THE TORONTO WORLD

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1883.

WHEAT CORNERS DOOMED.

The collapse of the great Chicago lard "corner" of this year, and the heavy losses sustained by the parties who got it up and sustained it, are furnishing material for much wise reflection on the evils of speculation. Among these evils the American press gives chief place just now to the loss of foreign markets for produce through the raising of prices on this side the Atlantic above the export level, so that produce remains in the United States unsold, which otherwise would find a ready market in Europe, with quick returns in solid cash. Some of our contemporaries over the border speak in a tone of genuine alarm on this subject, and point to the increasing exports of wheat from India as showing that England is not long going to be as much dependent upon the states for wheat as she used to be, and that Chicago corners are helping to lose for America the English market. To which we will add something which does not seem as yet to have struck our American friends, but which will at the first glance command itself to the consideration of people who think. The New York Tribune said a few days ago that McGeoch's failure to keep up the price of lard shows simply that there are too many hogs in the country for one man to boss them all. And what actually happened proves this to be true. The "Milwaukee milkman" and his associates thought it was in their power to get hold of all the lard in the country, and to keep hold of it until those who had made contracts to deliver would be compelled to settle at high figures. But to the astonishment of the ring hogs and lard, beyond all that they had ever calculated upon, began to pour into the Chicago market from all quarters. Before their astonished eyes a hog harvest of enormous proportions came gathering in: it was so big that they were utterly unable to take care of it, and the corner collapsed.

Now let us apply the lesson of the burst-up lard corner to the article of wheat, with something more to add to the weight of it. India's export of wheat is certainly creeping up pretty rapidly, and Russia always has a considerable surplus, more or less, except in time of a great war. What will be the consequence when, in a few years more, the great wheat region of the Canadian Northwest begins to pour its surplus into the European market? If there are now more hogs in the United States than one man can boss, what clique of operators will ever be big enough to boss the wheat market, with the surplus of our Northwest added to that of the western states? We should say that the thing will be impossible; unless by electricity or some other wonder of modern days the corner operators can make their "pools" several times bigger than any ever heard of up to this date. Once that the new Northwest comes down with the enormous load which it will be able to dump upon the market before long, what chance will all Chicago have of being able to carry it? Of course the duty of twenty cents per bushel will allow only a small importation of it into the States; but then a Chicago corner would mean the entire stoppage almost of the export of American wheat and flour to Europe. With regard to that particular trade, the little cloud, which to some American observers is visible now, would have become a cyclone. This is an aspect of the wheat corner question, which must keep growing in importance every year, and Chicago operators would do well to make a note of it.

Truth is a readable weekly that deals with social, domestic, and society topics in an outspoken manner. It agrees with The World in the statement that the growing sentiment in favor of temperance is making itself felt in every direction: in temperance legislation all over English speaking North America, in the family circle, in society, in church synods, etc.

Common Sense to-day echoes the complaint of Ratepayer yesterday regarding the use of foul language on the streets. The right and proper way to treat corporation officials guilty of this offence would be to summarily cut off their heads, but we can scarcely expect this to be done when these men are appointed to the positions they occupy principally on account of their electoral influence. The next best thing then is to summon the offenders before the magistrate, and even if he should be too lenient with the miscreants, the very fact of their having to appear in the police court dock would probably have a wholesome effect. But the use of abusive language on the public thoroughfares is not peculiar to ward foremen or contractors' bosses. Almost every street corner, at most of the entrances to alleyways and lanes gather every evening gangs of loafers whose greatest delight is to try which individual can be the foulest and dirtiest. Even in the course of an evening's walk on the main streets our ears are polluted by the beastly sayings, mainly of boys and girls, whose becoming place at nightfall is their beds. The police apparently are powerless either to check or suppress this evil. It is a duty then which must be undertaken by the citizens themselves, and with the aid of the magistrate the nuisance can speedily be in a measure abated.

Capt Matthew Webb proposes to swim the Whirlpool rapids. His reward for performing the perilous feat is to be ten thousand dollars. If he does not perform the feat, but sacrifices his life, the ten thousand dollars is to go to his wife. The money is subscribed by the different railway companies running to Niagara, who, of course, expect to be recouped by the crowds who will flock to see a human creature peril his life for their amusement. If the greedy corporations have no souls, surely there is a law either in the United States or Canada that prohibits this trafficking in human life. If the man successfully performs the feat, no good object will be served. The morbid, sickening desire of the people for undue and unnatural excitement will simply be fed. If he is unsuccessful and is drowned, every aider and abettor—and that will be every person who is present and every director of every corporation that subscribes a cent towards the reward—will morally, if not actually, be guilty of manslaughter.

