Free of Blas.

SEBSCRIPTION:

ADVERTISING RATES : FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1884.

The American press is now having much

discussion over a recent article in the Chi-

Wealthy Legislators.

cago Tribune, in which it is affirmed that the federal senate is fast becoming a club of millionaires and a fortress of monopoly. It is affirmed that of the seventy-six senators no less than twenty are bonafide millionaires, while enough more are the representatives of millionaire corporations to bring up the number of those who may properly be styled millionaires to fully half of the whole. In other words, there are a sufficient number of senators who are millionaires actually or potentially to control the action of the body and make it as difficult to get from it a measure of reform as to obtain anything of the kind from the British house of lords Good occasion for drawing attention to this state of things is furnished by the recent election of Senator Payne to his seat by the legislature of Ohio. That gentleman is supposed to represent the people of Ohio in the federal senate; but what he does really represent there is the Standard Oil company, which has still another re-Camden of West Virginia. The Union Pacific railroad, says our contemporary, has several senators, the Northern Pacific has one, the Pennsylvania railroad has two, Central Pacific has two, the Georgia railroads have one, the lumber monopolists of Michigan and Wisconsin have two or the Wilmington Match company has one. ested in getting or preventing legislation, being raided by the speculators. contracts or patents to defend or push. Twenty or thirty years ago the senate was composed manny of brain poor men, and its leaders were Clay. Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Sumner, Ewing, Corwin, Douglas, Trumbull, Fessenden, Wade, Chase and the like. Now the senate has no leaders, and a larger and larger proportion of its members are millionaires who buy their elections from their state legislatures for the purpose of acting as the attorney of some sinister interest, or of crowning the edifice of their huge possessions by the glory of a seat in the American house of lords. Once great men went to the senate to work for their interests or to air their purises. The room that once rang with the praises of Webster and Sumner, Clay and Calhoun, and Chase and Dunglass is now stupefied by the predatory and platituding assessions and provided the predatory and platituding assessions and provided to the provided and chase and Dunglass is now stupefied by the predatory and platituding assessions and platituding assession and provided a communication from a share-holder in this company saying that the management had been indulging in "reck-less underwriting." The Free Press of Ottawa hopes this verdict will not pass into a precedent, for if the management of public companies are to be exempt from criticism then it will be a bad thing for the public of options the edifice of their huge possessions by the glory of a seat in the American house of lords. Once great men went to the senate to work for their interests or to air their purises.

La Minerve says that Lord Lansdowne has taken the public of Ottawa by surprise by the purity with which he speaks the French language. No governor general of Connada has spoken French so well since the following the define of the salvation army in Toronto, and unchanged. Cheese the the start to-day, but valigarity, etc., I was astonished to vulgarity, etc., I was astonished to wild and unchanged. Cheese the start to-day, but valigarity, etc., I was astonished to wild and unchanged the sart the flowers of the salvation army in Toronto, and unchanged. Cheese the start to-day, its leaders were Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and Chase and Douglass is now stupefied by the predatory and platitudinous essays of the defenders of monopoly land grants, monopoly taxes, monopoly contracts, monopoly opposition to all reform and investigation. It results from the plutocratic character of the majority of the senators that the senate is becoming like the English house of lords, a merely obstructive branch of the government The English house of lords is the bulwark | Western Union. Vanderbilt is ahead of of one monopoly—that of the land—but him in this respect, having for some years the American senate has as many monopolies intrenched within its lines as it has members. At the present rate at which plutocrats are buying their way into the Teronto Tenement Building Association. senate it will not be many years before the common people will have no representation in it whatever. The great republic will have a house of lords as much worse than the English house of Lords as the pride of purse is more ignoble and more despotic than the pride of blood and rank. Such, according to the Tribune, is the pass to which things are coming in "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Perhaps our Chicago contemporary has not taken note of the fact that precisely the same complaint is being made against the last thirty or forty years it has been becoming every year more difficult for any but very wealthy men to gain an entrance into the rather exclusive and strictly limited club. As in the American senate. time was when brains would help a man to make his way in, but now the successful man, be he ever so capable, cannot get the countenance of the local party association belonging to his own side, just because he cannot stand the expenditure which the position entails. It is observed, accordingly, that in each and every successive parliament the proportion is increasing of merchants and manufacturers, some retired and some still in business, but all wealthy. Most of this class of members are men past middle age, many of them counting from fifty to sixty years when they first take a seat in the house. In the old tory days, ere yet any Reform bill was, the great landowners frequently took up promising young men and gave them seats, the reters of the small boroughs being sure to vote for his lordable's nomines. As a rule the young astronomics that selected turned out clever them selected turned out clever the sample of the good intentions of the promoters of the association.

