The Toronto World.

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A One Cent Morning Paper.

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Last Night's Meeting.

The public meeting last night in the City Hall resulted in the formation of an association of public-spirited men to consider means and take measures for the industrial and commercial development of Toronto.

The motions carried were of a general character, but all looking in the direction of the citizens doing what they can to promote the city's growth, the one definite resolution being in favor of the establishing the association and appointing a committee to consider the matter fully, to hear suggestions from all quarters, and to present early in January a carefully-considered plan of operations.

The World believes that a great deal of good will result from this meeting. In the first place it will stop the croakers and set people thinking, not of the present dulness that may exist, but of the magnificent opportunities possessed by Toronto and open to its citizens in the engagement of their capital and energy in manufacturing and other enterprises.

A matter of special comment in regard to last night's meeting was the statement of Mr. Robert Jaffray that he believes in home industries, that he was putting his money into them, and that he would like to see others follow his example.

Let there be no more croaking, but let each man who has any interest whatever in the city join the association, pay in his dollar, and if he has got any suggestions that he thinks worthy of consideration send them in to the secretary.

Jay Gouldism and Its Warning.

Since the first death of a man there has not been one over whose grave such a chorus of malediction has howled as that which has dishonored the tomb and the memory of Jay Gould.

The press of the United States, of England and of Germany has joined in heaping curses, both loud and deep, on the dead, of whom even a heathen said naught but good should be spoken.

Were it not that these universal execrations would have a wholesome influence upon the living they would be so inexcusable as to be as brutally senseless as the shaking of the carcase of a rat by a terrier dog.

Into the career of this man or his methods of gaining wealth we will not enter. His shame was the shame of all his tribe, for Jay Gouldism is one of the cults, the systems, of the day.

The mark he left upon more than one of our citizens, and upon other Canadians, illustrates his and their methods. Some years ago a small syndicate was formed here to carry on operations on the New York Stock Exchange on a moderate scale, mainly for purposes of investing surplus capital. They placed a large sum, large that is, for Canadians, in the hands of a broker in New York of the highest reputation.

Their operation was too insignificant to affect the market. But, by some means, the fact of their being in the market became known to Gould and his associates. They at once flooded the market with the stock selected by our capitalists, broke down prices suddenly, cleaned out the Canadian party of all they had laid aside for investment, and ruined others, whose all was swept away as by a cyclone, or as a few sheep are eaten up by bears. This done the Gouldites reversed their tactics, and soon tossed back the stock to the figure it showed prior to their swooping down upon their victims.

Many will say, "Served them right, they should have kept their money in Canada, where it was made." However that may be, the incident illustrates one of the methods of Jay Gouldism, which have made his requiem a shout of contempt and scorn.

Had he devoted a liberal portion of his wealth to public objects, like the Peabodys, the Vanderbilts, the Astors, the Wolffs, and other munificent founders or benefactors of noble charities, or institutions of a beneficent nature for the public good, even Mr. Gould's crimes would have been so condoned as to have saved his grave from desecration. He lived for himself, and his selfishness has made his name a synonym of shame.

Canada has had a few noble gifts from her men of wealth, notably in Montreal, to McGill College, and to the splendid hospital just about completed. But Toronto has little to be proud of in this respect. Mere dread of a post-mortem fate like Jay Gould's is a miserable motive to inspire public benefactions by those who could well afford them.

But if the shout of execration over the memory of the deceased startles some into a realizing sense of the disgrace with which a family name may be branded by selfishness, and moves them to do their duty to God and their fellow-men, and to build for themselves an everlasting name of honor, even Jay Gould will have done something to counteract the vicious example of his life by the warning of his death. So mote it be.

The Agitators Talk.

