Our sales in the years 1886 and 1887 were more than the total amount of cigars manufactured in the cities of Toronto and Hamilton combined, as shown by the government books of the Inland Revenue Department, thereby demonstrating that our brands have lost none of their original merit, but on the contrary are increasing in public favor. S. Davis & Sons, the largest cigar manufacturers in the Dominion. x

A Creole Took First Prize.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 30.—The prizes in the beauty show at Spa were awarded yesterday. The prize winners were Bertha Souraret, a creole of Guadaloupe, and Angele Del Rose Osborne.

Lots of harmless fun at the Roller Rinks. Go and enjoy yourself.

HARBINGERS OF WINTER.

Frost and Snow Make Their Appearance in Virginia.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 30.—Fitfull falls of snow occurred yesterday at Pulaski City, Pulaski Co., and there was a light fall in the mountains.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Sept. 30.—A light snow fell here yesterday. The mountains in this county are covered with it. Weather very cold.

Uncle Sam's Debt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—It is estimated at the Treasury Department that there has been a decrease of $14,500,000 in the public debt since Sept. 1.

The Weather Crop Bulletin.

WASHINGTON Sept. 30.—The weather crop bulletin for the week ending Sept. 29 says: The weather during the week was generally favorable for all growing crops in all sections except New England, where heavy rains were reported.

HUTCH'S FINAL SQUEEZE.

TWO DOLLARS WAS THE PRICE HE PLACED UPON HIS WHEAT.

And the Poor Shorts were Compelled to Pay it—The Wildest Excitement Prevailed During Saturday's Closing Hours at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The scene on 'change yesterday was even more animated and exciting than Friday. The knowledge that it was settling day and the expectation of seeing the utter demolition of the bears made the general public extremely anxious to gain admittance to the gallery, so that long before the opening hour a large crowd was in waiting to make sure of being there when the fun began. The ladies formed as large a portion of the crowd as on preceding days. "Old Hutch" came in early and took his accustomed seat at the north entrance, where he remained during the session. Of course the whole interest of the day was centered in the wheat pit, which was filled by an immense crowd, who yelled and gesticulated and shouted themselves hoarse in efforts to make themselves safe on the general deal.

Immediately after the first flurry the thought of the crowd seemed to be to make themselves safe in expectation of the collapse, when the September deal would close later in the day. This feeling prevailed over thirty minutes, causing October to reach 98 cents; December, 98⅝ cents; May, $1.00¼. About 10.30 the sentiment changed and prices began to climb again. At noon October and December had reached $1.02⅝. The feeling became stronger, and at 12.15 December, which appeared to be the center of bull interest, touched $1.03—an advance of 4½ cents over the price two hours before. Of course, the trading element and the public were anxiously inquiring who the bear was. The nominal price of $1.60 was posted upon the board. Sales of car loads to be delivered before 12 o'clock were reported in the pit at various prices from $1.25 to $1.45. Hutchinson bought one lot at $1.45, but when shorts approached him he deliberately demanded $2 for September or cash wheat. Very little was done in September to give the traders who had sold the remaining shorts were, or how extensive the short interest remaining to be carried.

The close was of the most sensational character. In the last few minutes of the session December wheat touched $1.05. At the same time some of "Hutch's" brokers stood on the edge of the pit facing the cash wheat crowd and created surprise by bidding $2 for regular September wheat. About this time Mr. Hutchinson left his post by the entrance and moved around the wheat pit, to where the cash traders were gathered. Had he been a white elephant he could not have attracted more attention from the crowd on the floor and in the gallery. He was surrounded by several Londres, who surged back and refused to let him escape. He shook his head and fist in anger, but still the crowd pressed around him. There was bellowing and barking by the younger members, clerks and others, who climbed on the steps, chairs and tables to see the fun. About one minute before the bell tapped Hutchinson offered $2 for regular wheat, and four cars were sold to him at that price. How much he sold at that figure during the day only himself and the shorts who were obliged to buy know and they are slow to state.

Princess-st. Rink for the East enders. Shaw-st. for the West enders. Crowds seeking this enjoyment.

THE BANK OF HAMILTON

Will Open a Toronto Branch With Ewing Buchan as Manager.

BANK OF HAMILTON (head office Hamilton): Capital (all paid up), $1,000,000; reserve fund, $200,000.

Directors: John Stuart (president), Hon. Jas. Turner (vice-president), A. G. Ramsay, John Proctor, Chas. Gurney, Geo. Rosch, A. T. Wood.

Cashier: J. Turnbull; Asst. Cashier: H. S. Steven.

Agencies: Alliston, Cayuga, Georgetown, Listowel, Milton, Orangeville, Port Elgin, Simcoe, Tottenham, Wingham. Agents in New York, Bank of Montreal; agents in London, National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank of Hamilton is about to open an agency in Toronto with Mr. Ewing Buchan (Gzowski & Buchan) as manager. The administration of the Bank of Hamilton has always been able and careful, as the accumulation of a reserve of $360,000 in its history of fifteen years testifies.

The accession of Mr. Turnbull as cashier a few months ago has probably had a good deal to do with taking the new step, though things have been pointing that way for some time. Mr. Turnbull was for years the assistant manager of the London & Canadian Loan & Agency Co., which has its head offices in Toronto.

The location of the Toronto branch has not yet been settled.

FRENCH POLITICS.

A Government Bill to Revise the Constitution Determined Upon.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Another ministerial council was held yesterday. The Cabinet decided to introduce in the Chamber of Deputies during the coming session a bill for a revision of the constitution.

The Italian foreign d'affaires in an interview with M. Goblet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday asked for an explanation of the decree ordering the use of the French language in Tunisian schools and the inspection of the schools by the French authorities. M. Goblet replied that the Government in issuing the decree has acted within the limits of the rights of France and that the Bey of Tunis was under French protection.

The Boulangist agitation has been resumed. A stormy meeting was held last evening at which a vote of confidence in Gen. Boulanger was passed.

Emperor Francis Joseph's Narrow Escape.

VIENNA, Sept 30.—The artillery practice, at which Emperor Francis Joseph narrowly escaped being shot, took place at the Steinfeld ranges. The Emperor had ordered that the bugle sound the signal to cease firing in order that he might inspect the target. The officer in command of a battery located 1000 yards away did not hear the signal, and as it was impossible for him to see the Emperor as he advanced, owing to a depression in the ground, the battery again fired. Fortunately the Emperor and his suite were out of the line of fire and consequently were not hurt. Orderlies rushed to the batteries and prevented any further firing.

Not True.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The officers of the Inman steamship line state that the dispatch from Queenstown saying that two passengers on the Steamer City of New York were thrown to the floor and sustained fractures of their ribs and that another became insane and was placed in a strait jacket during gales, while the vessel was on her last voyage from New York, was untrue.

FORGER FOSTER.

His Property Attached by the Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—An attachment against the property of William R. Foster, jr., the missing counsel of the Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund, has been obtained by the council of the Produce Exchange in a suit to recover $2,000. The attachment was granted on affidavits of the officers of the fund. It is supposed that Foster has fled to Canada.

Lulu, Foster's adopted daughter, is stopping with friends in this city. Late yesterday afternoon the complaint committee of the Produce Exchange gave notice to the members that they would hold a meeting on Monday and expel Foster. The reason for this is that if Foster should die or commit suicide while still a member of the fund his heirs would be entitled to $8000.

As You Pass

Just stop a minute, look at the window, and see what's in it. Sleep suits, ready-made clothing, fine imported birds and moths. The British Arms Clothing, 78 Yonge-st., corner of Shuter-st. R. Baker & Company.

Discovers that Her Husband Was a Mulatto.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Annie Brown, a pretty girl of 16, fell in love with a boarder at her aunt's house about a year ago; he was called Eugene Travers, an olive-skinned youth of 19, with jet-black hair and eyes. They went off quietly and got married. The aunt became reconciled to the match, and all went well until a few weeks ago, when she discovered a tintype representing her husband as he was a few years ago, and confirming a slight suspicion which had for some time preyed upon her mind that he was a mulatto. She

THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE - 4 KING-STREET EAST, TORONTO
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

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MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1st, 1888.

The Globe's Awful Confession.

That was an awful confession which The Globe put before the public on Saturday. Not in terms, we mean, but in what it implied. For it implied a great deal, as any one who can see who just considers it a little. First, it must be observed that the future of Canada was being discussed in almost every paragraph and every journal in the country. This is one of those safe statements to make, that everybody will say "ditto" to. But next comes something else, which may not command so easy assent. "Four opinions," we are told, are urged as to what our future will or should be:—Shall we (1) perpetuate the Confederation with British connection? or (2) retain British Connection and assume greater responsibilities by Imperial Federation? or (3) retain Confederation, but make the Dominion independent? or (4) abandon both Confederation and British connection to join the American Republic? The Globe invites any number of short, clearly expressed, truthfully signed letters in answer to these queries; and intending writers are told that they would do well to confine themselves, each one to arguments for the policy he prefers. Strangely enough, as appears to us, no mention is made of a fifth plan, which is the one for some time back supported by The Globe itself—Unrestricted Reciprocity; or a sixth plan, The Mail's, which is Commercial Union. But perhaps we are to understand that both are included in the fourth plan mentioned, which is "to join the American Republic." And verily we should say that they are; which is well known to be Mr. Goldwin Smith's opinion. For that bit of plain English—Annexation—includes both The Globe's fad of Unrestricted Reciprocity, and The Mail's fad of Commercial Union, as the greater includes the less. The awful confession now made by The Globe is twofold. First, "that the time has happily come" when Annexation to the United States is to be discussed among the live contingencies of the day. Second, that no policy of mere *Reform at home* can be sufficient for the country's needs. But it seems best to put the annexation part of The Globe's awful confession in its own words:

"Our design is to discover what course (one of the four named) is preferred by a majority of intelligent Globe readers who have spirit enough to sign their names to their opinions. Men who are afraid, from any reason, to stand publicly by their political beliefs count for little or nothing in politics. The time has happily come when almost any man may proclaim himself Imperial Federationist, Independence man or Annexationist as freely as Grit or Tory, and may safely despise bigots or idiots who would like to estrange his opinions. All signed answers will be welcomed by The Globe."

Do we say that this in vitation really implies confession by the organ of the "Grit party?" It implies that Reform, including the Clear Grit sort, is now ready to save the country. Else why Imperial Federation, Independence, or changes which the Globe seems to be anxious to discuss when the Canadian Reform party that had something to represent, of it, too. Neither William McKenzie, Roberts Baldwin, Malcolm Cameron, nor George Brown, was ever at a loss for want of something to reform, we should say. But in those degenerate days the avowed and accepted leader of the party makes public this declaration—that in the Reform party's platform there is but one plank, and that Unrestricted Reciprocity. And this humiliating confession of failure is accepted and endorsed by the party generally, so that what the leader has advanced the Reform party has clearly become responsible for. Shade of Malcolm Cameron! has Clear Grit Reform come to mean commercial annexation to the United States, "only this and nothing more"? Truth to tell, the awful confession was made some time ago by the Reform party in its corporate capacity, under the lead of Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. James David Edgar and others. It may be said that what The Globe now does is chiefly to call our attention to a thing already done—to *feel* necessary. To the gigantic blunder made by its leaders and its chief newspaper organ, the Reform party is held and firmly bound, for it has since abundantly endorsed the paper. The country very much needs to be saved; in fact is in a crisis, we are told. But no domestic reform whatever can suffice to save it; we must go outside for the remedy, which is to be found in some commercial arrangement with the United States. Now, is not this truly an awful confession for an alleged Reform party to make?

Gentlemen of the Reciprocity persuasion, can you name any party, in any country having parties—that has nothing to propose for its country's good *within home*, as we may say, but is forced to look abroad for its reform, as our Reform party is now looking to Washington? No such party, we are sure, can be named; no other country is disgraced as Canada is, by the confession from one of its great political parties that some new arrangement with some foreign country is all it has to propose.