For Citizen's sake I will give him a little explanation of the Peabody charities and show him the parallel between them and the Toronto Building association, and I ask all fair minded readers to consider another of the misstatements of Citizen and see how ignobly it appears in the light of day: "Peabody's charities," he says, gave

tory, as the case might be. But the reform bill of fifty years so initiated a change, which has been going on ever since; and the house is becoming a condition. and the house is becoming wore and more as the Toronto Tenement association and the house is becoming more and more a club of very wealthy men, representing, not the people so much as the railways and the large financial corporations.

The organ of these men in the houses. The parallel in building I have The organ of these men in the press is neither the liberal Daily News nor the conservative St. James' Gazette, but the Bullionist. An American humorist, looking at the many bald heads in the house, might be tempted to say that he had lighted upon a goodly company of the very men wanted to fill the front seats of the theatre when an unusually attractive performance by the course de bullet was an other lands, simply because it must be had.

think that it is, though neither of the two parties could make an political capital out of the fact, supposing that a fact i were proved to be.

There is an interesting paper in The Week by Mr. T. B. Browning of this city, on Newfoundland, his native country. He answers the question, why does France re tain and subsidize her fisheries on the Banks? For the reason that they form an excellent training school for the navy. According to Mr. Browning the French are the more industrious fishermen than either English or Americans. But these fisheries, the wealthiest in the world, will some day be exhausted by the methods employed. But how can they be regulated?

In one way, at least, viz: In one way, at least, viz:

Fishery, whether by bultow or hook and line, cannot be pursued without bait; bait for the banks cannot be got except from shore, and from part of it under the sole control of Britain. There is a lever that may be used to good purpose. If gentler methods fail of effect upon so intelligent a people enforce prohibition of the sale of bait to the French, an undertaking within the jurisdiction and quite practicable to-day; prohibit, also, its catch by them within the three mile limit, whatever the term means, and you put a clamp on France that will either render her Bank fishery unprofitable, or, what is more to be desired, bring her to reasonable terms in its prosecution.

At Ottawa the belief prevails that there is really something in the limited reciprocity movement in relation to which some American gentlemen interviewed the minister of finance and the minister of customs last. Should anything come of it, opponpresentative in the same body-Senator ents of the national policy would lose what they consider one of the best howls-that against the coal tax. But the "bread tax" will not be so easily got rid of, for on both sides of the lakes the farmers constitute a large body of voters, whose consent to its abolition would not be easily obtained. Very probably our government will adopt three, the Chesapeake and Ohio has one, the millers' suggestion, and reduce the wheat duty from 15 cents to 10 cents per Behind every one of half of the portly and bushel, which would be sufficient for all well-dressed members of the senate can be practical purposes. Ten cents is margin seen the outlines of some corporation inter- enough to save Canadian markets from

The press are commenting on the verdict in the suit of the Citizens Insurance comcomposed mainly of brainy poor men, and pany against the Budget. The Budget printed a communication from a share-

> and our contemporary seems to think that this partly accounts for it.

It is reported that Jay Gould is feeling neasy as to the safety of his many millions of railway and telegraph stock, and would like to turn the same into some other form of wealth. Just now he is trying, so it is said, to get up a syndicate upon which to unload many millions of the back been quietly converting his railroad stocks into United States bonds.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I had hoped that Citizen was an opponent to the Toronto Tenement Building association through ignorance of its plan and beneficial effects. But I fear my hopes in this direction are groundless. In looking through Citizen's last letter I was more and more struck with the want of argument or reason. All was blind foolish writing, and what I consider far worse

-unhappy misrepresentations. In it I by the strongest cords sex, kindred and am told that I stated the company would confine itself to expropriations on certain streets and would "be graciously pleased to skip Jarvis and King streets." The readers of these letters will remember perfectly well that in showing the falsity and ungroundedness of his "confiscation" cry, I said that the company would make more money by "confiscating" lands on King ings possess, and which streets I mentioned, and follow out the plan Citizen has proposed of building French flats. But the very fact that this association is going into the streets I mentioned, and follow out the plan Citizen has proposed of building the soul.

A feeling that takes root in the heart and is only made perfect when it enters the soul.