The N.P. must continue, says a writer in The Mail, though it brings fortune to a few and ruin to the many. Isn't it about time that the utterance of such bosh should cease? In free trade England as great a percentage of manufacturers make their fortunes as in Canada. The laws of supply and demand, supplemented by the anti-combine law, control the situation. If a manufacturer is seen to be making undue gains, depend on it he will find a rival established in the same business before the year is out. The men employed by the protected industries are consumers of food grown in the country, and they live cheaply and comfortably. The artisan and the raiser of farm produce are in fact as well off here as in free trade England, and live vastly better. Their contribution to the revenue levied on the necessaries of life is very small, and only visible to the eye of the agitator, who finds it convenient to forget that the American farmer and artisan live in a country where the tariff is double that of Canada. Whether we look to free trade England, or to the over-protected United States, the situation is the same. The agitators there, as here, are trying to make people believe they can grow rich by legislation. The fact that everywhere there are people in all trades and professions who succeed, while others under like conditions fail, should teach the lesson of individual exertion and self-reliance. But when a man is stupid or lazy, he likes to hear the agitator lay the blame of his failure upon the laws of his country, instead of biddling him hustle and work harder for his livelihood.

A French Journal on Canada.

The Republique Francaise, a Paris paper of influence, has made some comments upon the proposal for a commercial treaty between France and Canada. It speaks of Sir Charles Tupper in highly complimentary terms as being engaged in its negotiation. He is styled "Minister Plenipotentiary from Her Britannic Majesty specially accredited to the Government of the French Republic jointly with the Marquis of Dufferin," who have, it is said, "full powers to negotiate and conclude a commercial treaty between the two countries."

This paper states that Canada is prepared to offer notable advantages in favor of French products, such as will ensure the entrance of our goods into France under the minimum tariff.

The trade of this country with France has been a good deal of the "jug handle" class. The total imports into that country from Canada were, in 1890, $277,827, only a third of one per cent. of our total exports. Since 1880 this trade has fallen off largely, as in that year we sent France $694,228 worth of our goods. We now stand in respect of exports exactly as we did twenty years ago. We bought, however, from France in 1870 only one-half of our purchases in 1890, our sales in both years being of the same value.

Of minerals and agricultural products, we sent France only to the value $2700; of fisheries, $80,000; forest, $25,000; animals, $40,000; manufactures, $129,000; all items being mere trifles. Our imports from there in 1890 were $2,615,600, nearly tenfold the exports.

Manifestly there is an opening here for more even conditions of trade. The French journal points out that, while the United States have placed far higher duties on their goods than is done by Canada, the Americans have had easier terms of entrance to French ports than we have enjoyed. It declares that a study of the respective tariffs of Canada and the States "prove that it will be just to give to Canada the advantages accorded to our economic adversary, the United States."

The article contains a glowing account of this country. "The prosperity of Canada is a certain guarantee of a large population," says The Republique Francaise, showing that foreigners are not deluded by the cries of our political Jeremiahs.

The whole article is indeed very grateful reading from its friendliness of tone towards the Dominion and the intelligent grasp it shows of the true situation of our affairs.

The extension to us of the minimum tariff would give an impetus chiefly, we believe, to our exports of timber, we can hardly expect to send agricultural products or manufactures to a country like France. The projected new line of subsidized steamers is stated to be under obligation to make a French port one terminus.

As a recognition of the growing importance of Canada, the article of The Republique Francaise is valuable. We trust its forecast of the development of trade between the two countries will be speedily realized.

Feeding Lambs in Winter.

A series of experiments conducted at the Agricultural College, Guelph, to test the effect of various kinds of treatment in lambs in winter, have brought out results which farmers would do well to note. The first tests were made to ascertain if it is better to keep lambs shorn or unshorn during winter. The results showed a slight advantage in favor of the unshorn lambs, but not so much as to make leaving them with their wool on of any material benefit. We are disposed to think that the advantage arose from their being left unshorn, giving the lambs greater warmth, as heightening the temperature decreases the waste of tissue, the more comfortable the animal the better, other things being equal, will it feed and thrive.

The general conclusions arrived at are, that good lambs can be made to increase ¼ pound per day on a daily ration of 1.271 lb. grain and bran, 5 lbs. roots and 1.418 lb. hay, a total food weight of 7.69 lbs. The daily cost was 2.12 cents; the gain per head was $1.94. The cost of attendance was reckoned on a basis that one man could care for 800 lambs when the food was prepared.