A sudden thought strikes us. Perhaps The Globe's own preference is after all for the first course named—"perpetuate the Confederation with British connection." Or perhaps it is for Independance. For we cannot imagine that The Globe would become the champion either of Imperial Federation or Annexation. Anyway The Globe owes it to the country to relieve our doubts.

When the Hon. Peter Mitchell starts out to remonstrate with an erring brother he does so with much force of expression. The Montreal Witness after basking in the sunshine of the favor of the Liberal party and the Hon. Peter, took it into its head that because it had often asserted its Prohibition principles that when Mr. Lepine came out as a Prohibitionist, it was bound to support him though he might be a supporter of Sir John Macdonald. The Hon. Peter pshaws consistency, and has a plain brotherly talk with The Witness, in which he makes use of the following forcible expressions all referring to it: "Journalist Iscariot," "crank," professional hypocrites," "mawworms," "traitor," "mouthy," "sniffle, pious, anxious," "snake," "treachery," "thoroughfaced hypocrite," and a number of other equally affectionate references. The third party has an inexhaustible vocabulary. How will the "only religious daily" reply; will it turn the other cheek?

Toronto and an Inebriate Asylum.

Great interest is being manifested in all circles in the city in the project of an Inebriate Asylum for Toronto. This subject has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the authorities and citizens by The World in a series of articles. The need is great and unquestioned; the project is wise both from moral and economic standpoints; and those who have given most attention to the subject are most favorable to the scheme. Dr. Crothers, the able writer and lecturer on Inebriety, and the superintendent of a successful inebriate institution in Hartford, should have the support at Association Hall to-morrow night of Mayor and Council, magistrates and clergy, philanthropists, social reformers and the intelligent mass of our working men.

With wheat away up to the dollar mark the farmers of Manitoba will receive as much or more for their crop this year as last. But, they are now thinking, what an enormous profit would have been theirs if there had been no frost.

The Canadian annexationists dislike the veto power but they dislike Canadian independence more. They are willing that instead of having a veto exercised by a responsible government it should be placed in the hands of an irresponsible President.

Toronto and Hamilton.

Or rather it should be Hamilton and Toronto, for the "Ambitious City" is about to open a branch of its local bank in this city. The World congratulates the management of the Bank of Hamilton on this mark of enterprise, and trusts that they will find it profitable and pleasurable; for we know nothing more pleasurable to a Hamilton man than to make a dollar out of a citizen of Toronto.

The two cities are growing together, not exactly geographically, though Toronto has already got to the Humber in its westward march, but in the way of business and social intercourse. The old feeling of jealousy, that took its rise twenty years ago at the time Toronto and Hamilton were fighting for railway supremacy in Wellington, Grey and Bruce, is dying out and a better sentiment is taking its place. The number of ex-Hamilton people located in Toronto is very large and is growing.

Toronto has an advance guard of her enterprising citizens resident all along the Great Western up to Burlington, and some of these fine days they will be buying building sites on Hamilton's beautiful crest.

But what the two cities want most of all to develop freer intercourse is that the Grand Trunk double its track between the two places, and that the Canadian Pacific establish a rival service. There is plenty of business for both, provided the railways nurse it, which they can best do by running the distance in less than an hour and charging for the round trip a dollar a head to begin with, with commutation tickets much less. These figures may seem distasteful to railway managers, but we are convinced that they would pay.

As for double-tracking the Grand Trunk, that would not appear to be an expensive undertaking. There is, with the work already done at the two ends, and the sidings between, less than thirty miles to do, through a dead level country with little bridging.

The C. P. R. has been nibbling at a Niagara Falls road for some years, but we hear nothing now of its line in that direction. Will it wait till the Grank Trunk puts down a double track to Hamilton?

The Behring Sea complications continue. A few years ago Russia owned Alaska and claimed exceptional privileges in that sea but the United States contested the claims and would never acknowledge them. In the course of time Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia, and now they claim to have secured by the purchase privileges that they would not before grant existed. For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the United States are peculiar.

A Healthy Indication.

The imports of dry goods during the months of June, July and August, which embrace the fall season's trade, according to figures given by The Monetary Times, are much below those of the years 1887, 1886 and 1884 and only slightly in excess of 1885. This cautiousness indicates that with light imports the wholesale dealers intend to curtail credits and that they will not probably force sales to the extent of last year. The purchases abroad for this year's fall trade were twelve per cent. smaller than for the corresponding period of 1887, eight per cent. less than 1886 and four per cent. less than 1884. Thus:

IMPORTS—MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Three months of 1884	Value	$4,396,253
" " 1885	"	4,316,398
" " 1886	"	4,573,187
" " 1887	"	5,037,296
" " 1888	"	4,327,007

The proportions of different goods coming into these ports may be gathered from the following tables:

DRY GOODS AT MONTREAL.

	1887, 3 Mos.	1888, 3 Mos.
Cottons	$ 448,029	$ 335,597
Woolens	1,709,297	1,605,390
Silks	362,910	400,982
Fancies	172,478	182,134
Hats and caps	82,148	72,216
	$2,768,862	$2,595,949

DRY GOODS AT TORONTO.

	1887, 3 Mos.	1888, 3 Mos.
Cottons	$ 329,006	$ 238,968
Woolens	1,111,092	978,755
Silks	270,942	270,121
Fancies	182,433	179,738
Hats and caps	75,301	63,371
	$2,968,774	$1,731,048

A farmer in Manitoba, who has five hundred acres of grain, has only one cow. With the increase of The World's circulation in the Prairie Province the butter interest may be expected to take its proper place in agriculture.

London used to have an "Hon. David Mills Editor-in-Chief"; Winnipeg has as the head of its morning daily, The Call, "Acton Burrows, President and Editor-in-Chief." There are no flies in Winnipeg after September sets in.

Canadian Mineral Products.

The report of Eugene Coste on the mineral production of Canada gives some interesting information. The total value of the products last year was $15,000,000 and of this about one-third or $4,669,365 was exported, the remainder being consumed in the Dominion. The volume of our mineral imports is yearly decreasing; last year the imports were valued at $27,166,966, and as compared with those of 1877 there is a very material reduction. In the coal output the increase last over the previous year was 266,475 tons, while as compared with last year's output of 2,368,89, tons that for 1877 was only 1,036,863 tons, an increase in the ten years of 1,332,028 tons. Therefore it will be seen that the coal production has considerably more than doubled. Thus:

	1877. Tons.	1887. Tons.
Nova Scotia	882,863	1,871,338
British Columbia	154,000	413,860
North-West	nothing	73,752
Grand Lake	"	10,441
Total	1,036,863	2,368,891

With the gold product, which is next in value, there has been a decrease since the climax of the mining boom of 1864 in British Columbia, although the output in Nova Scotia has rather increased. The total value last year was $1,178,637, of which $693,709 came from British Columbia and $413,631 came from Nova Scotia.

There was little change in the product of iron last year over 1886, although Nova Scotia produced three times as much as ten years ago. The total output ore was worth $11,087,728, $76,181 from Nova Scotia, $36,218 from Ontario, $26,806 from Quebec, and $56,90 from British Columbia. Iron was third in the value of Canada's products. Amongst the other products, bricks represented $986,689 with many places to hear from; petroleum $595,868; building stone; $552,267; lime, $394,859; silver, $349,330, phosphates, $319,315 and copper $342,345.

This is indeed a creditable showing, but the development of our buried wealth is as nothing compared with what we are justified in expecting within the next few years. It should not be many years before Canada's coal beds should be made to yield sufficient for our entire consumption, and the iron ore with which north Ontario is rich, furnish our manufactures, without dependence on outside smelters.

The extension of Canada's trade with Japan, so that the desirability of freer postal intercourse has made itself felt, is a matter of congratulation. It is another indication of this Dominion's commercial growth and extension.

Sep tember wheat went up ten cents a bushel from Friday to Saturday and we lost thousands of dollars—by not having some thousands of bushels to sell.

If the commercial union Jeremiahs can be persuaded to renew their famine and disaster cries next year, we may expect a recurrence of this harvest's prosperity.

SUNDAY'S PULPIT MEDLEY

THE CEREMONIES AND TOPICS IN TORONTO'S CHURCHES.

Requiem Mass For Souls in Purgatory—What Protestants Said about It—A Convent for Parkdale—Harvest Festival—Re-opening of the People's Church.

The People's Church, corner of King and Bright-streets, was re-opened yesterday after being largely increased in size. A full description of the additions to the building and the history of the church's progress has already appeared in our columns. At yesterday's services Rev. Dr. Williams, General-Superintendent Methodist Conference, preached in the forenoon, Rev. Dr. Hunter in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. Stone in the evening. There were large congregations at each service, and the choir rendered selections in an excellent manner. The collections were good and it is expected that at the close of the Jubilee meeting to be held to-night the pastor, Rev. J. McDonald Kerr, will be able to announce that the total debt, $2,800, has been wiped out.

At Trinity Church.

The re-opening services at the beautifully restored and enlarged church of the Holy Trinity, King-street east, were continued yesterday. The rector, Rev. Alexander Sanson, preached an admirable sermon in the morning from Matthew v.

20. Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven.

The occasion was utilized by "G" Company to decide their annual match, and a challenge match between the highest 15 men from "A" and "G" Companies was settled by the same scores.

The prize, a barrel of oatmeal, was won by "G" Company, making 864 points, "A" making 761.

The shooting was carried out under the O.R.A. rules, and by the kindness of Capt. Mutton, the secretary of the Association, their plant was made use of with great advantage to the regiment.

Great interest was taken in the Volley Firing match, six teams having entered, viz.: "A," "B," "D," "F," "G" and "H" Companies. The contest was conducted by the Adjutant, Capt. Manley, who ruled out "A" and "F" teams for violation of the rules which gave "G" Company the prize; but the committee decided that points only could be deducted for such errors. In consequence of this the prize went to "A" Company, which was so far ahead of all others that the 20 deducted points did not make any difference in the result. "G" Company was second.

A good hot meal was provided for the officers and men at noon by Mrs. Curran, mine hostess of "The Cottage."

The result of the match and of the whole year's shooting reflects great credit on the Rifle Committee, Captain Bruce, Captain Howard and Lieutenant Lambe, and on the Staff Instructors, Sergts. Tom Mitchell and Curzon. The rifles will be returned at once to their respective armories and the regimental arms will be inspected by the Brigade-Major at any early date.

Match No. 1, Regimental, open to all members of the regiment. Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards.

