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THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1885.

Toronto's Interest in Lake Temiscaming.

Le Monde of Montreal publishes a despatch from Ottawa, in which several interesting announcements are made on behalf of the Lake Temiscaming Colonization society. The object of that organization is to plant a purely French colony on both sides of the lake, taking up as rapidly as possible the good land in Ontario as well as Quebec. To the influx of hardy French settlers it is useless to object on ethnical grounds. This is a free country, and so long as no special favors are given to one race over another the way of settlement must be left free to all. But the question has an aspect that is of peculiar interest to western Ontario and especially to Toronto. The region referred to will at no distant day have a large population, and a fair local traffic. In what direction shall that traffic tend, and who shall benefit by conducting it? From present appearances it must either go down the Ottawa valley to Montreal, or find its way across the country by way of Lake Nipissing to Toronto. Which shall it be?

The first steps toward capturing the trade of the Lake Temiscaming region for the Ottawa valley have already been taken. The Ottawa river is navigable up to a point near the foot of the lake, and separated from the latter by the Long Sault rapids. This obstruction must be overcome by a railway six miles long, and for this railway a subsidy was voted at its last session by the dominion parliament. Now, we are told, the Colonization society has decided to ask parliament next session for the powers necessary to form a steamboat and railway transportation line from Mattawa to Temiscaming. Tenders for the construction of the railway portion of the route are to be immediately asked for, and the work will be completed this winter. Already there is a steamer on Seven League lake, which is immediately below the Long Sault, and this steamer is developing a considerable traffic amongst the settlers and lumberers.

On the other side there is a railway rapidly approaching completion between Gravenhurst and Callender, which, if continued, would complete an air line between Toronto and Lake Temiscaming. The Northern and Pacific Junction company have a chartered right to extend their road north of the Canadian Pacific line, and another company have a charter covering the same ground. One or other of these franchises should be utilized as soon as possible. It is absolutely necessary for the development of Toronto's trade that this great basin should be tapped. It will never do to rest on our oars until the course of traffic has become fixed. We want to have the privilege of supplying the lumberer and settler with what they want to buy, and of buying from them what they want to sell. We are in a position to secure that trade if we set about it at once. It will not be so easy to secure it if we allow it to be diverted even for a time down the Ottawa.

It is quite evident that the surest way to keep the Temiscaming district from becoming French is to settle it with English. We cannot keep the French out, but we can send the English in. To do this, a colonization railway is now a vital necessity. No region can be settled without facilities for ingress and egress, and the creation of a market—or rather of free access to one. This is a question for the commercial men of Toronto to take up. Application should be made next session to the dominion parliament for a subsidy to the extension of the Pacific Junction line, and the company in making the application should be backed up by the solid influence of the west. All localities likely to furnish settlers for the district should assist in the promotion of a scheme which will effectually and speedily secure connection with it by rail.

Moral Vivisection.

Seat a fanatic upon his favorite hobby and he will ride as fast and as far as a beggar upon horseback is supposed to ride.

The vivisectionist has no compunction about putting dumb animals to the most prolonged and excruciating tortures, for the purpose of illustrating some pet theory, the exploitation of which may win his name a place in the medical journals. There are also moral vivisectionists, more heartless than their brethren of the physical school, because they experiment upon the weak or the wicked of their kind, whose weakness they increase and whose degradation they degrade, upon the plea that their purpose is a good one, and that the end justifies the means.

The proceedings in the solemn farce known as the blue ribbon beer case, which has for a number of days occupied the attention of the county judge, to the prejudice of legitimate business, afford a case in point. Any temperate citizen of common sense could decide the question offhand. He would say that while a beverage containing only two or three per cent. of alcohol is not intoxicating in the practical acceptation of the word, it is not a non-alcoholic beverage, and ought not to be sold as such. If the law does not take this view of the case the law ought to be so amended as to reconcile it with common sense.