These experiments, of course, are open to the remark that the average farmer cannot prepare food so carefully nor give that close attention to his animals which they had on the Government farm. But they indicate the lines upon which his management should proceed. In regard to food, it is clear that oats are a valuable food for making mutton, but its cost is greater than with a less proportion of this grain, and more of ensilage, with other foods.

The experiments proved that every pound of mutton added to the live weight cost eight cents, food only considered, a result which shows that winter feeding of lambs is not a very profitable operation; at the same time, if it is conducted with care and proper conditions are observed as to food, it is sufficiently remunerative to be worth more attention by farmers, especially those who are near to city markets.

The question of how best to get marred is now rending three nations, threatening much internal trouble to each. The Catholic hierarchy in Servia, backed by the Vatican, is demanding that mixed marriages, contrary to the law of the state, should be subject to the prescriptions of the Catholic Church. In Italy the question is the maintenance of civil marriage as going before the religious ceremony. The church ignores civil marriage and is accused of keeping the knowledge of it back from the people. So many women, persuaded that the religious ceremony is enough, are liable to be divorced at any time. In Hungary there are seven marriage laws, each confession having its own, and a Catholic, for example, cannot be divorced unless he first adopt another religion. The Catholic Church in Hungary is very determined in its opposition to civil marriage.

From the Red Sea Shores.

Red Sea Moss, known to natives of Palestine for centuries, an absolute cure for Asthma, Bronchitis Consumption, influenza cold, ringing noises in head failing eyesight, all diseases of head, eyes, throat chest, lungs. A. Hutton Dixon, 41 East Bloor-street Toronto, sole agent for America. Free by mail $1 Trial packages 25c. 135

Upper Canada Old Boys.

The Council of the Upper Canada College Old Boys' Association has decided to hold a public meeting of ex-pupils early in February to discuss the interests of the college.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Reduction of Standing Armies.

Editor World: I noticed lately in your paper two objections to the drilling of our boys in the public schools; one emanated from the labor parliament, the other from Mr. Phipps. I can conceive no finer employment for a boy, physically, mentally and in the interest of patriotism than such an exercise. It is not open to the objections of the extreme athletic games now in vogue at the present; it straightens a young fellow up and makes him carry himself like a man. Mentally it gives him a true definition of force, the advantages of combined movement and co-operation, with confidence in himself. The wearing of the semblance of that uniform, with the martial music of the morning drum that daily encircles the globe, will strengthen him in that feeling of love and devotion to his country that should dwell in the breasts of our young heroes throughout this mighty Empire. Defence, not defiance, is the motto of our volunteers, and those growlers would no doubt be the first, in case of necessity, to take advantage of the protection of our citizen soldiers whilst they skulk in the rear.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick, a member of the Political Economy Club of London, has submitted some definite proposals for the reduction of standing armies. He says: "The utmost possible military training should be transferred from the adult or productive stages of life to the non-productive or school stages. With the training thus given to all the population, the demand for military service in the adult stage may be reduced more than officers of the old schoolare willing to admit. But whilst we may reduce the grievous tax on the productive power of the population we may—as our experience in our half-time schools in England and some improvised gymnastics added to the common military exercises prove—largely augment the productive power, which it is our business as economists to promote. It is proved that by proper physical training in youth, supplemented by half-time instruction, we may, for all purposes of ordinary industry, impart to three the efficiency of five, or add two-fifths to the productive power of the population. These views for their practical application require a change in our elementary system of education, but they are, I am glad to say, in extended application in some of the United States and also in Canada."

Such are the opinions of one of the most profound thinkers and political economists of the age, and when we consider the impressions received in youth are never effaced from the memory we may conclude that the arguments advanced by Mr. Chadwick are founded on true premises.

H. B. EVANS.

Our School System.