A latent faculty of the mind the soul. association is going into the poorest, the thickest populated and the most unhealthy part of the city to erect buildings with all the latest sanitary improvements and in the way most calculated to effect

their lands, simply because it must be had, the association asks for an act allowing exactly the same power which the railway act does to the railroad. And now I think way? Many people will be inclined to I have also made clear that the association's expropriation is no more unjust than the railways, but exactly for the same pur-pose, viz., the public good—a fact which Citizen has denied.

Citizen has denied.

As to Citizen's attack on two of as popular men as Toronto holds, if they think it necessary to reply then may. But I am sure, and we all know, that anonymous attacks from a man such as Citizen has shown himself are the best proofs of well deceyed nowleaster.

deserved popularity.
Citizen attempts to fasten on me the charge of claiming that the morals of this city are not of sufficiently high standing, but wisely says "these men claim as a reason, etc.," I would like him to explain reason, etc.," I would like him to explain where "these men" have claimed.

Citizen, if he venture to assail this association again, will kindly tell me why in his last letter he never ventures to refute one statement that I made in my former one. Why in the world, if this company is acting as a confiscating power, does he not expose them instead of bombasting it around in a bully's most approved manner. Why does he dare to call that confiscation which offers the sworn value of lead which offers the sworn value of land for that land? And will he kindly deny, that he is doing it out of a little spite. Unless he do, I shall be forced to deem im one who is trying to raise up an exitement where there is no cause, and tor his own ends, and not as one who is willing to be convinced of his wrong, in fact

well he refers to a certain Book pretty
often, I may be pardoned if I refer those
who have kindly followed me thus far, to
the same. A LOVER OF TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 23, 1884.

and Barrie and Prayer Meetings.

To the Editor of The World, SIR: It has been said that Winnipeg and Barrie are two of the wickedest towns in the dominion, and I have no doubt when these words were penned their author was aware of the existence of the commandment which says "Thou shalt not bear false witness." How far Winnipeg is concerned in this matter your correspondent cannot say, as he was never there; but on a recent visit to Barrie, and viewing things from an impartial standpoint, I thought 8

army last Sabbath I was pained to see the amount of rowdyism displayed there. In my estimation it surpasses anything of that nature that ever took place in the darkest days of the salvation army in Toronto, and series of prayer meetings in that week of prayers. Now, sir, I think you will agree with me when I say that the inhabitants of that unrighteous town ought to expect better things from those who are supposed to denounce anything having an immoral tendency much less nettonging. ioral tendency, much less patron OBSERVER.

Toronto, Jan. 22, 1884. [Just why a minister cannot go to a bell ringers' entertainment is what we cannot see, even if he were due at a prayer meeting the same night. Ed.]

> What is Love? From the New York Truth.

One hundred letters were written to as many well-known "thinkers" requesting answers to the question, "What is love?" The result of the editor's labors indicate a confusing variety of opinions as to what love is. Following are answers from sixteen different persons: The most interesting and pardonable of

human weaknesses. A mere delusion, that has ruined many

A feeling of such exquisite tenderness that it is too sweet for comparison.

I don't know anything about it; don't think it amounts to much. The sweetest and most passionate ex-

Don't know anything about it: I never was there. It is something that no fellow can find out—yet we feel its power, more or less. A sweet and delusive imagination only.

A dormant passion of the mind aroused
by beauty and intellectual qualities of some

one woman.

An undefinable principle wnich all beings possess, and which lies at the founda-

aroused, glows with a radiance that illun inates the gloomiest mind and wields a power of influence that is unequalled.

One of the worst diseases of the heart.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
Business continues dull in wholesale circles.
New York stock market closed dull.
Oregon Transcontinental touched the lowest

MORNING SALES.—Ontario 10 at 100‡, 50 at 00‡ after board. Federal 10-2 at 125. Doninion 50 at 188½. Northwest Land Co. 100-20 at 62. Freehold 2 at 165. CLOSING BOARD.—Ontario 101-100‡; sales 10 at 101. Federal 126‡-126‡; sales 40 at 120½. Western Assurance 113‡-111½; sales 50 at 111½.

Montreal Stock Exchange. CLOSING BOARD.—Montreal 1783; to 1774; sales 45 at 178. Toronto 1694-1684; sales 20 at 1684, 5 at 169. Merchants' 1694-1684; sales 12 at 1694. Commerce 1194-194; sales 50 at 1194. Canada Pacific Railway 574-574; sales 25 at 574, 25 at 574, 150 at 574. Richelieu 58-57; sales 25 at 574. Montreal Gas Co. 1754-1754; sales 250 at 1754, 250 at 1754,

The Local Market.