Pte. McVittie, G Co.	66	Pt. J. Stewart G Co.	48
Staff-Sgt Mitchell G	64	Pt. Defoe.....G "	48
Pt. Brooks.....E Co.	63	Cor. Doole.....A "	48
Cor. Tew.....G "	62	Col. Sgt. Cussons A "	43
Sergt. Mowat, A "	60	Pt. G. Cooper. G Co.	48
Capt. Bruce, Staff "	59	Pt. Doherty.....F "	47
Pt. Shand.....A "	59	Pt. Dorey.....A "	47
Staff-Sgt. Curzon. G	59	Cor. McDonald H "	47
" Curran. A	58	Pt. J. Phillips. B "	47
Sgt. W. Jack. G Co.	58	Col.-Sgt. Johnson F "	46
Capt. Manly Staff.	58	Cor Taylor....B Co.	46
Cor. Fowler..G Co.	58	Col.-Sgt. Judge G "	45
Sgt. W. Dent..G "	57	Pt. Gurney.....A "	45
Pt. Davis.....H "	57	Pt. J. Bennett. E "	45
Pt. Hyder.....G "	56	Cor. Sparling..C "	44
Sgt. Blake.....D "	56	Drum. Waterhouse G	44
" Rogers.....H "	55	Pt. Johnson G Co.	43
Cor. G. Owen...G "	55	Pt. F. Cooper..G "	43
Pt. Suter.....E "	54	Pt. E. Gray.....F "	43
Pt. Hume.....D "	54	Pt. Robinson, B "	43
Sgt-Maj. Francis H	54	Pt. T. McMullen G Co.	43
Sgt. Smith.....A Co.	53	Cor. H. Lee.....H "	43
Staff-Sgt Dent G "	53	Sgt. Bowles.....C "	43
Pt. W. J. Urquhart A	51	Staff-Sgt. Hutchinson.....	42
Pt. Randall, amb.	50		
Sgt. Jack.....D Co.	49		

Match No. 2. Nursery. Open to all non-commissioned officers and men of the Regiment, who have never won a prize at any rifle match. Ranges 200 and 400 yards:

Pt. Brookes..E Co.	245	Pt. E. Gray, F Co.	236
Pt. Shand.....A "	42	Pt. Doherty.....F "	30
Pt. J. Phillips. B "	41	Cor. Fitzsimmons D "	30
Pt. Reid.....H "	35	Pt. S. Jackson, A "	30
Pt. J. Bennett. E "	34	Pt. McCullough, A "	29
Pt. Suter.....E "	34	Cor. Atkinson, F "	29
Pt. Dorey.....A "	33	Pt. Davis.....H "	29
Pt. Defoe.....G "	33	Pt. Heron, B "	28
Pt. Maddox...H "	33	Pt. Robinson, B "	28
Pt. Schreiber..A "	32	Beaman's Cowper "	28
Pt. W. Webster H "	31	Drummer Corlett "	27
Pt. Towers.....A "	31	Pt. Lyne.....	27
Pt. W. Smith. D "	31		

Match No. 3, aggregate; open to all members of the Regiment. Ranges 200, 400, 500 and 600 yards.

1st Prize D. R. A. Medal, and value		Staff-Sgt Curzon, "	69
Pt. McVittie G Co	84	Sgt. Tom Mitchell, "	69
2nd Prize O. R. A. Medal, and value		Pt. Hume, D Co.. "	67
Pt. Brookes, E Co	80	Pt. Shand, A.... "	67
Corpl. Fowler, G "	77	Pt. Cooper G Co.	65
Capt. Bruce, Staff "	77	Pt. Doherty, F "	65
Staff Sgt. Mitchell "	77	Sgt. Blake, D "	65
Sgt. Mowat, A "	76	Cor. Taylor, B "	65
" Jack, G "	75	Pte. Davis, A.... "	62
Corpl. Tew, G.... "	75	Sgt. W. Jack, D "	61
Corpl. Owen, G "	74	Pt. Randal, Amb "	61
Sgt. Rogers, H.... "	72	Pt. Defoe G.... "	60
Capt Manley, Staff "	72		

Match No. 4. Aggregate Cup match. Open to any member of the regiment. Ranges 200, 400, 500 and 600 yards. Prize—Silver cup, value $30. (Conditions—To be won by the same member of the regiment twice before becoming the absolute property of the winner.)

Won—1885—by Staff-Sergt. Mitchell.
Won—1886—by Capt. Manley.
Won—1887—by Pt. Peale, G. Co.
Won—Pt. McVittie, G Co., 84 points.

Match No. 5. Non-commissioned Officers' Challenge Cup. Open to teams of five non-commissioned officers from each company. Prize—Challenge cup, value $60. Cup to be held by Sergeant's Mess.

Won by "G" Company.

Match No. 6. Volley Firing. To be competed for by teams of five officers, non-commissioned officers or men, per company. Ranges and positions—200 yards standing; 400 yards kneeling, 500 yards lying range. Prize—Toronto Silver Plate Company's cup, value $50. Conditions—To be won three times before becoming the absolute property of the winners.

Won by "A" Company.

Match No. 7. Officers Team. Open to teams of three officers (or less) of any one company, or three Staff-Officers, (chosen by lots) of the regiment. Prize—Cosgrave cup. Conditions—The cup to be shot for every year, and to be held by the officer making the highest score in the winning team.

Won by the Staff.

Capt. Bruce	59	117
Capt. Manley	58	

Match No. 8 Company team. Open to teams of ten previously named officers, non-commissioned officers and men of any one company:

1st Prize—Aldwell Cup, value $300. Conditions—The cup to be shot for every year and to be held by the captain or other commanding officer of the winning company. Won by G. Co.'y, 581.

2nd Prize—The Exhibition Association Cup. Cup to be held one year by captain of winning company. Won by A. Co.'y, 525.

3rd Prize—The "S. Davis & Son" Cup, value $50, cup to be held one year by captain of winning company. Won by D. Co.'y, 422.

The following are the scores of G Co. match (Capt. Michie), ranges 200, 400 and 500 yds., 5 shots at each:

Pte. McVittie	66	Pte. Defoe	43
Staff-Sgt. T. Mitchell	64	Pte. G. Cooper	48
Corpl. Tew	62	Col.-Sgt. Judge	46
Staff-Sgt. Curzon	59	Pte. Gurney	45
Sgt. W. Jack	58	Pte. F. Cooper	43
Corpl. Fowler	58	Pte. McMullen	43
Sgt. W. Dent	58	Capt. Michie	43
Pte. Hyder	56	Pte. Hill	36
Corpl. Owen	55	Pte. Wilkinson	29
Staff-Sgt. J. Dent	53	Pte. Brimacombe	21
Pte. J. Stewart	48	Pte. Scott	16

Roller Rinks.

The two roller rink establishments, one in the east end on Princess-street, the other in the west on Shaw-street, and managed both by Turnbull Smith, are extensively patronised by the young people of these localities. Everything about them is in first-class shape, and the strictest order is maintained.

A New Law Firm.

Mr. J. M. Clark and Mr. W. D. McPherson have formed a law firm and opened temporary offices at 17 Toronto-street. Mr. Clark took a distinguished course at the University and in Osgoode Hall and has any amount of work and energy in his composition; Mr. McPherson is one of the go-aheads in the legion of young Toronto barristers; together they ought to make a good team. They are worthy of their clients' confidence.

factory; the membership had increased wonderfully. The church acted on true Christian principles and maintained its own poor. [Applause.] Details of this the Doctor gave and defended the practice. He thanked them for bearing with his "wildness"—[laughter]—and eccentricities, and hoped with God's blessing to be with them another eight years for their mutual benefit.

The Great Purgatorial Mass.

On this topic Dr. Wild vigorously expatiated last night. He said there were theological "corners" as well as wheat "corners" and doctrinal syndicates as well as oil syndicates. He pleaded his duty in exposing these and defending his position as a Protestant Congregationalist. He must show why he could not offer the same advantages to that church as Priest O'Connell does to his.

This led the Doctor fully into the questions of indulgences and purgatorial masses. Said the Doctor, "It is impossible for a Roman Catholic priest to say whether his ordination came to him through a bogus or a true Pope, but there is considerable bogus among the pack of 'em." [Applause and laughter.] Facetiously he referred to the claims of rival Popes and as to the time when three of them sat in the Chair of St. Peter, said the chair must have been very large or the old fellows very small. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

"If I cannot be saved unless I submit myself to the Pope then I am a lost man. Great God, can that be! All right, Mr. Pope, you can go." [Applause.] The whole Christian Church ought to battle against these Papal assumptions and presumptions. "I have a right to fight against one who un-Christianizes me. I have a right to battle against the Bull that sends me to hell; but I am not going there quietly—[loud applause]—if I have to go, I'll go under protest."

Then the Doctor told the story of the Pope's Jubilee, and his reception of $15,000,000 in presents. Queen Victoria on her Jubilee, received a present in money from the women of Great Britain and Ireland, but she handed it over to a charitable institution. (Loud applause.) Did the so-called Holy Father remember his suffering followers in Ireland and hand his money over to them. Not a bit of it. (Renewed applause.) Rome's cry is always, "Give, give."

The Pope's Jubilee terminated with the end of the year, but he kept the souls in Purgatory for eight months, having the power to release them by the Church's prayers. "What a God you are," thundered the Doctor "to give an Italian such power; and what a man the Pope is, claiming such power, to let the thousands writhe unnecessarily so many months in Purgatory!"

The preacher argued that if purgatory were a fact, then Christ's atoning work was incomplete; he satirized the tyrant meshes of Pope Leo XIII, asked why with his keys he didn't open the purgatorial jail and send the whole pack to heaven. Why? because it would destroy the Pope's source of revenue, upset a fine business worth many millions a year. The Doctor ridiculed the "Purgatorial Insurance Company," maintained they ought to pay income tax, and in conclusion said the whole thing was one of the grandest humbugs in the world. [Loud applause.]

A Church Clergyman on Prayers for the Dead.

At St. Stephen's Church last evening Rev. A. J. Broughall preached an interesting sermon on The Souls in Purgatory. These are prayers and prayers for the dead; it is necessary to distinguish the right from the wrong. Of course the soul never dies; it lives on after death. There is a state between death and judgment called the intermediate state in which all souls live, the good in a better and the bad in a worse place, awaiting the revelation of the last great judgment. This intermediate state is generally termed "Hades," or the unseen world, and is referred to by our Lord in the parables of the rich man and Lazarus. There is no intimation of a Purgatory such as the Roman Catholics hold, neither a third place besides paradise in which the faithful are detained and are aided by the prayers of the living and the sacrifice of the altar. From a very early date the Jews offered prayers to and for the blessedness of their departed friends. The all important point is the nature or purport of these prayers. They were for the "faithful departed." The prayers cannot be forced so as to imply or presuppose a purgatory. Purgatory was not the teaching of the undivided Church, it was not formally declared to be an article of faith until the Council of Trent. The Greek Church to the present day is opposed to it. As to the position of the English church on the subject it held that the dead in Christ are in joy and felicity in the hands of a faithful Creator and most merciful Saviour. Since the Reformation, however, members of the English Church, even including John Wesley, have followed the example of St. Augustine, who regularly prays for his mother Monica. Perhaps the great majority have refrained from this practice, and in their private devotion have remembered deceased friends. The great majority have refrained from the practice from the fear that they might be mistaken or not be praying in accordance with God's will, while others observed the custom with the pious proviso "if it be Thy good pleasure that I should so ask."

The R. C. U. and Bishop Hamilton.

Editor World: Is it more than probable that the bulk of your readers know next to nothing of the "English Church Union" save that, if the Evangelical Churchman be correct, it must be a disloyal and "Romanizing" society.

Now, sir, it is simply a defensive society. The ultra-Protestant party in the Church at home founded some years ago the "Church Association," so witily described by Bishop Mapes, and the laughter of the Bishops of Lords, as the "Church Persecution Co., Limited," for the purpose of keeping "by street or law the English Church within the lines of orthodoxy according to the Association's standard. To defend the assailed the E. C. U. made its special work. The latter has never retaliated under many tempting inducements. It has steadily repudiated persecution and the worrying of brethren by law, and above this its one positive aim has been to have the Ecclesiastical Courts placed on a sound basis, purged of their Erastianism, and fitted to promote justice and peace instead of being, as they too often have been, the unhappy cause of further strife and disintegration. I think our Metropolitan, who is not a fool nor a Romanizer, belongs to the E. C. U. and so may Bishop Hamilton without any stain on his sense or loyalty. Except that he or you always weak people "who believe every word," it would surely be superfluous to notice the Toronto spiritus. It sympathizes, no doubt, with the English Church Association in its not unreasonable regrets at having so little to show for its fifty or sixty thousand pounds' expenditure in law while the object of its long attack notoriously flourishes.