A fig for expert evidence! Expert witnesses are what their subpœna's make them. In this case the prosecution put so little faith in the experts that they procured a pair of what are known to temperance lecturers as "horrible examples," into whom were poured the nondescript compound known as blue ribbon beer until their stomachs revolted, and they were reduced to a condition which we do not care to describe. Next day the "horrible examples" were taken into court to swear to their own degradation, backed by the physician who had superintended the operation. We submit that such measures are not temperance measures, that their tendency is evil, and that they merit and will receive the condemnation of every right thinking man. It is written that woe shall be the portion of him who putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips to make him drunk, and the malediction makes no exception in favor of those who do so for the purpose of securing a conviction in a Canadian court of law.

Before the Court of Revision.

The court of revision has both hands full in passing decisions upon the merits of the claims made by numerous appellants. It is impossible to refrain from regretting that so many of these should be clergymen of the various denominations. We are not concerned now with the justice or the injustice, the propriety or the impropriety, of clerical exemptions. We are dealing solely with the ethical aspect of the case, and we but voice an overwhelming public opinion when we say that these annual appearances before the revision court of gentlemen who plead "benefit of clergy" are productive of moral effects far from desirable. The workingman, the wage earner of every degree, including the much-burdened business man, feels these exemptions to be invidious. Apart from this must be considered the dignity of the cloth. That dignity is impeached—the virtue naturally attaching to it is impaired—by these appeals. No clergyman can get upon a public platform to advocate any reform involving a question of taxation without feeling, or being made to feel, that his moral impetus has been reduced by the law of clerical exemptions. He may be able, as he often is, to say that he pays taxes himself, but so long as many of his brethren do not do so he recognizes that there is a weak spot in his armor. There is one way of strengthening this weakness, and that is for every clergyman in the land to resolve to walk up and pay his taxes like a man. Those among the clergy who fail to render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's do a greater injustice to themselves and to their cloth than to the laymen who growl and grumble about clerical exemptions.

Bishops' Business.

The Irish lad who was asked what business in life he would prefer to learn, and who answered: "For a clane, dacint business I would like to be a bishop," had but a little more grotesque notion of the character of a bishop's duties than seems to be entertained by some bishops themselves. Not a few occupants of Episcopal chairs are upon record as having said and done extraordinary things—things foolish and things tyrannical. When a bishop goes into politics he does a foolish thing, and it is well for himself and those under his influence when he does not add tyranny to his folly. Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish, N. S., is the most recent example upon record of a bishop who has misunderstood his avocation. His appeal to his flock to support the new minister of justice because the latter is a convert to their creed was made in a manner to outrage all the political proprieties. A house to house canvass could not have detracted more from his dignity, nor could it have involved a grosser interference with the rights and liberties of the people whose souls he is supposed to cure, but whose votes he is not supposed to control. It suffices not to say that clergymen have a right to their political opinions. That is freely granted. The position is that a clergyman has no right to make his office the propelling force of his opinions. The higher his office the greater the wrong, because the greater his improper influence. An employer has a right to his opinions, but he has no right to tamper with the judgment of those under him. The ballot law was passed to prevent that, but the ballot is a poor protection to that large number of people in every communion who are amenable to clerical influence. If that influence in temporal affairs goes unchecked much longer the time cannot be far distant when a layman shall have no rights in Canada except the right to pay pew rents and to vote as he is told from the pulpit.

To return to Antigonish: Bishop Cameron's course was most unfair and unwise, even from a Roman Catholic churchman's point of view, inasmuch as Mr. Thomson's opponent is also of the church, and ought to be none the worse for not being a convert, or a pervert, as you choose to use the terms. Dr. McIntosh and his friends will naturally resent the bishop's interference, and what consequences may grow out of their resentment it is hard to say. It is an admitted fact that more harm is annually done to religion by the indiscretions of religion's ministers than by the efforts of religion's avowed enemies.