A community in Illinois is being proceeded against legally for stealing a church. The building stood midway between two villages, and the parishioners of one of these seized bodily upon the structure and had it moved within their limits. The rival villagers are now trying to have it moved back.

We have received the constitution and rules of the Canadian Women's Suffrage association. They are given in one of the neatest little pamphlets we have seen. The constitution is simple and plain with no unnecessary garnishment. It merely sets forth the rules governing, and defining the objects of, the association. But the dry and formal details in the pamphlet are lightened by numerous comprehensive sentences from the foremost philosophers and thinkers of the world. A list of members and officers is also given, with some extracts from speeches delivered at the inaugural meeting of the association in the city hall.

The apathy of the public in educational matters was aptly illustrated yesterday at Belleville when the returning officer failed to obtain a nomination for a vacancy on the school board.

The criminal statistics of the dominion for 1881 are only now issued; it would look more businesslike if we were getting those of 1882 instead. Of the 44,947 accused of crime in 1881 29,225 were convicted. The increase of criminals on 1880 is over a thousand. The number of persons charged with murder in 1881 was forty-one, of whom sixteen were convicted, twenty-three acquitted, one committed for trial, and one acquitted on the ground of insanity. The sixteen convicted were each condemned to death. All were residents of rural districts. The convictions were: In Quebec, 5; Nova Scotia, 3; and British Columbia 8. Of the 15 persons arrested for murder in Ontario 13 were acquitted, 1 committed for trial, and 1 acquitted for insanity.

THE ANSWER TO PSYCHE.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I have read with sorrow and indignation the letter of Psyche in this morning's World. I could scarcely have believed that any woman in our age and country could attack in so flippant and heartless a manner a large portion of her struggling and industrious sister women. What is her motive? If she is a happy wife, surely she should sympathize with those she deems less fortunate, not sneer at them. If a candidate for matrimony, I think it is only mean and selfish men whom she will please by this attack.

I think Psyche makes two grave mistakes. She seems to assume in the first place that all women wish to marry—and she asserts in the second—that the employments into which women are now entering are subversive of modesty and tend to harden and render them unwomanly. I deny both these assumptions. I know that there are many women who deliberately choose a single life, rather than loveless wedlock. They cannot meet with the qualities they consider essential in a husband. Such simple virtues as sobriety, good temper and purity of life are at least as rare among men as are gentleness and modesty according to Psyche among women. Is a woman to be scorned because she prefers even a hardworking single life to marriage under base conditions? I think she deserve the respect of all true men and women.

Now as to the assertion of your correspondent that work hitherto monopolized by men tends to make women unwomanly and hard. I do not believe this. A woman can maintain her womanly modesty and gentle demeanor whatever work she undertakes, so that the work itself be honest.

I suppose I shall shock Psyche when I assert that there are marriages far more destructive of the purity and modesty of the female character than any honest work can possibly be. Do we not constantly see marriages which are a desecration of womanhood, in which every quality essential to true wedlock is wanting? Are not profligacy, drunkenness and dishonesty all condoned and overlooked for the sake of an establishment, a so-called comfortable living? In a marriage of this kind a woman's character must deteriorate.

As the husband is, the wife it—thou art mated with a clown,
And the grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down.

But even when the standard is high marriage does not always conduce to gentleness, whatever other qualities it may develop. I have seen amiable, gentle girls converted into cross, irritable women by the burden of cares too heavy for their weak shoulders, or if of stronger character and physique into sharp, shrewd managing women, from whom it would be hopeless to expect gentleness or womanly sympathy. It is not their fault. It is the natural outcome of the struggle to maintain life with a limited income. They must be sharp and selfish outside their own families, or fall back in the race. I think that every important person will agree with me in the belief that no despised spinster doing any kind of work in the world can be harder or more selfish than one of these matrons.

At the risk of still further shocking Psyche, who seems to despise old maids, I must say that I have found among this class the most gentle, lovable women, the most genial companions, and the most unselfish consistent christians.