The Evangelical Churchman, with its English allies, does not think it a shame to talk of idolatry, and smirch the reputation of such bishops as Medley and Hamilton, even whose shoes it is not worthy to black; but alas for the reputation of its own party, it exhibits the worst sort of idolatry, in the glorification of money. What remedy does it propose to Niagara in view of the failure of ordinary there? Earnest prayer to Him who is able to save—that the faithful few shall study and teach more thoroughly! No—not a word of it; nothing whatever but that the laity shall button up their breeches' pockets! Reader, it is the literal fact. And this all the lone witness for the truth has to propose.

The open irreligion, spite, and ferocity of this Evangelical attack are enough to make every honest Chuch of England man who hears of it blush with a burning shame. Despair of its cause may tempt it to trample under foot the Truce of God, and return to its old tactics; but even its fanatical blindness should see that it is too late.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

Sept. 28, 1888.

IN THE NAME OF THE TRINITY.

The Ceremony of the Laying of the Corner Stone of the New Parkdale Convent.

Despite the inclement weather yesterday afternoon large numbers of Catholics from all parts of the city gathered at West Lodge-avenue, Parkdale, to witness the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of the new Convent of the Sisters of Charity at the head of that thoroughfare.

In the face of the drizzling rain, Very Rev. Father Rooney, Administrator of the Archdiocese, accompanied by Rev. Fathers McCann, Shea, Finan and McCabe, preceded by choir boys in cassock and surplice, issued from the present convent building and began the ceremony. The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union band was in attendance in uniform and furnished the instrumental music. In accordance with the rites of the Catholic Church on such occasions, Father Rooney, who was the celebrant, made the round of the foundations, sprinkling them with holy water and blessing them in the name of the Trinity.

The spot selected for the placing of the corner stone faces south to the right of the principal entrance. There the procession halted, and the stone was placed in position with all due solemnity. Within the cavity was inserted a sealed jar containing the coins of the realm, etc. After the Rev. Administrator had declared the stone "truly laid, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost," Rev. Father McCann delivered the sermon. His text was, "This is the work of the Lord, and it is wonderful in our eyes."

The discourse was an eloquent panygeric on the order of the Sisters of Charity, and all the charitable orders of the Church. He likened the Church to a majestic river which flows on forever, fructifying the earth. In her monasteries and convents the needy and the poor, the blind, and the lame, have all found an asylum, and within the walls of these institutions were to be seen heroes and heroines, surpassing in devotion to duty those of romance or fiction. As doctors for the sick, as helpers of the needy, and as nurses for the plague stricken, they were ever ready to sacrifice themselves and give up their lives for their fellow beings. All through the centuries these orders have been multiplying in the Church, even from the days of St. Paul.

The speaker then gave a sketch of the history of the Order. It was founded in 1641 by Ven. John Eudes, a missionary priest, who established the first house in Caen, France, in the same year. In 1659 it was raised to the dignity of a Canonical Institution by the then Pope. Pope Alexander VII approved and confirmed the Rules and Constitutions, authorized the solemn vows and rules of strict enclosure, his example being followed by Pope Innocent XI and Benedict XIV. In addition to the three solemn vows of Religion (poverty, chastity and obedience), the members of this Order make also a fourth vow, to imitate as exactly as possible the charity of Jesus and Mary.

The order made rapid progress from the day of its inception and now possesses convents in different cities in France, Spain, Italy, England, United States and Canada, being introduced in Ottawa in 1866, and in Toronto in 1875. The founder of the Order was declared Venerable by Pope Pius IX, and his Beatification, which will add his name to the list of Catholic Saints, is in progress before Pope Leo XIII at the present time.

The present convent is occupied by 28 nuns, under the direction of Lady Superioress Sister Aloysia. The work of the order is principally to reclaim fallen women, and turn them, if possible, into proper courses, but their code of rules embraces all the acts of humanity it is possible for any of the human family to do one to the other. The building at present in course of creation was commenced by the advise of the late Archbishop.

Among those present at the ceremony were Ald. M. Woods, Ex-Reeve McMath, John Maloney, William Clarke, James Byrne, P. O'Connor, Dr. Aylesworth, Charles Burns and William Burns.

The Building.

The building will be a large one, having a length of 150 feet, with two big wings stretching far back almost to the present convent. The material used will be red brick, with Ohio stone dressings, and the entire cost will foot up to $25,000. Mr. John Herbert is the contractor for the work, and the architect Mr. Joseph Connolly of Church-street.

IT WAS THE WILL OF THE POPE.

Solemn Requiem Mass for the Suffering Souls in Purgatory.

It has been one of the rules of the Catholic Church from time immemorial that Masses for the Dead be not said on the Lord's Day. Yesterday this rule was broken for the first time by order of Pope Leo the Thirteenth, and to the older priests the innovation seemed strange. The reason why the rule had been so strictly adhered to in the old days was that black looked out of place on the altar on a day when it covered the pulse of God.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in obedience to the order of the Holy Father, solemn High Requiem Mass for the souls in Purgatory was sung in St. Michael's Cathedral. The mass was chanted by a choir of 40 voices chosen from the pupils of De La Salle and under the leadership of Brother Odo. The church was crowded to the doors and hundreds of the faithful received Holy Communion. Administrator Laurent celebrated the mass, Rev. Father Hand assisting as deacon, and Rev. Mr. Carberry as sub-deacon. The altar and pillars of the church were draped in black, with the altar itself one blaze of light, from hundreds of wax tapers.

At 10.30 the bier of death had disappeared, being replaced with linen and vestments of white. This mass was in honor of Archangel Michael, the patron of the Cathedral Church. Rev. Father Hand was the celebrant, Administrator Laurent acting as deacon, and Rev. Mr. Carberry as sub-deacon. The choir, which was at its full strength, sang the beautiful mass by Mercadante. The effect was really sublime, and the singing of a class seldom heard even in St. Michael's. The offertory piece was a trio, "Jesu Dei Vivi," being sung by Mrs. J. O'Hara, Miss Warde and Mr. J. T. Anglin.

The sermon was preached by Administrator Laurent, his text being the English translation of the word "(Michael)," "Who is like to God." The speaker said that the church in celebrating the feast of St. Michael, not only did honor to the great Archangel, but to all the orders of Blessed Spirits who stand before the throne of God. It was St. Michael who at the first moment of his existence turned to the Almighty and submitted to Him in perfect obedience. It was he who first took up arms against the proud Lucifer who would not be the subject but the equal to the Most High. St. Michael has been chosen by God as the protector of the Church of Christ as under the old dispensation he protected the Synagogue. Not less watchful is he now than then for the welfare of the faithful and at the end of the world he will manifest his protection in a special manner against Anti-Christ, the great enemy of the Church.

At the evening there were Vespers and Benediction, Rev. Father Hand preaching on the doctrine of praying for the souls in Purgatory.

In the Other Catholic Churches.

At nine o'clock yesterday Solemn Requiem Mass was said or sung in all the Catholic churches of the city and diocese in obedience to the Pope's decree. In Our Lady of Lourdes, Rev. Father McBride officiated; in St. Helen's, Rev. Father McCann; in St. Mary's, Administrator Rooney; in St. Paul's, Rev. Father Morris; and in St. Joseph's, Rev. Father O'Reilly.

—Caswell, Massey & Co's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypos and Quinine, is recognized as the best preparation known. Prescribed by the leading physicians. W. F. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

A Thief Makes a Haul.

C. E. Vardon, grocer, 447 Queen-street west, was robbed of $205 on Friday night, the chief sneaking into the house and depleting Mr. Vardon's pants of that amount while he lay asleep. The police suspect a man who left the city on Saturday morning, and are searching for him.

FOUR LUCKY MEN.

They Receive $10,000 by Investing in The Louisiana State Lottery.

The United States Express company yesterday brought just $10,000 in currency to the four lucky winners in the Louisiana State Lottery and who are at W. B. Soper & Company's store in North Salina-street. The book-keeper, Charles H. Gaffey, receives $3750; Albert T. Van Antwerp, one of the firm, $2500; Alexander Harrison, salesman, $2500, and Caleb Morgan, the former butcher for the firm but now with Mahar & Huntly, $1250. The ticket that secured wonthis sum, which was one-tenth of the capital prize of $100,000, was No. 52,469, and it cost these four men just two dollars, although they had more in the pool. They are in the habit of pooling fifteen dollars a month. Mr. Gaffey seemed very jubilant and justly so, when called upon by a reporter of the Herald to-day. He thought that the Louisiana State Lottery was one of the squarest institutions he had ever seen, and was earnest in his praise of the promptness and exactitude of all its dealings. He and his three companies have frequently been winners of smaller amounts which have been promptly paid. The last drawing took place on the 10th instant, and the moment the prize was drawn, the result was telegraphed to this city. The winning ticket was then sent on, and in about two weeks the solid cash came. Mr. Gaffey said there was not the least trouble or inconvenience in getting the money. His club will continue investing in the lottery. This is the second time that one tenth of the capital prize has been captured by investors in this city. Clubs have been organized in all parts of the city

AT THE HIGH WATER MARK.

SEPTEMBER WHEAT IN CHICAGO QUOTED AT $1.75 A BUSHEL.

Receipts at the Closing to $1,49—Other Options Strong—No. 2 Red Wheat in Toronto at $1.11—Stocks, Money and Produce.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 29.

The "corner" has gone the length of its tether. For three succeeding days September wheat has been boosted at the rate of about 25 points a day. To-day it reached top figures, $1.75, and at the close dropped down to $1.49.

It will be of some interest to know at what point most of the settling was done. It is not probable that much was done below $1.25. But even this rise is sufficient to break the backs of strong houses.

After the storm has cleared the wrecks will be counted. Already two houses are in difficulties: Williams, Black & Co., members of the New York Produce Exchange; and Fish & Anders, members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

To-day's fluctuations in leading stocks on the New York Stock Exchange are as follows:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Total Sales.
Can. Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Can. Southern	56	56½	55	55½	800
Del. & Hudson	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	200
Del. & Lack	143¾	144½	143¾	144½	800
Erie	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	14000
Jer. Central	90	90½	89½	89½	.....
Kansas & Texas	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	400
Lake Shore	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1200
Lou. & Nash	60½	61⅝	60½	61⅝	7200
Mich. Central	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	100
Missouri Pacific	83	84⅞	83⅞	84⅞	6900
N. Y. & N. E.	49¾	53	49¾	51¾	51200
N. Y. Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwest	114⅞	115¾	114⅞	115¾	.....
Oregon Trans	34½	34½	34½	34½	4101
Reading	52⅞	53⅞	52⅞	53⅞	8300
St. Paul	66	66½	66	66½	16100
Union Pacific	65	65½	65	65½	6900
Western Union	84¾	85¼	84¾	85	8100

ROBERT COCHRAN,
Member Toronto Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS,
OIL GRAIN AND PROVISIONS,
6 York Chambers, Toronto-street, Toronto.
TELEPHONE 316.
Orders for grain, etc., direct on the Chicago Board of Trade. 6d

THE MONEY MARKET.

Call loans in the local money market are quoted at 4 per cent. on bonds and debentures and 4½ and 5 on stocks; commercial paper, at 6 and 7 per cent., and loans on real estate at 6 and 6½ per cent.

Montreal rates are 7 and 8 per cent. on commercial paper and 5 and 5½ per cent. on call loans.

The Bank of England rate is 4 per cent.

Call money was quoted in New York to-day at 3 per cent.

Cavendish Cutlery.
(Made from special steel.)
Hand-Forged, Hardened and Tempered by First-Prizemen in Sheffield Cutlers' Company's Industrial Exhibition (opened July 1st, 1885, by H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, K.G.) and "set ready for use" by a New process with a razor-like edge.
NEW GOODS JUST COME TO HAND.
RICE LEWIS & SON.
52, 54 and 56 King-Street East, Toronto.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Mulholland Bros., hardware merchants, Winnipeg, have assigned, with liabilities amounting to $30,000.