The tory organs will not censure Bishop Cameron because he has served their purpose. We have in this province an example of how still the grit organs can be when a bishop goes out of his way to serve their purpose. It remains for the independent press to point out that it is no part of a bishop's business to tell his flock how to vote; and what applies to bishops in this connection applies also to priests, parsons and preachers of every degree, be they whigs, tories or moral movement fanatics.

The London Advertiser bears witness that prison labor, when tried upon the streets of that city, "was not a thrilling success." Free labor has not been a thrilling success upon the streets of Toronto, perhaps because it has been too free from inspection and control.

The reformed drunkard often figures at public gatherings, where he points with pride to his conquest of his appetite, but a reformed cannibal is a treat not often offered to a meeting. At the Washington M. E. conference on Friday last a dark skinned gentleman was introduced to the delighted audience as "Brother Soloder, a highly educated cannibal." He explained that he was a Fijian, but that he had not eaten any missionary meat for thirty-five years, having become a missionary himself. Brother Soloder, whose gastronomic experience appears to have been very varied, stated that human flesh tasted like mule flesh. Those who have eaten mule meat will now understand the whole subject.

A church paper, Zion's Herald, expresses surprise that while the regular services of city churches may be only sparsely attended, Mr. Moody can come to town and jam the biggest buildings in the place with fervent congregation. Whereupon another church paper, the Canada Presbyterian, explains that Mr. Moody "is one of the best advertised men in the world," and that where he goes he draws from all the regular congregations within a radius of many miles. The Presbyterian adds that "the regular services would go on without Mr. Moody, but his meetings would be an impossibility without the aid of those who support and conduct the regular services. The World does not presume to dogmatize upon a question of such sort, but it appreciates the tribute to the efficacy of advertising contained in the Presbyterian's remarks on Mr. Moody.

If there be any truth in—any foundation for—the reports published in Montreal papers concerning the condition of smallpox patients in St. Roch's, it is little wonder that many smitten Montrealers display a determined disinclination to go to the Montreal hospitals. Assuming the truth of the revelations concerning St. Roch's—or assuming their half truth—we should not care to send a sick dog there for treatment. The Witness intimates, editorially, that "Dr. Nolin and the overworked nuns" are not to blame. Then the fault must lie in the system. The Witness goes further, and makes an appeal for better accommodation in all the hospitals. "For God's sake," it cries, "let there be no overcrowding at Mount Royal. * * * * We are fighting for our lives." Can Ontario do nothing to help men who are in such straits? We realize the pathos of the situation. We are willing to help if shown how to help. The trouble with Montreal is that she is prone to treat offers of help as insults.

The Mail's persistence in saying that Mr. Blake is about to resign his leadership is not borne out by a letter from that gentleman received this week, wherein he speaks hopefully of the future of his party, and says that while he did not expect to carry either St. John or Antigonish he attached very little importance to the result.

Pasteur, the microbe man, claims to have cured a case of hydrophobia in a boy who had been bitten by a mad dog. Had he cured the dog we should have been better satisfied that he had struck the root of the disease. But then he might have shared the fate of the people described by the poet:

"When a wonder came to light
That showed the knaves they lied;
The man got better of the bite,
The dog it was that died."

Two Temperance Speeches Compared.

Editor World: W. H. Howland in speaking at London the other day of the anti-Scott act men, said:

Their plans for undermining the work of temperance reform do not stop at honesty and truth. Every means possible is used to accomplish their devilish ends. But not one lie has been told, nor one statement put forth in defence of legalised murder that has not been exposed or explained in a thoroughly convincing manner.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell is reported as having said at the Toronto Christian Temperance mission Tuesday night:

He thought a great deal could be accomplished by high licenses, reduction in the number of licenses and a discrimination against distilled liquors. He did not hesitate to express his disapproval of the Scott act and prohibition. Toronto was now one of the soberest cities in the world and had been improving under the present system during the past thirty years. Tampering with the laws would bring about harm. Good had been done during the past by moral and religious force. He was shown a pamphlet recently, entitled The Scott act and Prohibition the Only Hope of Canada. He would like to know if they had lost faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. They ought to stop this belittling of the moral and religious forces and trying to get the state to do what the church fails to accomplish. If Canada were to be filled with men who could control themselves and curb their appetites it would be done by religion and not by legislation. As a minister of Christ he opposed the Scott act. He believed it would do harm.