The Farmers' Market.—During the past week the receipts of grain on the street were moderate and prices steady. Within that time the receipts of wheat amounted to 2600 bush; barley, 8000 bush; oats, 1400 bush; peas, 800 bush; rye, 150 bush; hay, 340 loads and straw 40 loads. To-day the market was quiet and prices rather firmer than yesterday. About 700 bushels of wheat sold at \$1 to \$1.05 for fall, \$1 10 to \$1.12 for spring, \$1.16 for a load of f.fe, and 80c to 88c for goose. Barley sold at 60c to 68c for about 2000 bushels, the bulk selling at 65c to 66c. Oats sold at 35c for 150 bushels, and the same quantity of peas at 74c. One load of rye brought 62c. Hay in good supply and steady, with sales of 50 loads \$5 to \$8 for clover, and at \$10 to \$13 for timothy. Ten loads of straw sold at \$7 to \$8 at ton. Hogs sold at \$7.36 to \$7.60; quarters of beef at 5.50 to \$6.50 for forequarters, and \$8 to 9.50 for hindquarters. Carcases of mutton at 74c, and lamb at 9c. Poultry scarce and firm turkeys 11c to 13c per 1b, geese \$1 to 9; chick ons 50c to 56c ducks 70c to 90.

St. Lawrence Market.—This market was quiet to-day, and prices are unchanged. Following are the prices paid at the waggons: inferior cuts, \$8 to 10c; chick on \$60 to 60c; unchast, 10c to 12c. Mutton—Legs and chops, 10c to 13c; inferior cuts, \$6 to 10c; lamb per 1b, \$c to 19c; veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, \$6 to 10c; lamb per 1b, \$c to 19c; veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, \$6 to 10c; pease, \$5 to \$6c, haunches, \$9 to \$10. Butter—Pound rolls, 20c to 13c; large rolls, 13c to 19c; cooking, 15c to 16c. Lard, 12c to 14c; cheese, 14c to 16c; bacon. 10c to 14c; eggs, 26c to 28c; turkeys, 75c to \$1.50 chickens per pair, 50c to 60c; geese, each, 50c to 75c; ducks, 60c to 76c; curreys, 75c to \$1.50 chickens per pair, 50c to 60c; geese, each, 50c to 75c; ducks, 60c to 76c; curreys, 75c to \$1.50 chickens per pair, 50c to 60c; geese, each, 50c to 60c; potatoes per bag, 26c to 28c; carrots, peck, 15c to 20c; beans, peck, 25c

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Cotton steady; uplands, 20§; New Orleans, 10£. Flour—Receipty 17.009 brls, steady; sales 19.000 brls. No. 2 §2 to \$2.85, superfine \$2.75 to \$3.35, common \$3.20 to \$3.70, good \$3.75 to \$6.50, western extra \$6.25 to \$6.50, extra Ohio \$3.20 to \$6.00, \$1. Louis \$3.20 to \$6.05, Minnesota extra \$6.75 to \$6.75, double extra \$6.25 Minnesota extra \$6.75 to \$6.75, double extra \$6.25 to \$6.50, Rye foundull and unchanged. Corn meal steady at \$3.00 to \$3.25. Wheat—Receipts 53,000 bush, weak; sales 5,376,000 bush. No. 2 spring \$90. No. 2 red \$1.00½ to \$1.00½, No. 1 red \$1.00½ to \$1.00½, No. 1 red \$1.00½ to \$1.00½. No. 2 red January \$1.03 to \$1.03½, February \$1.04 to \$1.04½, March \$1.06½ to \$1.07½. Rye strong at 73. to 73½c. Barley nominal. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 94,000 bush, weak; sales 1,296,000 bush future, 27,000 bush spot exports 11.000 bush, No. 2 6½c, yellow 60½ to \$1. No. 2 January 61½ to 61½c, February 61½ to 62½c, March 62½c to 63½c. Oats—Receipts 21,000 bush, weak; sales \$30,000 bush, future \$2000 bush spot; mixed 40c to \$1; white 40c No. 2 January 30½c to 40c, February 30½c to 40½c Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops firm. Coffee firm: Rio 12c. to 12½c. Sugar steady standard A 7%c to 7 1-16c, out loaf and crusi \$6000 bush and crusi \$60000 bush and crusi \$60000 bush and crusi \$60000 bush and crusi \$6000 b how very appropriate the words were in Adde Hay quiet and unchanged. How very appropriate the words were in Coffee firm; Rio 12c. to 124c. Sugar steady standard A 7fc to 7 1-16c, out loaf and crust e Molasses steady. Rice firm. Petroleu. On visiting the barracks of the salvation Standard A 750 to 1210. Rice firm. Petroleun - Crude Sc to Sic, refined Sic. Tallow steady

company to call in all bonds or debentures of said company now outstanding, to issue new bonds or debentures of the said company tan amount to be determined upon, and to pledge, sell or hypothecate the same and apply the proceeds towards payment of the bond or debenture debt and other debts of the said company and towards purposes of the said company cenerally.