J. H. Rose, confectioner, Bradford, Ont., has failed.

T. W. & R. H. Howard, fancy goods dealers, London, are asking an extension.

L. N. Loyer, grocer, Ottawa, is asking an extension.

Grattan & Co., flour merchants, Montreal, have been asked to assign.

G. Pancheau & Fils, dealers in millinery, Montreal, are in difficulties.

A. B. Deacon, brick maker, Aylmer, has had his stock sold by the assignee.

STRICKLAND & SONS
TAILORS,
15 SAVILLE ROW, LONDON W., ENG.
Civil and Military Uniforms. Instructions for self-measurement application. d

COMMERCIAL MISCELLANY.

In Nova Scotia during August 2237 tons of gold quartz was crushed, producing 1077 ounces of gold, valued at about $20 per ounce.

Boyd Caldwell & Son have sold all their square timber lying at Quebec, totalling 660,000 feet. The sale will aggregate $170,000.

It is estimated that the dairying interests of Wisconsin represent $100,000,000, the estimate including the value of the cows, the land required to grow food for them, the buildings, tools, factories, etc.

A railroad 260 miles in length is being constructed through the most fertile part of Siberia, which it will open to the markets of the world; a district that can supply 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The St. John Cotton Company proposes to increase its working capital by the issue of script to the extent of $80,000. This is in lieu of the $150,000 debentures authorized to be issued at the last annual meeting of the company. The new will be for a term of one year, the interest not to exceed 6 per cent.

W. P. HOWLAND & CO.,
TORONTO,
MANITOBA AND ONTARIO
Wheat, Flour, Hay, Oats and Feed.

Grain and Produce.

On call at the Board of Trade to-day $1.08 was bid for No 2 spring wheat, which was offered at $1.10, to arrive in ten days. No. 2 red was offered $1.15, to arrive; $1.11 bid.

THE STREET MARKET.

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were large, and prices firm. About 500 bushels of wheat offered and sold at $1.09 to $1.10 for fall, at $1.05 to $1.07 for spring, and 85 to 87c. for goose. Barley firm, with sales of 10,000 bushels at 61c to 71c. Oats steady, 500 bushels selling at 37c. to 38c. A load of poor peas sold at 65c. and a load of rye at 65c. Hay in limited supply and firm; fourteen loads sold at $22 to $24 a ton. Straw firm, with sales at $12.50 to $13 a ton. Dressed hogs easier, with sales at $7.00 to $7.50. Beef, $3 to $4 for forequarters and $5 to $8 for hindquarters. Mutton, $7 to $7.50. Lamb, $8 to $10.50. Veal, $7 to $9.

BOECKH'S STANDARD BRUSHES ARE THE BEST FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING HOUSES

THE RETAIL MARKET.

At the St. Lawrence market to-day the receipts were large and prices steady. Quotations: Beef, sirloin, 14c to 15c; round steak, 10c to 12c. Mutton, legs, 12½c; chops, 15c. Lamb, hindquarters, 15c; forequarters, 10c. Veal, best cuts, 12½c; inferior, 6c to 10c. Pork chops, 12c. Butter, pound rolls, 22c to 23c; large rolls, 18c to 20c; inferior, 15c. Lard, tubs, 12c. Cheese, 9c to 12c. Bacon, 12c to 15c. Eggs, 17c to 18c. Spring chickens, 45c to 65c. Geese, 75c to $1 each. Ducks, 70c to 85c. Potatoes, bag, 45c to 50c. Apples, per bri., $1.25 to $1.75. Beets, per dozen, 20 to 25c. Onions, per bag, $1.00 to $1.25. Celery, 50c to 60c per dozen bunches. Turnips, bag, 20c to 25c. Carrots, dozen, 20c to 25c. Cabbages, dozen, 30c to 40c. Cauliflower, per doz., 40c to 75c. Corn, 7c to 10c per dozen. Tomatoes, per bushel, 50c to 60c. Beans, 30c to 35c a peck.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

To-day's fluctuations in the Chicago grain and produce markets are as follows:

		Opened.	Closed.	Highest.	Lowest.
Wheat	Sept.	160	14	175	140
"	Oct.	1.24½	1.21½	1.27½	1.18
"	Dec.	1.07⅛	1.03½	.05	1.00
"	May	1.01	1.03½	1.04¼	1.00½
Corn	Sept.	41⅝	41⅞	42	41½
"	Oct.	41⅝	41	42¼	41½
"	Dec.	38⅝	38⅞	38⅞	38½
"	May	39¼	38⅞	39⅞	38⅝
Oats	Sept.	24¼	23¾	23¾	23¾
"	Oct.	22⅝	23¼	23⅜	23¼
"	Dec.	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23¼
"	May	25¼	25⅜	25⅜	25¼
Pork	Sept.	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30
"	Oct.	15.05	15.30	15.30	14.95
"	Nov.	13.82½	14.50	14.50	13.80½
"	Jan	13.15	14.02½	14.10	13.37½
Lard	Sept.	10.90	10.90	10.90	10.90
"	Oct.	10.40	10.90	10.95	10.40
"	Nov.	9.40	9.55	9.55½	9.40
"	Jan	8.30	8.35	8.30	8.20

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

To-day's receipts at Chicago by the car load were: Flour, 19; wheat, 83; corn, 224; oats, 337; rye, 29; barley, 65. Shipments were: Flour, 17; wheat, 71; corn, 722; oats, 176; rye, 11; barley, 38.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 29.—Flour very strong; wheat receipts, 2,892,000 bushels; exports, none; sales, 2,832,000 futures, 310,000 spot. Spots wheat, ½ to ¾ higher; No. 2 red, $1.01½ to $1.02; elevator. No. 1 white, $1.07 to $1.07½; options ¾ to 1½c higher and moderately active. No. 2 red October, $1.00⅞; November, $1.03⅞; December, $1.05¼; January, $1.06½; February, $1.07⅞; May, $1.09½; June, $1.10⅞.

PRESTMAN & CO., 71 YONGE-STREET
Brokers and Commission Merchants—Loans and Investments negotiated.
Grain and provisions bought and sold on Chicago and Toronto Boards of Trade and New York Produce Exchange. We have arrangements with responsible houses in New York and Chicago, members of the regular Stock and Produce Exchanges—affording the most liberal facilities for the purchase or sale of all commodities dealt in. Our patrons are kept promptly advised of all changes likely to affect values of stock, grain or other investments.

BEERBOHM'S REPORT.

Beerbohm reports as follows to-day: London—Floating cargoes—Wheat strong; corn firm. Arrivals—Wheat 2. Sold—Corn 4. Waiting orders—Wheat 10, corn 1. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, good demand, corn turn dearer. Good cargoes—No. 1 Cal. off coast 40s, was 39s 6d; Australian off coast 40s, was 39s 3d, present and following month 40s 3d, was 40s 6d; Chillian off coast 38s, was 38s 6d, present and following month 38s, was 37s 6d; Walla off coast 38s, was 37s 6d, present and following month 38s, was 38s 6d. London—Good shipping No. 1 Cal., prompt sail, 40s 9d, was 40s 6d; nearly due, 40s, was 39s 6d. French country markets quiet. Liverpool—spot wheat quiet; corn, dearer. No. 1 Cal., 8s 4d; 4d dearer; No. 2 Cal., 7s 10½, 1d dearer; flour, 27s, 6d dearer. Official estimate of French wheat crop 96,000,000 hectolitres.

MURDOCH, DICKSON & CO.
CREDITORS' ASSIGNEES,
And Public Accountants, General Agents, cor. Front and Scott Streets, Toronto. Commissioners for British Columbia, Quebec, Manitoba and N.W. Territories, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick; also for States New York, California, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, Massachusetts &c. &c. &c.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool reports wheat firm to-day with demand fair, and holders offer sparingly. Corn dull; demand fair. Quotations: Spring wheat, 7s 10d; red winter, 7s 10d. No. 1 Cal., 8s. Corn, 4s 9½d. Peas, 6s 8d. Pork, 77s 6d. Bacon, short cleared, 49s 6d; long cleared, 47s 6d. Cheese, white, 44s; colored, 44s.

Wanted highest cash prices for **SCRAP,** Rubber, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Iron, Waste Paper, Rags, Horse Hair, etc., etc.
Toronto Mill Stock & Metal Co.
Telephone 1319. Esplanade near Bay-St. 135

Plain Words on Holding Butter.

From The Merchant.

From a Montreal contemporary we quote the following:

It is now stated by well-posted men in the trade that there are about 15,000 tubs of dairy butter held west of Toronto, but at prices which buyers here do not seem willing to pay, especially as they have been filling their orders in Boston at about 18 to 19c. for fresh, sweet, ladle-packed goods, which it is claimed, answered their purpose even better than the holiday goods in Western Ontario, where 16 to 16½c. f. o. b. is asked for car lots, while the best that can be done here for the English market is 15 to 15½c. At these latter figures probably a good business might be done, but the Western men do not appear inclined to meet the situation, but prefer to still sit on their early summer stock, which is growing stale every day.

It will thus be seen that, in spite of repeated warnings from the press and those who have the interests of Canada at heart, there are yet farmers and country dealers so blinded by the few paltry dollars held up before their eyes that they completely lose sight of their own as well as their country's prosperity as a butter exporter, by persisting in the pernicious habit of holding back the supply of butter, when the means of so doing are in many cases perfectly inadequate, in the hope that prices will be better.

Sometimes the butter is held until prices are a cent or two higher. But what is too often the result? That in many instances, when the article is placed on the market, it has so deteriorated in quality as to utterly fail in obtaining the increased marketable price. But should the butter happen to be exported to the English market, where it has to compete with shipments from the Continent, the effect is still worse; it not only does, but has, we are sorry to say, excited the prejudice of the English consumer, whose taste, it may be mentioned, is of a most fastidious character in regard to butter.

There is no possible reason why Canada should not be one of the most popular caterers of butter to the English market, if butter-makers would but do their duty. Everything in nature is in her favor. But Canadian butter-makers, instead of taking advantage of Nature's bountiful gifts, have been fighting against her, with the result that our export trade in butter is annually becoming decidedly less. The remedy is in their own hands, and by a little policy and good judgment, there is no reason why Canadian butter should not yet occupy the desired position in the English market.

Will Work a Wonderful Change.

From The Winnipeg Call.

Even in regard to last year's crop, which caused such a general revival here, it should be remembered that over 800,000 bushels of it was graded as frosted, yet that fact did not have any effect upon the general result. So now the proportion this year frosted should not be allowed to bear too heavily upon the minds of the community. There may not be as much wealth introduced into the Province as was so joyously expected during the summer, but there will be enough to work a wonderful change in the condition of the people.

Short Jackets.

A splendid consignment of ladies' short jackets in Jersey and Boucle cloths has just been received and marked so low that they will be scattered over the country in short order. The heavy line at $2.50 will be a big surprise. New stock of full dress goods and combinations; the choicest fabrics at lowest cash prices.—MCKENDRY'S, 278 Yonge-street.

Provincial Appointments.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has made the following appointments: The Hon. Walter McCree of Sault Ste. Marie, Judge of the District Court of the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma, to be Local Master of Titles for the said district, in the room of Henry Coulthard Hamilton resigned; Ferdinand Albert Tallman of the village of Merrickville, County Grenville, to be Police Magistrate for the said village; Herbert Hartley Dewart of Toronto, barrister-at-law, to be a Notary Public; Clifford Kemp of Toronto, barrister-at-law, to be a Notary Public; Richard Henry Hubbs of Trenton, County Hastings, barrister-at-law, to be a Notary Public; Robert Maxwell Dennistoun of Peterboro', County Peterborough, barrister-at-law, to be a Notary Public; Ernest Heaton of West Toronto Junction, barrister-at-law, to be a Notary Public; William Wallbridge Vickers of Toronto, solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, to be a Notary Public; Stephen Wellesley Burns of Toronto, solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, to be Notary Public; Hurford Ashley of Belleville, County Hastings, to be Clerk of the First Division Court of the said county, in the room of R. Croft Hulme, removed from office; Edward Donovan of Port Arthur, in the district of Thunder Bay, to be Bailiff of the First and Third Division Courts of the said district.