In comparing the language of these two gentlemen comment is unnecessary. Which speech appeals to the common moral sense of a non-partisan man? I think all included in this large class will agree that the pastor of St. Andrew's has the best of it.

MODERATION.

Toronto, Oct. 28, 1885.

Blue Ribbon Beer.

Editor World: In The World to-day you have inserted an item of news from London, and headed, "Fined for Selling Blue Ribbon Beer." You have made quite an error in this, and one which is calculated to do us harm.

It should have read "Red Ribbon Beer," not ours. The blue ribbon beer has been before the people during the whole summer, and it has not yet been proved to be intoxicating. The beer used by Cooper and Becket (not testing its intoxicating quality) was some thick beer going bad which was brewed in June last, and now perfectly unsaleable. This was a most unfair test, and one which does not apply to the beer sold now or at the exhibition. Why not send a delegation, or a whole lodge of good templars, to the brewery, and give the beer a fair test. If it is considered too strong, we can and will still further reduce the alcohol, so as to make it without doubt what it is intended to be, a non-intoxicating beverage. By inserting this letter you will oblige.

THOS. DAVIES,
Pres. Davies' Brewing and Malting Co.
Toronto, Oct. 29.

Popular Concerts.

Editor World: It is useless to expect that the concerts proposed to be held at the Horticultural gardens will ever be what they are supposed to be, truly "popular," no matter how high class talent is engaged, the price kills the whole thing. In every large city in the old country, on the continent of Europe and in the United States, we, the people, can get good and cheap music for 25c., and to expect us to pay 50c. for admission, and as much as $1.50 for a fairly good seat to hear one star of second magnitude and some local talent at six times the price that we can hear the best talent in the world in other cities, is simply preposterous, and means failure at no distant date. Let us have promenade concerts on the Covent garden, London, Eng., basis, admission 25c., reserved seats 50c., and our Toronto public will be benefitted in every way and the entrepreneur will make money.

CITIZEN.

A Landlord's Protective Society.

Editor World: Seeing an article in your edition of Monday morning in reference to dead beats, and as I know your paper is ever ready to publish that which is lawful and right, I would suggest that it would be advisable for the landlords to get up something similar for their protection against bad tenants. I don't think the law at present protects them sufficiently; therefore, I think they should try and protect themselves in a way similar to the grocers and tailors.

WEST END VICTIM.

Toronto, Oct. 21.

The Horse Doctors.

Editor World: I am glad you are stirring up the practice of veterinary practice. I know that the majority of the young men who are entering the profession are anxious to learn and become skilful practitioners; that being the case, and the college being so profitable, I am surprised to hear of the small lecture rooms, and the absence of free clinics and a free hospital for sick horses.

SOUND EDUCATION.

Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's Disease.

—These common and dangerous complaints are due to a bad condition of the fluids, unhealthy changes in the blood and secretions—the liver being equally at fault with the kidneys. Regulate these conditions with Burdock Blood Bitters, one of the best system renovators known to medical science. 246

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28.

Transactions on the Toronto stock exchange to-day: Morning — Commerce xd., 20 at 127, 20 at 127½. British America, 15 at 88½, reported 20, 25, 43 at 89. Canada Permanent, 62 new stock at 201½. Canada Landed Credit, 17 at 125. London and Canadian, 500, 100 at 145, 200 at 145¾. Afternoon — Montreal xd., 5 at 201. Commerce, 85 at 131., xd. 20 at 128. Federal, 10, 10 at 99½. British America, 12 at 89½. Dominion Telegraph, 125 at 89¼ reported. Canada Permanent, 20 at 207, 20 at 208. Peoples' Loan, 20 at 107½.