Editor World: I was pleased with Mr. Phipps' article in your last Friday's paper, headed, "Our City School System," and although he says "These remarks are only intended to apply to the schools of Toronto," much of what he states is as applicable to the rural districts as to city life. I do not know what proportion of Toronto taxes goes for her schools, but in our township (one of the best and most economically managed in the province east of Toronto) the school is one-half of our taxes and bears most heavily, especially on the tenant farmers, who are a large portion of the whole. Tenants as a rule are poor men—many of them young men just beginning. They pay all the farm taxes, while it often happens that the landlord literally enjoys free schools, for the landlord's school tax is almost nominal. Not so the tenant, for he pays for the schooling of the others' children. If the tenant has children big enough to work in the summer they have to work, but the landlord's children have nothing to do but attend school. So much for the supposed lightness of rural school taxes. Mr. Phipps deserves the thanks of the community for drawing their attention to the question that supposed evil effects of sending children to school at 5 years old. If they escape the bad consequences of mental labor at such a tender age (and mental labor teachers say is more wearing than manual) they are apt to acquire habits of inattention and indolence hard to eradicate.

I heartily endorse Mr. Phipps and another of your correspondents, that the minimum age for entrance into the public schools should be seven years. But I go further than they and say the maximum age should not exceed 14 years that they remain in school at the public expense.

The state could not then be justly charged with educating children beyond their parents' control and their ability to earn a living by manual labor, which is common in rural districts, if not in cities. A boy or girl that cannot learn to read and cipher in seven years it is worse than folly to incapacitate them from earning their living with their hands as under the present system.

It is useless to be aping the ancient Greeks, for we lack one essential to their success, namely Helots, to do the necessary labor.

A FARMER.

Centralized Stores.

Editor World: I am glad to see The World deprecating the growth of centralized stores and the consequent injury to small storekeepers of special lines. This is a matter that should be brought before the public conscience, if there be such a thing, and pulpit preachers would do better service in looking at this subject in the light of the second great commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," than even in denouncing theatres.

If the Bible be the authority Christian people should follow it is taught there that scattering or dividing the fruits of the earth according to every ones need, is the doctrine of God, who destroyed the centralizing at Babel by confounding the one language and scattering the people to replenish the whole earth.

The principle of the central stores is to draw all to themselves. "Let all sink that we may swim," is their motto, and to do this they cut prices in some lines down to cost with the object of getting people to believe that they sell all their goods equally cheap. Throw a sprat to catch a herring is really the principle on which they work to live and let live for them. Carried to its full extent their principle of business would make the few millionaires and autocrats and the rest of mankind their slaves, toiling out a miserable life on means barely sufficient to keep body and soul together.

If members of churches would keep the commandment, to do unto others as they would others do to them, they would not support central stores and bow down at the "shrine of the goddess." Cheapness as they do; they would patronize the old principle: "Cobbler, stick to your last." Let each one keep to his own trade and not covet his neighbor's—in fact, want the earth to himself.

RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Income of the Royal Family.

Editor World: I observe that you have fallen into an error with regard to the income of the Royal Family, copied, no doubt, from some evilly-disposed paper. If you consult Whitaker's Almanac for 1892 you will find that the amount received from Crown lands is £515,737, over $2,500,000, and that the annuities to the Royal Family only amount to £171,516, or something less than $900,000, leaving a balance of over a million dollars per annum for meeting future grants. Great Britain is especially favored above all the other nations of the world in having Crown, Lords and Commons free of charge to the taxpayer; and the Ministry is generally composed of wealthy men of such high social position that the salary attached to their office is not of vital importance, so that being occasionally relieved of their duties is rather a godsend than otherwise. I observe that your paragraph has found its way into other papers, so think the statement ought to be corrected. F. C. S.

Sutton West, Dec. 6, 1892.

"Educational Turtle Soup."

Editor World: Your editorial in a recent issue entitled "Educational Turtle Soup" was well written, and I would be obliged if you would be so kind as to publish the following remarks on the subject: The educational institutions of this country should be favorable to intellectual improvement, because their foundation is in dear nature. They should not consign the greater part of the social frame to torpidity and mortification. They should send out vital nerves to every member of the community by which its talent and power, great or small, will be brought into living conjunction and strong sympathy with the kindred intellect of the nation, and every impression on every part should vibrate with electric rapidity throughout the whole. They should encourage nature to perfect her work; make education—the soul's nutriment—cheap; bring up remote and shrinking talent into the cheerful field of competition; in a thousand ways provide an audience for lips which nature has touched with persuasion, put a lyre into the hands of genius and bestow on all who deserve it, or seek it, the only patronage worth having, the only patronage that ever struck out a spark of "celestial fire"—the patronage of fair opportunity.