The New Kind of Time.

From The Winnipeg Call.

The Call's business office is open each week day from 8.30 to 22, except on Saturdays, when it closes at 19. On Sundays the business office is open from 20.30 to 22. On any night except Saturday after 22 o'clock, advertisements will be received in the city editor's room on the ground floor up to midnight. After that hour they will be taken by the night editor on the third floor. This applies to transient advertisements. Changes for contract advertisements should be handed in before 19 o'clock on the day preceding that on which they are desired to appear.

The Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, &c., act as a many waste gates for the escape of effete matter and gases from the body. The use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery helps them to discharge their duty. Mr. W. H. Lester, H. M. Customs, Toronto, writes:—"I have personally tested the health-giving properties of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and can testify as to its great value."

Laid at Rest.

The funeral of the late John Charles Dent took place in St. James' Cemetery on Saturday afternoon. By desire of the deceased there were no pall-bearers, everything being of the plainest description. Rev. Dr. Dewart, Rev. A. H. Baldwin and Rev. T. G. B. Macklem were amongst the numerous friends and acquaintances who followed the remains. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. T. G. B. Macklem.

A SHAM FIGHT.

Military Manœuvres Executed by the Queen's Own at Rosedale.

The field day parade of the Queen's Own on Saturday was a great success. The volunteers turned out 262 strong, forming into five companies of seventeen files each. No. 1 Co. formed the advance guard under command of Capt. Boyce Thompson. No. 5 Co. formed the rear guard under command of Capt. Villiers Sankey. The course lay up Church-st., across the White Bridge, thence over the second iron bridge.

Arrived at the common north of the Rosedale ravine, under command of field-officers Lieut.-Col. Allen, Major Delamere, Adjutant Macdonald and Quarter-master Heakes, a sham battle was fought. Companies 1 and 5 took up their original positions, and the whole regiment formed up for the attack. No. 1 Co. extended to the right, and No. 2 to the left skirmished across the field until they reached the brink of a supposed river, where they halted. Nos. 3 and 4 companies formed the right and left supports. No. 3 Co. then charged an imaginary bridge and captured it from the enemy. Then, crossing the bridge, they extended to the right and formed a new fighting line. No. 4 immediately followed, and formed the fighting line to the left. No. 5 Co., the main body, at this point crossed the bridge, and the right and left half companies became the right and left supports of the new fighting line. Nos. 1 and 2 then closed on their left and right respectively and crossing the bridge, formed the main body. The manœuvres, which were most creditably executed, continued till about six o'clock.

The company officers were:—No. 1 Co., Capt. Thompson, Lieuts. Lloyd; No. 2 Co., Capt. Mason, Lieut. Fetherstonhaugh; No. 3 Co., Capt. Mutton, Lieuts. Knifton and Robinette; No. 4 Co., Capt. Bennett, Lieut. Mercer; No. 5 Co., Capt. Sankey, Lieuts. Gunther and MacLeod.

IT WAS A TIE.

The Trouble About Buying Some Hose for Parkdale.

Quite lively was the scene in Parkdale's Council Chamber Saturday when the Fire and Gas Committee met to open tenders for the supply of 500 feet of hose; and the two companies, or at least their representatives, had it hot and heavy. Councillor Thomas Gander was in his place as chairman and the other members present were Councillors Tait, Gowanlock, Hewish and Hall, and Mayor Lynd as an ex-officio member. Mr. T. McIlroy, jr., was there as representative of the Toronto Rubber Co., while Mr. J. D. Humphries looked after the interests of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Co.

Councillor Hall registered a protest against proper notice having not been given, and insisted that the matter should have been advertised. The Chairman said that both the Toronto and the Gutta Percha Companies had been notified, but Mr. Hall insisted that every company should have been given a chance. Then, on motion of Councillor Tait, it was decided to hear the representatives of both companies before opening the tenders.

Then arose Mr. McIlroy, who in glowing terms spoke of the advantages which he claimed for his company's hose. He went into every detail, and expressed himself as most anxious for a practical test, which he was confident would prove that his was the better hose, claiming that such a test in Toronto had resulted in his favor. "If our hose doesn't stand a higher pressure than the Gutta Percha" said he, "I'll make the town of Parkdale a present of 500 feet!" But the committee remained silent.

Then Mr. Humphries got in his say. He produced letters and documents unlimited, the contents of which he unloaded upon the committee. He denied any statement of Mr. McIlroy's and at times grew so personal in his remarks and drifted so far from the subject that he had to be called to order. Mr. Humphries took occasion to refer to the loss of the Baker hose in Hamilton, which city he said had "the best and sharpest fire department on the continent." He also asked whether it was true that his company, whose works are in Parkdale, were to have their tax exemption cancelled, but he was requested not so introduce the subject just then, the Mayor stating that any talk about that was only with reference to a breach of faith respecting the using of water.

When the tenders were opened it was found that both companies' figures were the same. Councillors Gowanlock and Hall moved that the council be recommended to purchase the "Paragon" brand, which is the Toronto Rubber Co's, and they were supported by Councillor Gander. Councillors Tait and Hewish favored the Baker brand, chiefly because the factory was in the town. They voted thus and the Mayor voted with them, thus making it a tie.

And so the matter will go before the Council to-night, when another fight is anticipated.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secrete the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also, being the principal cause of Headache, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, will all to give the desired effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes:—"Parmelee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."

All the Jurors Discharged.

Roeve Hugh McMath of Parkdale is the plaintiff in the case of McMath v. Parkdale, an appeal against an alleged infringement of the Fire Limit Bylaw of that municipality. It was to have been heard in the Court of General Sessions on Saturday, but after the jury had been empanelled, on application of the counsel for Parkdale, the case was traversed until the December court on the plea that the defense was not fully prepared. This closed the business of the sessions except that of the sentencing of prisoners, which will take place to-day.

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is a speedy cure for dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, summer complaint, sea sickness and complaints incidental to children teething. It gives immediate relief to those suffering from the effects of indiscretion in eating unripe fruit, cucumbers, etc. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to conquer the disease. No one need fear cholera if they have a bottle of this medicine convenient.

Wycliffe College.

The annual convocation will be held at Wycliffe College next Friday evening at eight o'clock. The opening exercises will be unusually interesting, as the Alumni Association will be in session through the week and many graduates of the college will be present. The Rev. Principal Sheraton, D.D., will deliver a lecture on "The Christian Ministry."

They "Swore Like our Army in Flanders," may be said of many sufferers from biliousness, headache, constipation, indigestion, and their resultant irritability, intellectual sluggishness, ennui, etc. The temptation to this violate a sacred commandment, however, is speedily and permanently removed by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—tiny, little, sugar-coated anti-bilious Granules; nothing like them. One a dose. Druggists. 14

In the Civil Assizes.

The case of Hebron v. Canada Pacific Railroad Company was concluded in the Civil Assize Court on Saturday, verdict being given for the defendants. The next action was that of the Great Western S. S. Company v. James N. Peer and George Foster. The dispute was to recover $1000 on a bond arising out of an old suit. The suit was not concluded.

Very Busy.

The sudden drop in the temperature has boomed the fur trade. Dineen's store on corner King and Yonge-streets was a scene of wild confusion on Saturday. The place was crowded and customers had great difficulty to get waited on. The firm have just opened up all their new patterns and styles of fur mantles, &c., for the season and this combined with the recent cold spell made them very busy.

Money No Object.

From The Epoch.

"I say, stranger," said a passenger, as the train stopped at a small Nebraska station, "is there any show in this town in the real estate line for a man who has got big money to invest?"

"Show," repeated the citizen, "he can double it every twenty-four hours."

"You don't say so! What's thats awful noise down the street?"

"That's our new brass band."

"Well, I guess I won't get off."

D. Sullivan, Malcolm, Ontario, writes:—"I have been selling *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* for some years, and have no hesitation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than any other medicine I have ever sold. I consider it the only patent medicine that cures more than it is recommended to cure."

COAL, WOOD AND PRODUCE.
T. McCONNELL & CO.
We are now prepared to furnish our customers with best Scranton Coal of all sizes. Bituminous Coal for steam or domestic purposes, the cheapest. Long Cordwood, pine and slabs. All these will be cut and split by machine in any length to suit purchasers. All orders promptly attended to.
T. McCONNELL & CO.,
Head Office, 30½ Sherbourne-st.
Telephone No. 622. 2

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE LATE WILLIAM BELL, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of Sec. 38 of Chap. 110 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of William Bell, late of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, deceased, who died on or about the 5th day of July A.D. 1888, are required on or before the 15th day of October next, to send by post prepaid, to Delamere, Reesor, English & Ross, Barristers, &c., 17 Toronto Street, Toronto, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims duly attested, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; and further take notice that on and after the said 15th day of October next, the assets of the said deceased will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been received, and the said executors shall not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, to any person whose claim shall not have been received at the time of the distribution of said assets.

DELAMERE, REESOR, ENGLISH & ROSS,
Solicitors for the Administrator.
Toronto, Sept. 10th, 1888. 222

MUST BE SOLD
To Make Room for New Stock.
THREE DOZEN
Parlour or Cabinet Organs.
Representing the best known makers in the United States and Canada. A great variety of style to select from. Call and examine them. Terms from $1 per week and upwards, or special discount for cash.
OCTAVIUS NEWCOMBE & CO.
2 107-109 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

PHILIP BEST'S
CELEBRATED MILWAUKEE LAGER
Can be obtained from all first-class grocers and the leading hotels, or from
JAMES GOOD & CO.,
Sole Agents, Wholesale and Retail.
2 220 YONGE-STREET

W. H. STONE,
UNDERTAKER,
YONGE 349 STREET
Telephone 932. Always open.

GOLD MEDAL
FOR
GOLDEN BUTTER.
The only Gold Medal ever awarded for Butter in Canada was won by the
Oaklands Jersey Dairy Co., Ltd.,
On their exhibit of butter made from the milk of the Oaklands Jersey Herd. 246
FRESH SUPPLY RECEIVED DAILY AT
131 YONGE-STREET. TELEPHONE 157.

AMERICAN FRUIT JARS.
The Woodbury Improved, also the regular lines of Pints $1.10, Quarts $1.20, 1-2 Gallons $1.50 per doz.
Also, Imperial Sizes and all lines of stone crocks and preserving jars, jelly cans, marmalade pots and fruit jar trimmings. Largest Stock and Lowest Prices. Goods Delivered.
246
RUSSELL'S IN THE MARKET

MITCHELL, MILLER & Co.
WAREHOUSEMEN
45, 51 & 51 FRONT ST. EAST.
STORAGE
ADVANCES MADE ON STAPLE MERCHANDIZE IN STORE
246

Club Livery and Boarding Stables,
Good saddle horses and comfortable conveyances.
Horses boarded by the day or week.
W. V. CARLILE, No. 77 King-st. west, Toronto. Telephone 1005. 246

THE COAT MAKES THE MAN
And if faded often makes him look very shabby; then always look your best by having them well dyed and cleaned, and with it bring Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Mantles and Cloaks, Ribbons and Sashes, and all kinds of house hangings and have them scientifically treated by the Gold Medallist Dyers and Cleaners.
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.,
90 King-Street East.
Agency: 298 and 750 Queen-street east; 421 and 398 Queen-street west; 514½ Yonge street. 246

CALL UP
TELEPHONE NO. 3384
For any quantity of
FRESH MILK!
Double Extra Cream, Creamery Butter and Buttermilk.
Semi-Centennial Dairy Co.,
816 YONGE-STREET. 246

TELEPHONE NO. 1066.
FRED. ARMSTRONG,
PLUMBER,
229 Queen-street West, Toronto.
First-class assortment of Gas Fixtures 361

HERO CIGARS. 14

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Laced Boots
Shell Cordovan at $4.00, Calfskin at $3.25
Stylish, Comfortable and Extra Good Value. Our own make.
79 KING-STREET EAST.