Oil opened at 110 and closed 110⅝ bid; the highest was 111⅞, the lowest 109⅛.

Hudson Bay was £20⅜ in London, and Northwest Land 40s. Consols stand at 100⅜.

The sales in Montreal to-day were: Morning— Montreal, 40 at 205; xd. 40 at 200⅜. Molsons, 175 at 120. Merchants, 63 at 118, 30 at 118½. Commerce, 20 at 130, 50 at 130⅛, 2 at 129⅞. C. P. R., 50 at 21. Passenger, 155 at 123. Northwest, 50 at 42. Afternoon—Montreal, 25 at 205½; xd. 230 at 201. Merchants, 50 at 119¼. Commerce, 100 at 131, 10 at 130⅞. C. P. R., 50 at 50⅛. Montreal Telegraph, 25 at 129½, 50 at 129. Richelieu, 75 at 60, 25 at 60¼. Passenger, 25 at 123⅜. Gas 25 at 194½.

New York stocks were fairly active and strong to-day. New York Central opened ⅜ higher at 102⅜, touched 102½ and 103, closing 103; sales 9700. Lackawanna opened ½ higher at 119, touched 118⅞ and 119½, closing 119¼; sales 32,800. Jersey opened ⅜ higher at 46¾, touched 47⅛ and 45⅞, closing 46⅜; sales 6500. Lake Shore opened ⅜ higher at 81⅜, touched 82 and 81¼, closing 81⅜; sales 40,300. Northwest opened ⅜ higher at 109⅜, touched 110⅛ and 109⅜, closing 109⅜; sales 21,600. St. Paul opened ⅜ higher at 87, advanced to 88⅜, closing 87⅞; sales 71,600. Western Union opened ¼ higher at 76⅜, advanced to 77, closing 76⅞; sales 18,500. Philadelphia Reading opened ½ higher at 20⅜, touched 19⅞ and 21⅛, declined to 20⅞, and finally closed at the previous top price of the day, 21⅛; sales 39,000.

Cox & Co.'s advices from Chicago to-day were: Wheat strong, owing to falling off in farmers' deliveries in the Northwest; small receipts here and in the winter wheat markets; good shipping demand for wheat. A Chicago miller advises us that they sold flour for export to-day. This is the first they sold in three weeks, shorts covering wheat. The crowd seem to be quite bullish. Consols weak, sold at par, now 100⅜. Corn firm, owing to good demand for shipment; receipts light. Provisions weak, owing to continued large receipts. Estimated receipts to-morrow: wheat 108 cars, corn 275 cars, hogs 115 cars, hogs 35,000.—Fleming & Boyden.

Local street prices: Wheat 84c to 90c for fall and spring, 75c to 76c for goose. Barley sold at 62c to 85½c. New oats brought 33c to 37c; old oats 39c to 40c; peas 61½c; rye 62c. Hay—timothy, per ton, $15.00 to $17.00. Straw $12.00 to $15.00 and wanted.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Closing Prices.

Montreal, buyers, 204½, xd. 202, 200½; Ontario 109½, 108½; Toronto 189⅜, 188½; Merchants, buyers, 118; Commerce 132, 130⅜, buyers, xd., 128; Imperial 127, 125; Federal 102, 101; xd., 100, 98; Dominion, buyers, 200½; Standard, buyers, 117; Hamilton, buyers, 125½; British America, 90, 89½; Western Assurance 115, 113½; Consumers' Gas, buyers, 160; Dominion Telegraph, 89⅜, 88¾; Northwest Land company 44, 43½; Canada Permanent, buyers, 209; B. & Loan Association, 107½, 107; Lon. & Can. L. & A., 146, 145; Peoples' Loan, buyers, 107.

Montreal Stocks—Closing Prices.