I will acknowledge, after all I have said of single life, that marriage is the happiest condition for man and woman; but it must be true marriage, with age, character and condition suitable, and not the least important point should be a sufficient income—that is, if the wife is to preserve her womanly softness and gentleness. But as these happy conditions can never be attained by the majority, I pray may God speed every effort made by woman to render herself independent, and to enable her to live up to her own standard of womanly purity and refinement.

MATER.

Toronto, June 22, 1883.

THE PRESS AND ITS RESPONSIBILITIES.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: It seems to me that the following, if not practicable in the present very enlightened age, is at least suggestive. It is on the censorship of the press.

Towards the close of the fifteenth century an edict was established which provided that there should be an examination of all manuscripts in order to determine whether or no they should be allowed to be printed or circulated. The penalty inflicted on offenders was the confiscation of the publication and the mulcting in the sum of one hundred golden gilders. I have lately read a portion of what I believe is called a novel, the heroine of which, a young married woman, unblushingly solicits the attention and caresses of a married man, the husband of a lovely and virtuous woman and the father of beautiful children. I trust that the novel alluded to is not read by mothers and daughters, for surely they would be disgusted by such a display of what is called love but which is simply licentiousness or worse.

I have also noticed of late attempts at a contempt for and a sneer at rank. This, however, may perhaps stand excused on the ground of an ignorance of rank and unfamiliarity with it. But writings such as Tom Paine's and others like him, but more modern productions, have been not alone excused but eulogized. It seems but reasonable to ask in what consists the freedom of the press. Is there to be no limit to it? Responsibility seems with some people to be an ignored obligation.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

Toronto, June 20, 1883.

SWEARING ON THE STREET.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In to-day's World, Ratepayer does well to rebuke the abusive language of a "boss" over a gang of workmen on King street. Such a man, who has no more regard for the inhabitants of the neighborhood or the passers by—to say nothing about the employees, or the absence of shame on his own part—such a man is wholly undeserving of his position and should be dismissed at once. His moral influence is more injurious than his talents can be serviceable.

This subject also suggests the enormous amount of blasphemy heard on our streets. This morning, a man at my side was damning a street car without any cause. Yesterday, another was reeking the same blessing on an inoffensive dog; another still, on the weather. This is certainly the most senseless and ungentlemanly conduct that a person can be guilty of, and it puts the guilty party at once into the lowest class of intelligence and decency.

If on reflection persons will still adhere to such practices and find special delight in them, let them go off by themselves where decency will not be offended by their unclean tongues, and not venture to swear on the streets any more than they would in a parlor. I observed thet one of our merchants on King street, whose ear is thus offended, has a notice under the glass of his show-case warning men of the sin of this vice. If all who are similarly grieved by it were thus to protest, perhaps the evil would be driven into the shade, if not removed.

COMMON SENSE.

Toronto, June 22, 1883.

KNOTT V. LINDSEY.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: A paragraph appeared in The World yesterday purporting to correct your report, printed the day before, of the case of Knott v. Lindsey, in which alleged correction it was said, in Mr. Knott's letter "There was not any mention of buildings." Premising that the quotation was of the erection not of buildings, but of one building, I appeal from this reference to Mr Knott's letter to the letter itself, which I enclose and which I ask you in fairness to publish.

X.

TORONTO, Sept 22, 1882.

James Johston, Esq., Estate Agent, City.

DEAR SIR; After fully considering the proposal of exchange of the park lot on Dufferin street for my houses, 305 and 307 Jarvis street, I beg to submit what I will do, as follows, viz.:

I will exchange my houses subject to an incumbrance of $1500, for five and a half acres, the grove lot the park lot, to be clear of all incumbrances, taxes and otherwise to date, and my houses will be subject only to an incumbrance of $4500 to date, taxes all paid. I will give a good title and want the same. I wish to state that I will pay rent at $25 per month for six months or longer for my house, 305 Jarvis street. This offer to be accepted or declined within ten days from date hereof. I would sooner take 4½ acres of this clear than 5½ in the grove, as the grove is much more broken than I expected, and would not suit my purposes as well as the cleared ground. I want it for garden purposes, and as *I intend to build at once a house costing in or about $5000* and to plant it out with good fruit trees, etc., part of it, the balance I would utilize for other purposes. Yours truly,

E. E. KNOTT.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" or sugar-coated granules—the original "little liver pills," (beware of imitations)—cure sick and bilious headache, cleans the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait on government stamp. 25 cents per vial, by druggists.