To Job Printers.
TO RENT.—A room just suited for small office with connection that will bring considerable business.—Apply to World Office.

CRUSADER CIGARS!

TO CONCRETERS.
Large quantity of stone chips for sale cheap.
LIONEL YORKE
Foot of Jarvis-st. Toronto. 361

GET YOUR
FALL SUITS CLEANED
By our new chemical process; no shrinking puckering or softening of stiffening; no creaking up of braid; but will fit like new. The best place in the Dominion for all classes of Dyeing and cleaning is the
British American Dyeing Company
90 KING-STREET EAST.
BRANCHES—421 and 398 Queen-street west, 526 and 750 Queen-street east, 514½ Yonge-st. 13

PATENTS
PROCURED in Canada, the United States and all foreign countries, Patents, Trade Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all Documents relating to Patents, prepared on the shortest notice. All information pertaining to Patents promptly given on application. ENGINEERS, Patent Attorneys, and Experts in all Patent Causes. Established 1867.
Donald G. Ridout & Co.,
22 King St. East, Toronto.

A. ANDERSON.
Who Has Devoted 15 Years to Producing the Best Harness in the World for the Money.
THE MODEL HARNESS
Is the Latest and Best, only $30. Harness not as good are sold for $35.
CANADIAN HARNESS CO.,
Wholesale Manufacturers, 176 King-st. E. 135

CHAS. CARNEGIE,
WATCHMAKER, ETC.,
148 YONGE STREET
Begs to say that since advertising his moderate prices for Watch Repairing he has large increased his business, and trusts he will be equally successful when he now respectfully informs the public that he is still selling the
Gold and Silver Watches, etc., at Wholesale Prices
That he recently bought at 60c on the dollar. He has lately added largely to his stock of Jewelry and has now an excellent supply of
Watches, Jewelry, Clocks and Spectacles.
Visitors to the city during the Fair can be safely recommended to give him a call.
Please note the address—
CHAS. CARNEGIE
148 YONGE-STREET. 135

JAMES PAPE,
THE FIRST PRIZE FLORIST
78 Yonge-street, near King.
6 first prizes at the Horticultural Society's show in July, for the best wedding and hand bouquets; also best in funeral designs. Everything in the floral line. 20,000 feet glass devoted to floriculture. Telephone 1461. 351

J. B. WEBB
WOOD ENGRAVER
23 ADELAIDE ST. EAST
TORONTO.

HOTEL BUSINESS FOR SALE.
The undersigned beg to offer for sale the goods and chattels of the "MONTREAL HOUSE," 140 King-st. west, Toronto, comprising Furniture, Bar Fixtures, Liquors, etc., also License
Splendid opportunity to do a large business.
BEST STAND IN TORONTO.
APPLY TO 14
TOWNSEND & STEPHENS,
14 Melinda-st., Toronto.

Armand's Hair Store, 407 Yonge-st.
Is the only place where the Ladies can obtain perfect satisfaction in Hair Goods, as Bangs, Frizzes, Waves, Switches, Wigs, etc. Ladies' Hairdressing Department, the nicest and cleanest place in Toronto. Armand's Hair Restorer will restore Gray Hair to its natural color, beauty and softness; is not a dye, will not soil the skin or injure the most delicate head. Please send for price current.
BRANDE ARMAND, Ladies' Fashionable Hairdresser and Perfumer of Paris (France), 407 Yonge-st., Toronto. 1

J. H. ROGERS 105 KING & CHURCH
FALL HATS
JUST ARRIVED, A DUPLICATE CONSIGNMENT OF
55 CASES FELT HATS,
FROM THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS, CHRISTY'S, WOODROW'S, COOKSEY'S AND OTHERS.
These goods are manufactured especially for our trade, being light in weight and easy-fitting. Our elegant and well-lighted Fur Show Rooms are now open, containing the largest and choicest stock of Fine Furs ever shown in the Dominion. Ladies' Sealskin Garments and High Grade Furs a specialty.
JAMES H. ROGERS,
CORNER KING AND CHURCH-STREETS.

DAWES & CO.,
Brewers and Maltsters,
LACHINE, - - - - - - P. Q.
Offices—521 St. James-street, Montreal; 2 Buckingham-street, Halifax; 593 Wellington-street Ottawa

HERO CIGARS. 14

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE. DURING the month of September, 1888, mails close and are due as follows:

	Close.	Due.
G.T.R. East	a.m p.m. 8.30 7.30	a.m p.m. 8.00 10.45
O. and Q. Railway	7.30 7.45	8.20 9.00
G.T.R. West	6.30 3.20	12.05 7.00
N. and N. W.	7.00 1.40	10.05 3.10
T. G. and B.	6.00 3.45	11.00 3.30
Midland	6.00 3.30	12.10 9.30
C.V.R.	7.00 3.20	9.20 9.20
G.W.R.	a.m. p.m. 2.00 6.00 11.30	a.m. p.m. 2.00 8.40 8.15 10.30 4.00 8.20
U.S.N.Y.	a.m. p.m. 6.00 4.00 11.30 9.30	a.m. p.m. 8.40 2.00 12.20 4.45
U.S. Western States	6.00 9.30 12.00	8.30 7.20

ENGLISH MAILS.—A mail for England via New York will be closed at this office every day, excepting Sundays and Wednesdays, at 4 p.m., and will be despatched to England by what the New York Postmaster may consider the most expeditious route.

On Thursdays a supplementary mail for London, Dublin, Liverpool and Glasgow, will be closed here at 9 p.m., for the Cunard steamer sailing on Saturday, but to insure catching the steamer this 9 p.m. mail is recommended.

The Canada mail via Quebec will close here on Wednesdays at 5 p.m.

CONGER COAL-WOOD COMPANY.
Highest Grades, Lowest Prices. General Office, 6 King-st. East.
Special Attention to Family Trade. Branch, 678 Yonge-st.
Coal Perfectly Screened by Steam. Docks & Yards, Foot Lorne-st.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

A MATTER WHICH PROFOUNDLY DISTURBS TWO NATIONS.

Mr. Balfour on the Mandeville Case—Mr. Chamberlain's Alleged Betrayal of Mr. Forster—The Parnell Defence Fund—Affairs in Egypt and Thibet.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The discussion on the Emperor Frederick's diary is followed with the keenest interest here, as having important bearings on the future relations between the English and German Courts. When it was supposed that the Empress Frederick had a hand in the revelations, great anxiety prevailed. Relations between the Queen and the Emperor William are very strained, the Kaiser having practically refused to meet the Prince of Wales at Vienna, and the Queen having hinted that she is not burning to receive the Kaiser as a guest at present in England. The Kaiser's relations with his mother had greatly improved when this new trouble arose, and he had ceased to tender his Imperial authority in the form of threats. But had the Empress been unable to disavow responsibility for the publication of the diary, the scenes at court would have resembled those of mediæval times. Happily the Empress Frederick was able to disavow responsibility, and she is angry with The Deutsche Rundschau.

The Queen is also disturbed. Prince Bismarck is somewhat vindictive toward the English Court, as is shown by the publication of the late Emperor William's secret counsel not to tell too much to the Crown Prince lest he betray Germany to the English Court, which is said to be French in sympathy. The allegation was absolutely unfounded. Prince Bismarck forgets that the Queen is German by descent, German by marriage, and German by all the associations she draws round her. The unity of Germany was an old dream of the Prince Consort. The only foundation for Prince Bismarck's allegations is that the Queen was anxious, in order to prevent future wars, that Germany should deal tenderly with France in 1871. Prince Bismarck's state paper is likely still further to strain the relations between the courts and between grandmother and grandson.

Notwithstanding all declarations, official, officious and otherwise, the diary is authentic, even to the charge against Napoleon of proposing war against England. The ex-Empress Eugenie is very angry about this last aspersion. She knows nothing, probably, of what Napolean did at Wilhelmshoe, but she is having a statement prepared in refutation of what she regards as a calumny. The prosecution of the Deutsche Rundschau is certain of success. The object is not to punish the editor and publisher, but to prevent further disclosures of the same kind. Prince Bismarck being very determined to repress the tendency of German Liberals to use the Emperor Frederick's memory as a means of working on public opinion against the conservative regime.

There are extraordinary rumors that Princess Maud of Wales is betrothed to Grand Duke Nicholas. Princess Maud is not yet nineteen, and Grand Duke Nicholas has turned twenty. The pair have had an opportunity of knowing each other well. They enjoyed the measles together at Copenhagen last year. But the fact that they are first cousins is likely to restrain the Prince of Wales in the project. The story is a simple fable, but the Empress Dagmar and the Princess of Wales rather favor such a match.

Political Matters.

Balfour speaks to-morrow at Glasgow.

The Mr. Mandeville's case fails, repudiating the responsibility of the authorities for his death and the reasons for believing that Dr. Ridgway's suicide was due to the Nationalists. But the intervention of the Cabinet prevents a new Mandeville case from arising. Mr. Balfour has been instructed by his colleagues to release any political prisoner showing signs of weak health.

The quarrel raised by Mr. Gladstone over Mr. Forster's reputation has taken an unexpected turn and begins to center round Mr. Chamberlain. It is roundly asserted that Mr. Forster in 1882 confided to Mr. Chamberlain his determination to resign if Mr. Parnell, before his release from Kilmainham, gave no public declaration binding him in honor before the world to disapprove and resist outrages. Mr. Chamberlain then worked for a private declaration through Captain O'Shea and thus abused Mr. Forster's confidence to secure his overthrow. Mr. Chamberlain has not yet replied. Mr. Gladstone's summing up of the entire matter is likely to appear in The Nineteenth Century next month. He was unaware of the correspondence with Mr. Chamberlain, and was frankly surprised at Mr. Forster's resignation. He will have to acknowledge his ignorance so far, but will plead that Mr. Forster never emphasized to him the necessity for a public letter, and that Mr. Chamberlain kept the key secret in his own breast. When Captain O'Shea saw Mr. Forster and learned from him that he considered Mr. Parnell's private letter, known as the Kilmainhan Treaty, insufficient, he telegraphed to Mr. Chamberlain that the Chief Secretary was playing false.

The Unionist leaders have decided on what lines they will conduct the agitation in reply to Mr. Gladstone's endeavor to make the debate run on the incidents of Coercion. They practically decline the issue, leaving Mr. Balfour to deal with each story put forward by the Gladstonians. Their endeavor will be to bring the question back to the original constitutional differences. In this way the autumnal campaign will prevent the combatants from actually engaging. The arguments of the Unionists will for the most part go unanswered, and the stories told by the Gladstonians will go uncorrected. Meanwhile Mr. Gladstone, for the present, declines to support Home Rule movements in Scotland and Wales, believing in initial stages of development.

The Parnell Indemnity Fund has reached $25,000, and there will be no difficulty in raising it to $50,000. But if the Special Commission takes a long time, the cost of the defence of the Irish leader will fall not far short of $100,000. Few American subscriptions are yet acknowledged. The Nationalists, nevertheless, expect a large contribution.

In Africa and Asia.

Turkey signs the Suez Canal convention. This neutralizes that waterway, and slightly, but perceptibly, increases the English hold on Egypt. There is, however, a cloud on the horizon. Suakim demands a larger garrison, disturbing Egyptian finance; and, if the Soudanese grow troublesome at Wady Halfa, and the financial balance be overthrown, the International Commission comes into play, to the exclusion of the solo English interest. The situation at Suakim is disquieting, but not immediately dangerous.