Montreal 205⅜, 204⅜, xd. 201½, 201; Ontario 109⅜, 108⅜; Molsons 123, 119½; Toronto 191, 189; Merchants 119½, 119; Commerce 131½, 130½; Federal offered 98½; C. P. R. 50¼, 50¼; Montreal Telegraph 130, 128⅜; Richelieu 60½, 60; Passenger 124, 123½; Gas 194½, 194½; Canada Cotton 65, 61; Dundas Cotton 60, 55; Northwest land 45, 42.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Cotton quiet, 1-16 lower; middling uplands 9 11-16c.; New Orleans 9⅝c. Flour—Receipts 15,200 bbls; dull, weak, prices not quotably changed. Wheat—Receipts 106,200 bush, spot shade lower, dull, options opened weak ⅛c lower, afterwards strengthened, advanced ⅜c to 1⅛c, closing with re-action of ⅛c to ⅜c; sales, 3,714,000 bush future, 38,000 bush spot; No. 2 spring 94c, No. 2 red 96c elevator, November 96c to 96⅞c, December 98c to 99c, closing 98⅞c. Barley steady, ungraded, Canada 81c to 82½c. Corn—Receipts 56,800 bush.; spot ⅛c higher; options opened ⅛c to ¼c better, closed with advance partly lost; exports 28,200 bush, sales 848,000 bush, future, 280,000 bush spot; No. 2 52½c to 53⅛c elevator, No. 2 October nominal, November 51⅝c to 52⅛, closing 51⅞c. Oats—Receipts 237,000 bush; ⅛c to ⅜c higher, more active; sales 465,000 bush future, 170,000 bush spot; No. 2 31⅞c to 32c elevator, mixed western 30c to 33c, white western 35c to 40c. No. 2 October nominal, November 31⅞c to 32c. Eggs steady; Canada 20c to 21c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat opened ⅛c lower, fluctuated considerably and closed ⅛c higher than yesterday.—Sales ranged: November 86c to 87½c, closed 86⅞c to 86⅞c. December closed 88½c to 88⅞c. May 93⅛c to 93⅞c, closed 95½c. No. 2 spring 86⅞c to 86½c, No. 2 red 90c. Corn steady; cash 41½c to 41¾c, November 39½c to 39⅞c, year 37½c to 37⅞c. Oats quiet and firm; cash 25½c, Nov. 25½c to 25⅞c, May 29½c to 29⅞c. Pork active and easy; cash $8.20 to $8.25, No. 2 $8.17½ to $8.20. Lard shade easier; cash $5.85, November $5.80 to $5.82½, December $5.82½ to $5.84. Boxed meats quiet; dry salted shoulders $3.40 to $3.50, short rib sides $4.80, short clear sides $5.10 to $5.15. Receipts—Flour 22,000 bbls, wheat 150,000 bush, corn 328,000 bush, oats 162,000 bush, rye 10,000 bush, barley 70,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 10,000 bbls, wheat 5000 bush, corn 94,000 bush, oats 65,000 bush, rye 9000 bush, barley 26,000 bush.

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—Harry Ricardo, of Toronto, was deaf for eight years, and also suffered with chronic rheumatism. After all else failed, Hagyard's Yellow Oil cured both afflictions. Yellow Oil is a reliable internal and external remedy for all painful and inflammatory complaints. 246

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New Goods Arriving Every Day.
Breakfast Sets in China and Stoneware; Dinner Sets in China and Stoneware; Dessert Sets in Painted Landscapes, &c.; Tea and Coffee sets in great variety; Five O'Clock Tea Sets and Cups and Saucers; Ice Cream Sets and Fruit Sets; Porridge Bowls and Porridge Plates; Ornamental Goods, great variety; Silver plated Knives, Forks and Spoons; Silverplate Cruets and Butter Coolers; Rodgers' Ivory-Handled Knives; and an endless variety of Goods; Hotel Goods of every description; Bar Fixings of every kind and shape. The store will be lighted every night during the Fair.
GLOVER HARRISON, Proprietor.