GEORGE HAWKESWORTH ARMSTRONG.

183 Main-street west, Hamilton, Dec. 6.

Calls It Fallacious Reasoning.

Editor World: There are two ways of answering Dr. Barrick's artistic special pleading in the matter of taxation, either to follow him step by step and expose the fallacy involved in his argument, which would be easy enough did space permit, or to consider the question from the standpoint of justice apart from the question of expediency.

What a man makes or earns is his, and no other man or community of men have the right to take any part of it from him, and while it is true that a fund must be raised for public purposes yet it is equally true that in land values exists a source of revenue to which the public is justly entitled, because land values are made by the people as a whole, and not by the energy or enterprise of any one man. If this position is irrefutable, and I claim that it is, there can then be no question as to the only right system of taxation. FELIX A. BELCHER.

The Proposed Music Hall.

Editor World: I would suggest that the city lease for a term of years at a low rental the music hall about to be presented by Mr. Massey to a company to be formed of responsible citizens of say $40,000, with say 10 per cent. paid up, leaving $36,000 uncalled stock as security for the due performance of the guarantees it might enter into at the time of the lease. I think a music hall would be better run and managed by a company of this kind than by the city. Of course the lease might be framed so that the guarantors should only charge certain prices, or receive a certain rate of interest on the amount paid up by the guarantee company, or any other conditions that might be deemed in the interest of the citizens generally. M.

How To Prevent Dishonesty.

Editor World: I think the City Council should pass a bylaw making coal dealers weigh up coal sold in bags of a given quantity, say 175 or 200 lbs. each bag, and also compelling them to mention the number of bags to be delivered on the ticket accompanying the load. This would give householders the satisfaction of knowing that they received the due number of bags anyhow, and I am astonished that dealers do not do so of their own accord.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

A An Easy Winner.

Editor World: A bets B that the population of the Dakotas, North and South, is greater than the population of Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia combined. Who wins?—A wins.

IT IS A SOLEMN LEAGUE.

Eight Hundred Catholic Men in Toronto Have Joined an Order For Aid and Purity.

The League of the Sacred Heart is holding a convention at St. Michael's Cathedral and will continue in session until Saturday evening. Father Ryan, being head of the Toronto branch, is presiding.

The league is composed entirely of men, and the membership roll for Toronto contains 800 names, which are divided up into companies of 15 under the supervision of a Promoter.

The object of the league is the promotion of purity among the members, besides being a mutual aid society for members out of employment or in trouble.

The league is 20,000,000 strong, being the most influential society in the Roman Catholic church. In all there are 34 different periodicals published in connection with the order. The head centre is in Rome and the place of special devotion is at Paray la Momee, France.

Local centres are under a national directory, and Montreal is the Canadian city where the highest branch of the order meets.

In Toronto monthly meetings are held by the Promoters, who number over 50, each representing 15 members, who are called associates, and these latter hold quarterly meetings in St. Michael's Cathedral for special devotions.

This quarterly meeting is the one which is now in session and will be terminated by a communion service at 9 o'clock mass Sunday in the Cathedral, when the Archbishop will address them.

A number of the more progressive spirits are talking of the advisability of erecting a club house which would be a credit to the organization.

A Great Battle Picture.

Zola's greatest work, "The Downfall," is grandly historic, a story of tremendous force. Its battle picture of Sedan is matchless in power. None of the charges made against most of the author's books can rest upon this. John P. McKenna, 80 Yonge-street, near corner of King, with his usual enterprise, procured a second edition, which, judging from the enormous demand, will not remain on his hands long. M. Zola will be known as the author of "The Downfall" when his other books have been forgotten.

Ten Dollars for Home Rule.

At the regular meeting of St. Paul's Catholic Literary Society the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved that this society pay the sum of $10 to Mr. P. Boyle of The Irish Canadian, to be handed by him to the treasurer of the Blake fund for the cause of Home Rule." The society will hold a smoking concert on Tuesday evening next, to which the members and their friends are cordially invited.