Rossin House.

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

Do You Expect a Cure?

If so, don't delay too long. We have cured hundreds of patients suffering from consumption, bronchitis, laryngitis, asthma, catarrh and catarrhal deafness, who could not have been helped had they delayed one month longer. And we have refused treatment to over 100 cases during the last year who delayed one month too long. By the use of cold inhalations conveyed to the diseased parts by the spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, and other proper local and constitutional treatment, we are curing thousands of cases of the above-named diseases every year. Write, enclosing stamp, for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly, which will give you full information and reliable references. Address International Throat & Lung Institute, 173 Church street, Toronto; 18 Philip's square, Montreal, P. Q.; 81 Lafayette avenue, Detroit, Mich.; or 106 Alexander street, Winnipeg, Man.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

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

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

A QUEEN OF THE STAGE.

"Her Second Love," and the important secret she Reveals for the Benefit of Women.

From the New York World.

Several years ago the American public were aroused by the entree upon the stage of a little lady who had been previously but little announced. She was one of an innumerable number of aspirants for public favor, and had no instrumentality, aside from her own talents, to cause recognition. In spite of this fact however, she quickly achieved a warm place in the heart of the public, which she has continued to hold ever since. When it was announced therefore that Miss Maude Granger would star the coming season in the play Her Second Love, written by Mr. John A. Stevens, it was only natural that unusual interest should be manifested, not only in theatrical circles, but in other branches of the community. This was specially the case, as it was known that Miss Granger had, for the past year, been in exceedingly delicate health, and the determination to star in a strong emotional play was the more surprising. One of the staff of this paper was accordingly deputized to see the popular lady and verify the rumor or announce its incorrectness.

Miss Granger's countenance is familiar to nearly every one in the United States. It is a face once seen never to be forgotten. Features remarkable in their outline and contour are surmounted by a pair of large and deep eyes indicative of the greatest soul power. It is easy to see where Miss Granger obtains the ability to portray characters of the most emotional nature. She possesses within herself the elements of feeling without which no emotion can be conveyed to an audience. The man of news found the lady at her home in this city and was accorded a quiet welcome. It was evident at once that she was in greatly improved health, which the expression and color of her countenance both indicated.

"Is it true Miss Granger that you contemplate a starring tour this coming season?"

"Yes, indeed. My season begins in Chicago on the 16th of July. From there I go to San Francisco and then play the remainder of the season through the eastern and western states."

"Are you confident your health will permit such an undertaking?"

A ringing laugh was the first reply to this question, after which she said:

"Certainly. It is true I have been ill for the past two years, but now I am wholly recovered. Few people can have any idea of the strain a conscientious actress undergoes in essaying an emotional part. It is necessary to put one's whole soul into the work in order to rightly portray the character. This necessitates an utter abandonment of one's personality and an assumption of the character portrayed. If this is an emotional part it is necessary to feel the same emotion the part is supposed to feel. For more than a year I actually cried each night in certain passages of a part I was playing. The audience considered it art. Probably it was, but those were none the less real tears, and the effect was none the less trying upon my health.

"But do you anticipate avoiding this in the future?"

"Not in the least. I expect to have just as great a strain as before but with restored health and a knowledge of how to retain it I do not fear."

"You speak of a 'knowledge of how to retain health.' Will you please explain what you mean by that?"

"You must be aware that women by their very natures are subject to troubles and afflictions unknown to the sterner sex. The names of these troubles is legion, but in whatever form they may come they are weaknesses which interfere with every ambition and hope in life. I believe thousands of noble women are to-day suffering agonies of which even their best friends and relatives know little or nothing, and when I reflect upon it I confess it makes me sad. Now all this misery arises largely from an ignorence of the laws of life or a neglect to carefully observe them. I speak from the depths of a bitter experience in saying this, and I am thankful I know the means of restoration, and how to remain in perfect health."

"Please explain more fully."

"Well, I have found a remedy which seems specially adapted for this very purpose. It is pure and palatable and controls the health and life as, I believe, nothing else will. It is really invaluable and if all the women in America were to use it, I am quite sure most of the suffering and many deaths might be avoided."

"What is this wonderful remedy?"

"Warner's Safe Cure."

"And you use it."

"Constantly."

"And hence believe you will be able to go through the coming season successfully?"

"I am quite certain of it."