A. T. KERR Member of Toronto Stock Exchange. British America Assurance Buildings, Buys and sells on commission Stocks, Bond and Debentures. Orders from the country will eccive prompt attention.

COX & WORTS STOCK BROKERS. (Members of the Tor nto Stock Exchange

Toronto. Montreal and

STOCK EXCHANGES. Chicago Board of Trade

Hudson's Bay Stock bought for cash nargin.
Daily cable quotations received. 26 TORONTO -TREET.

G. HODGE, 505 Queen street west.

Late of St. James' Hotel). Dealer in Game and Poultry of all kinds in season. Fresh and Salt Fish, Fresh Pork, Bacon, Hams, Butter, Eggs Etc. Canned Goods of all kinds, Relishes. Etc.

PARKDALE THE WORLD is to be had at TOLTON'S. Queen street ter-

A COPY.

A cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson Bay at 2212 and Northwest Land at 60s.

The local stock was dull but firm and Mont real showed little animation.

For the new stock of the Canada Permanent 1902 was bid to-day.

Toronto Stock Exchange

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A

te and empower the Toronto Street Railwa company to call in all bonds or debentures

company generally.

Toronto, 2nd January, 1884.

MACDONALD, MERRITT, SHEPLEY &
GEDDES, Solicitors for the Toronto Street
Railway Company.

E, STRACHAN COA. T. F. WORTS.

Buy and sell on commission for cash or margin all securities dealt in on the

endless variety. in grain and Provisions. All Furs at Reduced Prices for the next 30 days.

> MANUFACTURERS. 101 YONGE STREET.

> > EPPS' COCOA BEST BREAKFAST.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Incorporated by Special Act of the Dominion Pailiament.

FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT.

Hon. A. MACKENZIE, M.P., Ex-Prime Minister of Canada, President. Hon. A. MORRIS, M.P.P., and J. L. BLAIKIE, Esq., President can. Landed Credit Co., Vice-Presidents.

The special features of this Company are its Tontine Investment and Semi-Tontine Investment Policies, and its Commercial Endowment Policy.

ITS TONTINE AND SEMI-TONTINE INVESTMENT P. LICY Combine in one form the greatest number of advantages attainable in a Life Assurance policy. They appeal at once to the intelligence of all who understand the principles and practice of Life Assurance. All policies, whether on Life or Endowment rates, are subject to no higher charge in Premium Rates in taking the "Tontine or Semi-Tontine Investment" form. The extra benefits of this class are conditioned only on the continuance of the policy for a certain specified term of Tontine period of 10, 15 or 20 years, selected by the insurer himself. Two things most desirable in Life Assurance are the CERTAINTY OF PROTECTION in case of early death, and PROFITS IN LONG LIFE. These are combined in the Tontine and Semi-Tontine Investment policies of the North American Life Assurance Company.

WILLIAM McCabb, Esq.,

Managing Director,

North American Life Assurance Co., Toronto. Dear Sir. - As requested by you, I have examined your "Book of Estimates" in relation to Tontine Savings' Fund Policies, as issued by your company.

The assumed rates of mortality, interest and expenses upon which the estimates of probable results have been based, are less favorable than the experience among Canadian Companies would have justified, while the estimates of surplus are far within the results actually realized by other Companies issuing lontine Policies, and hence may be anticipated with confidence. In brief, these estimates are, in my opinion, both safe and conservative.

Very Respectfully Yours

Very Respectfully Yours, SHEPPARD HOMANS,

COMMERCIAL ENDOWME T POLICY.

This new plan of assurance yields maximum assurance for minimum outlay.

The great protection of life assurance is furnished for payments called for only as leaths occur.

Pay as you go and get what you pay for, as in fire insurance. This plan places reliable Life Insurance within the reach of the es at an estimated cost of about 50 per cent of the lowest ordinary life rates. It is the best plan for those who want insurance only, and the easiest for agents to work

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS. Full particulars furnished on application to the Company.

OPINIONS OF EMIN Nº C NSULTING ACT ARIES.