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THE DENTAL INFIRMARY OF THE Royal College of Dental Surgeons, 19 Richmond Street east (corner of Victoria St.), will re-open on Wednesday, Nov. 4th, and will be open every (business) day from 9.30 to 1 o'clock, until March 1st. Teeth extracted free. For other operations a small charge will be made to cover expenses. 246

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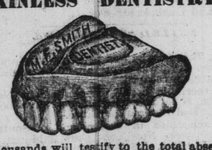
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GOLD AND SILVER PLATER,
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Repairing a Specialty. 246

T. MOFFATT, 193½ YONGE STREET. Fine ordered boots and shoes. As I pay the highest wages in the city, customers can rely on getting first-class hand-sewn work. No team or factory work. 35

25 CENTS PER DOZEN PIECES—COLLARS and Cuffs—Toronto Steam Laundry, 54 and 56 Wellington street west, or 65 King street west. C. P. SHARPE.

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Received this Day a Large Consignment of
Pure Gum
HIP AND THIGH BOOTS.
We can give you all the different weights and widths.
TORONTO SHOE CO
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OUR TAILOR MADE GARMENTS in MANTLES and COSTUMES are a great success. We have Special Appliances for making same.
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We will pay $1000 into any charitable institution in the Dominion of Canada if there is not more *nourishment* and life-giving properties contained in *one pound* of *Johnston's Fluid Beef* than there is in *one hundred pounds* of any Extract of Beef at present offered to the public. 462
The Johnston Fluid Beef Co'y.

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Before insuring your life, examine the NEW POLICIES recently placed before the public as the result of 35 years' experience, by the
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It is believed that no Policy issued by any company presents such a combination of good points, favorable to the insured, as this one.
The following is a sample of just one of its favorable provisions. Suppose a man, aged 33 years at entry, should find himself unable to continue payments, his policy would stand good, without any action on his part, for nearly as much longer as it had already been in force, provided he had paid not less than three years. Should he die within three years after he has ceased payment, the unpaid premiums, with 6 per cent. interest would be deducted, but if death happens AFTER three years, under the extension, the face of the Policy will be paid in full.
Age 33. Policy $1,000. Premium $25.60.
3 premiums secure extension for 2 years 180 days.
4 premiums secure extension for 3 years 256 days.
5 premiums secure extension for 4 years 360 days.
6 premiums secure extension for 6 years 101 days.
7 premiums secure extension for 7 years 199 days.
8 premiums secure extension for 8 years 247 days.
9 premiums secure extension for 9 years 247 days.
10 premiums secure extension for 10 years 212 days.
15 premiums secures extension for 13 years 231 days,
20 premiums secure extension for 14 years 297 days
All these policies are INDISPUTABLE and NON-FORFEITABLE, so soon as they have been three years in force, and are payable at death or 80 years of age, whichever arrives first. They are issued in the Mutual Department, and the Profits may be left to accumulate so as to render the face of the policy payable as much earlier than 80 as possible. After ten years, and at any subsequent period of five years, the entire accumulation may be withdrawn in cash, and the Policy surrendered, or only the profits may be taken and the Policy continued as the insured may desire at the time.
Now is the time to join. Two or three influential gentlemen can find employment in a valuable district introducing the above excellent plan to public notice.
DEPOSIT AT OTTAWA, $925,000.00.
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Only reliable timekeeping watches, made by the best makers, kept in stock. We cannot be undersold, as we import direct from the manufacturers, and only expect a fair living profit. Old watches taken in exchange. Repairing by skilled workmen; no apprentices employed in this branch.
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Guaranteed Pure Farmers' Milk.
Supplied Retail and Wholesale at Lowest Market Rates.
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Fresh Meats of all kinds, the best the Markets afford. Spiced Rounds of Beef, Rounds Rumps and Briskets of Corned Beef, the best in the City, Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon (my own curing), Poultry and Vegetables of the season, Lard, Sausages (my own make). Telephone Communication. My address is
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