"A few questions more, Miss Granger. Will you please give me a list of the parts you have created and the plays you have taken part in since your first appearance in public."

"I first played for some time with the amateurs in New York and Brooklyn. I then went to the Union square theatre for two seasons, after that to the Boston Globe for one season and then to Booth's theatre in this city. Next I supported John McCullough and afterwards starred in Juliet, Camille, Rosalind, etc. Subsequently I created the part of Cicely Blain in the Galley Slave and also starred in Twe Nights in Rome, playing the part of Antonia. The past year I have been playing in the Planter's Wife and the coming season, as I have said, will be devoted to Her Second Love."

As the writer was returning home he fell into a train of musing and wondered if all the women in the land who are suffering could know Miss Granger's experience and the remarkable results achieved by the pure remedy she used, how much suffering might be avoided and how much happiness secured.

Himalaya (the abode of snow from the sanscrit 'hima,' snow, and "alaya," abode) is the most elevated and stupendous system on the globe. The tea plant can be cultivated along the entire southern face of the Himalaya to an elevation of 5000 feet, but the best is produced at from 2,000 to 3000 feet above the sea, and the best only is sold by the Li-Quor Tea company at 39 cents per lb.

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JOHN KAY

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The stocks of all the Banks doing business in Toronto stand at a high premium, on account of the large rests they have accumulated, the satisfactory dividends they pay, and the great demand existing among our monied classes for such investments.

At no time in the history of the Dominion has the country made such rapid progress as it is now making and is likely to make for some years to come. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and other railways and public works—the rapid opening up and settlement of Manitoba and the great Northwest—the establishment of new industries of many kinds in all parts of Canada, and the large influx of immigrants, many of them possessed of means, and who are settling to a considerable extent in Ontario—render necessary enlarged facilities for business by the provisional of additional Banking Capital.

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It is the intention to place the whole Capital on the market, and when the requisite amount has been subscribed, and 20 per cent paid in, to commence operations. Ten per cent to be paid on subscription and 10 per cent on allotment and further calls, as business may require; provided that such calls shall be made at intervals of not less than thirty days, and not to exceed 10 per cent of each share subscribed. If more than the authorized capital is subscribed, allotmets will be reduced *pro rata*.

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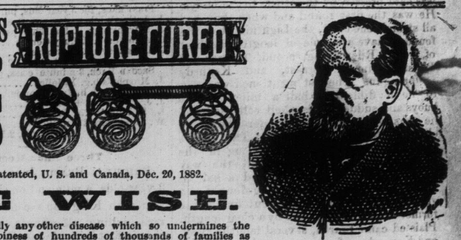
MEDICAL

CLUTHE'S PERFECTED RUPTURE CURED TRUSS



Latest Patented, U. S. and Canada, Dec. 20, 1882.

BE WISE.

There is hardly any other disease which so undermines the health and happiness of hundreds of thousands of families as Hernia, or Rupture. It creeps into almost every household as a worm; it causes nervous debility, impairs memory, extinguishes the spark which invigorates the relation of life in domestic circles, and inspires devotion to the most sacred institution of marriage, morality, etc.

In addition to the above it especially affects men, both physically and socially, of all ages and positions. It destroys energy, and wears out the human machine tenfold quicker than age or labor.

Sufferer, Be Wise, Rupture as well as deformity can only be treated by mechanical treatment. After the doctor has failed to hold your Rupture, after you have tried your druggist's stock and "Liniments," and failed, Rupture always increasing instead of decreasing, I say come to or write to me, and I will do for you all I can.

Medals, Philadelphia Centennial, and first prizes wherever exhibited.

Nineteen years' material experience, 12 years established in Canada, thorough acquaintance with the Anatomy of the Human Frame, natural mechanical advantages have made me a perfect master of this profession, and everybody Ruptured or Deformed should send stamps for book on Rupture and the Human Frame, containing valuable information, registered by

For the Perfected Chas. Cluthe's Truss, which can be used day and night, also in the water. No webb, no rubber. Really Perfected. Call about the 9th of July, as it will take all that time to fill standing orders on improvements.

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And Corner of Main and Huron streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

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You can get a Good Canadian Tweed suit, made to order, for..... $13 to $15
Scotch Tweed..... $15 to $18.
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Pants, all wool..... $3, $3 50, $5.

W. TAYLOR, Manager,

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

☞ *Don't forget the Address,*

327 YONGE ST.