MR. WM. McCabe, F.I.A., Eng.,
Managing Director North American Life. Boston, Mass., Aug. 31, 1883

Dear Sir.—The paper you have submitted and explained to me, entitled "Commercial Endowment Insurance by Graduated Mortuary Payments and Deposits," sets forth a plan of Life Insurance which I have no hesitation in saying will serve a large class of Insurers better than the usual plan which requires larger payments.

These "Graduated Mortuary Payments and Deposits" are quite sufficient for the safety of the Company, and well adapted to ecure its cohesion and stability. ELIZUR WRIGHT, Consulting Actuary.

WM. McCabe, Esq.,

Managing Director North American Life Assurance Co., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir.—I have carefully examined your new Commercial Endowment Policy and the leaflet explaining the same. You combine the economical features of insurance by natural premiums, by which the insured pays as he goes and gets what he pays for, with a small charge to secure an endowment payable at the end of the term selected.

In this way you avoid the necessity of accumulating large reserves, which of course must render Life Insurance more expensive and yet make the Company secure by the Endowment feature. The plan ought to attract business, as it is both economical and safe

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Consulting Actuary.

AT THE CORONTO BARGAIN HOUSE. 213 YONGE STREET.

4 Handle Cups and Sancers for 25c. 6 Medium size Lamp thimneys for 25c. 4 Large Lamp himneys for 25c, 6 Large Cakes Toilet Soap 25c,

YANKEE DISH CLOTH FOR 15 CENTS.

Wire Potato Mashers 7 cents.

NEWEST DESIGNS CRYSTAL, BRASS GILT & BRONZE

GASALIERS AND BRACKETS Full Assortment of Globes are Smoke Bells

91 KING ST. WEST (ROMAINE BUILDING.) CITCHIE & CO.

APPY LEW YEAR TO A L







SLEIGH ROBES. Black Bear, Hudson Bay Wolf, China Goat and Buffalo,

Ladies' S. S. Seal, Persian Lamb and Astrachan Mantles.

GENTS' FUR OVERCOATS Beaver, Persian Lamb, and Rac Ladies' and Gents' Fur Caps in

& J. LUGSDIN.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and rhutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cooos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradully 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 Gascits.

Mate simply with boiling water or milk. Seld in packets and tins only (ib. and lib.) by Grocers labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Ce., Housespathic Chemist, Joseph.

SEF GO TO

355 YONGE ST. OPP. ELM

And get measured for one of those Nobby Winter Suits. Good Fit, Reasonable Price and Splendid Goods.

MACDONALD 355 YONGE STREET.



W. WINDELER THE WELL KNOWN

PRACTICAL BOOT AND SHOE MAKES Is prepared to supply Ladies and Gents with all kinds of Boots and Snoes, STRICTLY HIS OWN MAKE. Having a long experience is a guarantee that all goods purchased from him are A No. 1. You will do well to examine his fine stock of Boots & Shoes, as his stock is complete and prices

W. W NDELER. 285 QUIEN ST. WEST, OPP. BEVERLEY.

BEST QUALITY.

GUAL AND WILL-LO

or Fills Dominio in Builling of more a d King Streets, 413 Longe . 536 Quee St W; tard Cor. "Sdanade and Princess Sts; Yard, Viagura and Douro; Vard, Fuel Associion Esplanade St., ne ir Berkely.

Miners and Shippers, Wholesalers and Retailers

Great Reduction in Price Direct from Cars for

BEECH AND M PLE

ONE W EK.

Delivered to any part of the City.

ORDERS LEFT AT OFFICE .. Corner Front and Bathurst sts., Yonge street Wharf and 51 King Street East, 532 Queen street " est WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

P. BURNS.

to Put BALTIM Laughlin and builde has been county, d and fone arm and in with gre could extr the anim first grip h

all danger killed important that it we Nothing ween ago, complained Scarff, an Was summe Dr. Scarff lin's family McLaughli firmed hyd Cowman, to the latter s Cowman, I sealed, but could ask fo so much Friday nig seized with horrid and

tone: "It i Send for a two little ch Calmly and them all affe he expressed tions, "Her "take this w

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length ceased so still that a or dying. Si strong, as if ed, "Here, h awful momen vainly hoped instantly be every muscle stretch, while the stomach, the stomach, mass to the t tiled hideously Mr. Cowman wrist, while a laid himself of laughlin streamed to wis He screamed agony, and c jugular yein, about him to they had the

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so go at once 364 King stre SWORLY-RY9 00