For the thorough and speedy cure of all Blood Diseases and Eruptions of the Skin take Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. Mrs. R. Forbes, Detroit, had a running sore on her leg for a long time: commenced using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and she is now completely cured. Her husband thinks there is nothing equal to it for Ague or any Low Fever.

Analysis of Spradel Water

From the celebrated springs at Mount Clemens, Mich., by Dr. A. R. Pyne, Dominion analyst. Sulphate of Soda, Chloride of Sodium, Chloride of Calcium, Chloride of Magnesium, Silica, Alumina and traces of iron. Price $2 per doz. quarts. Wm. Mara, agent, 79 Yonge-street. Telephone 1708.

NEXT YEAR'S ESTIMATES.

A Reduction of $3000 on Ordinary Expenditure—A Total of $3000 More Than This Year.

At the meeting of the Property Committee yesterday afternoon the assignment of the lease of lots Nos. 6 and 7 on the Esplanade was made from George Gooderham to the Polson Company at an annual ground rental of $399. The city's rights in the 28-foot strip used by the C.P.R. are reserved. The property is that on which is situated the old grape sugar refinery building now being used as an electric power house.

A request for the assignment of the Island lease at Hanlan's Point to the Toronto Ferry Company, made on behalf of the company by Mr. John Pearson, was concurred in.

Surveyor Sankey and Commissioner Coatsworth reported re request of the Brown estate for a reduction of rent on water lots 34 and 35 on the Esplanade near Lorne-street, and the opening of a street 50 feet wide across said property. The reports recommended that steps be taken to collect from the estate the full rent which the city would be clearly entitled to. The report was adopted. It was decided in 1885 to reduce the rent from $2563 to $2027 on condition that the street be opened.

Commissioner Coatsworth submitted the estimates for 1893. The proposed ordinary expenditure is nearly $3000 less than last year, but the total expenditure will be some $2000 more, owing to special alterations at the Registry Office.

	1893.	1892.
Police Station	$ 1,286 50	$ 1,047 00
Patrol Stations	402 00	1,530 00
Fire Halls	4,306 50	4,471 00
St. Mark's Hall	227 00	186 00
St. Andrew's Hall	394 00	285 00
St. Paul's Hall	502 00	500 00
St. Lawrence Hall	763 00 }	1,125 00
Medical Health Office	100 00 }	
Park Supt.'s Office	50 00 }	
City Hall	1,966 00	2,283 00
St. Patrick's Market	155 00	150 00
St. Lawrence Hall	715 00	540 00
St. Andrew's Market	745 00	690 00
Registry Office		685 00
City Morgue	145 00 }	330 00
City Boat House	80 00 }	
Esplanade and City Docks	1,000 00	1,000 00
Cleaning Closets, Island	600 00	500 00
Fuel for Public Buildings	4,000 00	3,500 00
Electric Lights for Public Clocks	327 00	900 00
Rent for Public Telephones	540 00	800 00
Ground Rent, City Hall	1,236 00	1,236 00
Caretaker Tower Clocks	525 00	.....
Office Clerk	728 00	728 00
Water for Public Buildings	300 00	700 00
Miscellaneous	1,300 00	1,500 00
Total	$21,693 50	† $23,636 00
Special alterations at Registry Office	5,000 00	
	$26,693 50	

A WARM HEART.

Or How to Fill Two Baskets With One Hand.