Strenuous attempt has been made by the forward Anglo-Indian party to induce the Government not to leave Thibet until the Thibetans have agreed to trade with India. Had this policy been accepted, the English expedition would have had to go to Chassa, and complications with China would have been threatened. The original object of the expedition having been attained, orders have been given for Colonel Graham to return to British territory, and the forward party is defeated.

No steps whatever are being taken in London for a Congo expedition. So far as the English committee is concerned, it is paralyzed. The German expedition is making progress, and the result is likely to be that the Congo will become German. Fainter and fainter grow hopes of Mr. Stanley, and the fear now is that the white man on the Bahr el Ghazel is not he. G. W. SMALLEY.

CLEARED UP; OR HER LAST LETTER.

For miles around old Phil Kingsley was known as a surly and disagreeable character, and in twenty years no one had ever visited him but the village doctor and the minister, and they confessed that they were glad to cut their calls short. He was spoken of by everyone as "a man without a heart."

One day as he sat brooding on his porch the garden gate opened. A scowl darkened on his face as he saw a woman with a baby in her arms walk slowly up the path.

"John," he called loudly to his only attendant, "send these people away and then let the dog loose."

John hurried forward, but the woman did not seem to heed him. She moved on until she sank exhausted at the feet of old Phil.

"Water," she whispered, hoarsely. John caught the baby from her relaxing arms.

"Let her lie," he said, "she's right spent," and he hurried away to get a glass of wine.

Returning quickly he found the poor woman had fainted. The baby had crawled up to old Phil's feet and raised her eyes wonderingly to the stern, hard face. He turned to push the little one off, but his hands were caught in a warm tiny clasp. The old man's eyes met the child's timorous glance.

"The same kind; false, cruel as the grave, for all that," he said, in a hard tone. Yet his eyes softened a little and his hand was not snatched from the baby's clasp.

"Master, she may be dying or dead! Help me here!" John said, a doubtful look on his face.

Old Phil gently put the baby aside. His face grew somewhat softened as he stooped and drew off the bonnet from the fallen head. The hair fell in long, heavy tresses about the pale face.

"Master," said John, "this looks as if we had gone back well-nigh a score and a half of years."

Old Phil answered not, but lifted the slight form, and bore it under the shade of the porch, as John hurried for pillows.

It was long ere the closed eyes opened. During which time old Phil's thoughts had flown back to a time when one as fair and young and wonderfully like this strange woman had rested in his arms.

"Nellie, was driven to such spells, either from overjoy, sorrow or excitement of any kind; I used to know just what to do then." There was a look in old Phil's eyes then that John had not seen for many weary years. An angel perhaps was knocking at the long-closed door. Would it open? Was the key to be found at last?

Still with the past old Phil remained.

"The last time I saw her, she lay fainting in his arms. Oh! curse him! Curse"—

"Hush! master, she's coming to." The master's face had grown hard and dark again.

The woman's gaze was fixed earnestly, eagerly on old Phil's face. "Ask him to come!" she whispered to John, who was bending over her.

John did as she wished. His master drew near, closer, as the soft pleading eyes were raised to his.

His features were working convulsively then, as he bent down and he asked:

"Who are you, child?"

"Mother said you would surely know me," the woman answered, putting her hand in his.

"Yes, yes, you are Nellie's child—and"—his voice was choked and husky as he asked—"and where is she?"

"Gone. Years ago when I was a child scarce ten years old, she said some time I might find you. She wished me to. I've a little note she wrote you a few days before she passed away. Never once was I married very young. I was an orphan, with none but distant relatives to care for me. Father was killed in the war before mother went to Heaven. Often I've wanted to find you, but I could not leave my husband. I knew we should have to but a short time to be together in this world. Mother told me if I should ever need a friend I must come to you. Others said you would drive me off; but I minded them not. Mother always told me true."

Again the beautiful eyes were looking into his, waiting their answer. The key was in the lock, and turning, turning. The door yielding, flew wide open, and old Phil's arms were extended, and the weary head of Nellie's child was pillowed on the old man's bosom.

"Glory be to God!" John fervently exclaimed. "The wrath is turned aside."

"Nellie's child and mine now!" the old man said. "What are you called, dear?"

"Nelly, too, and baby is little Nell"—

"I'm glad 'tis so," he answered, taking a time-worn letter from Nellie's hand.

The eyes of Uncle Philip, as Nellie called him, were turned away and shaded by his hand, as he read:

"DEAR PHILIP: I could not tell you then, for father's sake, why I gave you up and gave my hand to my Nellie's father. My heart is broken, Philip. Father was old, his name, his honor I could save. He entreated me to marry the man whose money would relieve him. Love my child for her sake for me. I await your coming in that land where all is love."

"Why, Flinders, my boy, you look all played out. What's the matter with you?"

"Oh, the cyclone kept me up nearly all night, tramping about the house."

"Cyclone! Why, there wasn't a breath of wind last night."

"Well, I should groan—our baby's stomach was full of it."

Clergyman—Now, which of these were the minor prophets?

Small Boy (with an air of magnanimous abstention)—Well, sir, I really don't care to make any invidious distinctions.

Miss Susan Winter, of Wheatlands, Montana, has sued a local editor for defamation of character. She is engaged to a young man named Spring, and the editor in alluding to the fact quoted the remark about winter lingering in the lap of spring.

First Boy—I guess your folks ain't as rich as ours. My father and mother go driving every day.

Second Boy—My father drives every day, too.

First Boy—I don't believe it! What does he drive?

Second Boy—Nails.

A Memory.

Soon the winter will be coming.
And the icy winds will blow,
And the landscape round about us
Will be mantled deep in snow.

Then our ears will be frost bitten,
And we'll want to shed the gore
Of that fiend of freezing weather
Who will never shut the door.

Then will thoughts go flying backward
To those days gone by so swift,
When the harvest winds went whispering
Through the whiskers of the wheat.
—Puck.

The Dude's Return.

The Dude who late at ocean beach,
His wardrobe loud displayed,
Has gone away and left no trace,
Except a bill unpaid.

Where is the dude, the gorgeous dude,
Who lately trod the sand?
You'll find him in a dry-goods house,
With scissors in his hand.

You'll see him snipping ponjee silk,
And hear him shouting "Cash!"
You'll see him when the lunch-hour comes,
Eating a corn-beef hash.

Sold His Wife for $50.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Amos Snyder, a baker, of North Berzen, N. J., suspected his hired man, Wilkins, of paying marked attention to his wife, accused his wife of being unfaithful to him, and a quarrel was the result. While Snyder was away from home in New York his wife drove away from his house in a buggy in the direction of Guttenburg. When Snyder returned home he searched for his wife without success. On going to his bakery he discovered that the safe in his office had been opened, and that $900 in cash had been extracted therefrom. Snyder swore out a warrant for the arrest of the eloping couple. When confronted by them in the court room he offered to withdraw the complaint if his money was returned to him. His wife thereupon handed him over the cash which she had taken from the safe. Snyder then startled the court by offering to sell his wife to Wilkins for $50. Wilkins promptly accepted the offer and counted out $50 in bills to Snyder, which the latter pocketed with a serene smile and left the court room. Wilkins and Mrs. Snyder went away together and were last seen boarding a train for Pennsylvania.

BRINGING THEM UP SHORT.

City Solicitor Biggar Does Some Plain Speaking in Court.

For some time past the Wilson-Jarvis appeal case has been the subject of most unfair comments in the editorial columns of The Evening Telegram and Globe. In Friday's issue of the first named newspaper there appeared an article personally attacking Judge Morgan because other pressing duties compelled him to refuse taking up the case at the present sessions. The article was written out of the face of it with a view of prejudicing the public while the matter was still sub judice, and drew inferences which have yet to be borne out by facts.

On Saturday morning City Solicitor Biggar, who has been specially deputed by the Police Commissioners to defend the legality of the conviction of the Rev. W. F. Wilson, appeared in the Court of General Sessions, and requested permission to speak. He said that certain articles had appeared in The Evening Telegram and Globe referring to the Wilson-Jarvis case which were calculated to import feeling into it and defeat the ends of justice. He quoted from both papers, and asked the Court to take notice of them.

His Honor Judge McDougall, in reply, stated that all the business it was possible to accomplish had been got through with at the present session of the Court. As a Police Commissioner he did not care himself to hear the Wilson-Jarvis case, and he had got the consent of Judge Morgan to proceed with it on Thursday last. However, Mr. Biggelow, who represents the Rev. Mr. Wilson, was not free to take up the case until Saturday. It was therefore too late to have it heard that sessions, as it would not be fair to the jurors, who had already been detained much longer than usual. As for the attacks made by The Evening Telegram and Globe, they were the efforts of youthful reporters imported from the country, and therefore too susceptible to the influence of interested parties. Another trouble was that the articles were not submitted to proper editorial supervision.

Mr. Biggar requested His Honor to warn the newspapers that in making such comments they were being guilty of contempt of Court.

His Honor expressed his determination, should these papers continue in this unfair course, to proceed against them for contempt of Court.

Saturday's Evening Telegram, it may be added, contained a direct personal attack on City Solicitor Biggar for his connection with the Jarvis-Wilson case.

A BOON TO THE EAST END.

The New Eastern Branch Library and Its Facilities.

The building which will be opened in a few days as the new Eastern Branch Library is a handsome structure and is a valuable acquisition to the rapidly increasing East-end of the city. It stands on Bolton-avenue and is really an addition to the splendid pile erected by Mr. Poulton on the corner of Queen-street and Bolton-avenue, and now occupied by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and part of which is used as the Masonic Hall.

The new building is of red brick with stone dressing. The basement will contain the hot-air heating apparatus, cellars and store-rooms, etc. The ground floor will be the reading room, the length of which is 50 feet, width 30 feet, splendidly lighted, lofty and well ventilated. On the first floor is a large room which can be used for meetings or as an addition to the reading accommodation, also rooms for the caretaker and officers. Mr. Poulton has had every attention paid to the sanitation and ventilation of the building. The contractors are Messrs. Bryce Brothers, King-street east, who have executed the work in their usual first-class style.

It is hardly possible that the reading room can be opened before next week. It will be a great boon to the East end. A large number of papers will be on file, and books can be obtained every day by readers. All the reader has to do is give his order to the Librarian, and the Library Delivery van will bring it on its next round.

THE TRADE SITUATION.

The Dominion Has Entered on a Period of Prosperity.

From The Merchant.

The feeling of confidence, the result of good crops, which originated on the farm, has in turn affected both the country and city merchant. During the past few weeks it has been slowly but surely maturing, and the result has been a "boom" in commercial circles. In this city business has been exceptionally good, many houses reporting trade much better than any like period in its history. In dry goods and groceries this state of affairs is especially noticeable. This happy condition of things is not by any means confined to the city of Toronto, but is to be observed everywhere throughout the country.

From general information there is little doubt that the Dominion has entered upon a period of prosperity. While in Ontario the crops have not been enormously large, yet they have been of a good average character, and in not a few localities better than has been known for many years. This, further enhanced by the better price for grain, has given entire satisfaction to our farming population; this is a result we have been unable to chronicle for some time. With the attention the farmers are now paying to stock-raising and production of the dairy, in addition to their ordinary farm work, the outlook seems most auspicious for this sturdy portion of our population.

While during the year the volume of general business may not have been so large as in previous years, yet, being more conservative, the trade done has been safer and therefore more satisfactory. The weak and insolvent houses have been pretty well weeded out; and with a continuance of this policy, we do not anticipate anything but prosperity in financial and commercial circles for some time to come.

In England there has been an extraordinary improvement in shipping, which is taken as an indication that trade is improving not only in England but throughout the world.

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