At this season the wise merchant casts about in his mind for some method of expressing his gratitude for the favors and patronage that have been bestowed upon him for the year that is just passing away, and his idea is that, as the public has been his benefactor, the public should receive his recognition in return. How to do this properly is the great difficulty. If everything in the establishment were given away for nothing only a small portion of the public would have been supplied, as the public are very numerous. But we have devised a method by which we can give an acknowledgment and thanks for our enormous year's business to our patrons by giving a present of a handsome 25-inch wax doll to every purchaser of $1.50 worth of boots and shoes (not rubbers and overshoes) at our establishment; to the purchaser of two dollars' worth a large, beautiful dressed doll or choice of several other articles, such as boats, sleighs, etc., etc. Now, this idea is presented to the public, not with a view to draw them in to purchase, but to have an opportunity of thanking them personally for all the generous favors they have bestowed upon us during our business career. No marking up goods to cover the expense—the prices will be just the same as they have been for the last month, and everyone in the city knows that it is less than they can be purchased for in any other house. We have no other idea in the world than to show that our hearts are warm to the public, who have been so generous to us, and that, though we fill our basket with their purchases we fill another with our Xmas gifts, thus filling two baskets with one hand. Gents' old gold, blue, pink, light and dark shades of every kind of hand-worked plush and velvet slippers are now exhibited in our windows and at prices 25 cent. less than any retail house can purchase them. It is well known to everybody that we have always carried the largest and best assorted stock of Christmas slippers in the Dominion, and to-day that it is in better shape than ever. Now, here is an opportunity for ladies to make a handsome, useful present to their friends, one that will be more highly appreciated than all the useless gewgaws that are so frequently thrown aside after they have been received. There is not a gentleman in Toronto who does not thoroughly enjoy the ease and comfort that is to be obtained from a comfortable pair of slippers more than from any other source. No person can have the excuse that they cannot afford to buy a pair, as we have them as low as 50c a pair, and prices to suit any and every pocketbook, and we make it a particular point in business this month that everybody shall be suited in price before they leave the store, as we will thereby prove to the public that the place deserving of a soft spot in their memory in Guinane Bro's. Monster Shoe House, 214 Yonge-street. Store open every evening until 10 o'clock.

$35,000 Profit on "Darkest England."

General Booth, speaking at Liverpool, disclaimed making any money out of the Salvation Army projects. He took no salary, and never had any income from the army. He wrote "Darkest England" at a time when he had to bear the heavy expenditure in consequence of his wife's illness. Such had been its success that £7000 profit accrued, which he had devoted to the Darkest England fund as his contribution.

The Best Pills.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoort, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parmelee's Pills and find them by far the best Pills we ever used." *For Delicate and Debilitated Constitutions* these Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor."

Cannot Meet Their Liabilities.

The insolvent stock of Joseph Johnson of Belwood, Ont., amounting to $1757, was sold at Suckling's at 69c. on the dollar.

A meeting of the creditors of H. R. Ives & Co., hardware manufacturers of Montreal, is called for to-day.

Scrimgeour Bros., sash factory, Stratford, have assigned to John Hassie.

H. A. Dunlop, fruits, etc., of Kingston, has assigned to W. J. Crother. He owes $1400 and bill of sale for $670 to his father.

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 5 p.m., arriving in Toronto at 10.45 a.m. Sunday leaves Toronto at 12.50 p.m.

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

Dr. A. R. Pyne, Dominion Analyst,

Says that the large quantity of carbonic acid, together with the traces of iron present, renders Spradel Mineral Water healthful as well as palatable. Price $2 per doz. quarts. Wm. Mara, agent, 79 Yonge-street. Telephone 1708.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

THE SEARCH-LIGHT.

Lord Coleridge has declined an earldom, which would remove him from the bench.

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How Qua, a merchant of Canton, is the richest man in China. He is said to be worth $50,000,000.

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The Imperial Cholera Commission in Germany announces its discovery that wine—claret or hock—will kill the bacilli of cholera in a few minutes. Tea will kill them in an hour.

***

Tolstoi, writing in The Russian Gazette, says it would be impossible for him to describe the real situation of the people in the famine district. Famine again threatens the district in which he lives. The rye harvest has been very poor and oats have entirely failed. There is a complete dearth of firing, and added to this the people have used up their last reserve of strength in the miseries they endured last winter.

***

Osman Pasha's pretty daughter is supposed to be the only Turkish poetess. She lives in a fine palace on the Bosphorus, which is superbly furnished for her use. She dines daily from a service of pure gold. Whether it is the gold dinner service which entitles her to a place among the poetesses of the world is an open question.

***

Since their Morganatic marriage the other day (the Germans call it "left-handed" marriage, because in such cases the left hand is given at the nuptial ceremony) Duke Louis-in-Bavaria and his young wife have not missed a single night at the theatre and have been daily present at some morning performance or other besides. But then theatricals are a lifelong passion for this Duke Louis, who is the Empress of Austria's brother. His young wife (she is 20 and he is 61) was a ballet dancer and was performing at Munich a week before her marriage. His former wife was also an actress.

***

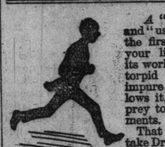
A characteristic story of the German Emperor's late visit to Austria is going the rounds. When, on a hunting expedition, he found himself at midday consumed with hunger and three miles from the luncheon baskets, he asked his companion, Count Dohna, anxiously if there were nothing at all eatable in the neighborhood, and the Count remembered that there was a small farm not far away. Thither they went, and the woman of the house told them she had only milk, bread, butter and wurst to set before them, and very little of that. "Milk, bread butter and wurst," exclaimed His Majestry; "why, that is a meal to set before a king." And he set to with such good-will that soon only a few fragments remained. "And now, my good woman," said the Emperor, taking a golden double eagle from his pocket and placing it in the hands of the farmer's wife, "go and buy yourself more wurst and more bread, and, if you can afford it out of the change, a 20-cent picture of the Kaiser, for you can then point to it and say, 'I once saved that poor man from starvation.'"

***

Mlle. Renan, the cherished sister of the author of "The Life of Jesus," was a woman of high character and much force. She was 12 years older than Ernest. Upon her father's death the family was left not only without means of support but embarrassed with debt. Mlle. Renan went to teaching, therefore, and contributed to the family purse besides supporting herself, and for 25 years kept sending money also to be applied to her father's debts. This vocation took her about in foreign cities, opened the German literature to her, and this dispelled many of her former theological beliefs. She was thus able to give sympathy as well as pecuniary aid to her brother, when, as a student at St. Sulpice's, his mind began to revolt against the prospect of entering the priesthood.

***

The recent murder of the Cossack officer Ilowaisky by a brother officer named Gerebkoff continues to be much discussed in St. Petersburg society. It appears that M. Gerebkoff, actuated by jealousy, determined to prevent the marriage of Ilowaisky with a certain young lady, and, in order to attain this object, he made false representations regarding his brother officer to the young lady's parents. Upon this becoming known, Gerebkoff was compelled by the officers of his regiment to send in his resignation. It was then in order to revenge himself for his expulsion from the army that he shot Ilowaisky in the regimental mess room. It appears, however, that he did not fire the three shots in rapid succession. His victim was rendered unconscious by the first shot, and the persons present ran out to call assistance. During their absence the wounded man showed signs of returning animation, and it was then that Gerebkoff fired the remaining two shots, which proved fatal. It is stated that Ilowaisky had expected to be attacked by his rival, and that since their quarrel he had carried a loaded revolver. Another motive given to the crime is that the officers of the regiment would not allow Ilowaisky to fight a duel with Gerebkoff, as they considered the latter's conduct to be unworthy of an officer.



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A WARM HEART

OR

How to Fill Two Baskets with One Hand.

At this season the wise merchant casts about in his mind for some method of expressing his gratitude for the favors and patronage that have been bestowed upon him for the year that is just passing away, and his idea is that, as the public has been his benefactor, the public should receive his recognition in return. How to do this properly is the great difficulty. If everything in the establishment were given away for nothing only a small portion of the public would have been supplied, as the public are very numerous. But we have devised a method by which we can give an acknowledgment and thanks for our enormous year's business to our patrons by giving a present of a handsome 25-inch wax doll to every purchaser of $1.50 worth of Boots and Shoes (not rubbers and overshoes) at our establishment; to the purchaser of two dollars' worth a large, beautiful dressed doll or choice of several other articles, such as boats, sleighs, etc., etc. Now, this idea is presented to the public, not with a view to draw them in to purchase, but to have an opportunity of thanking them personally for all the generous favors they have bestowed upon us during our business career. No marking up goods to cover the expense—the prices will be the same as they have been for the last month, and everyone in the city knows that it is less than they can be purchased for in any other house. We have no other idea in the world than to show that our hearts are warm to the public, who have been so generous to us, and that, though we fill one basket with their purchases, we fill another with our Xmas gifts, thus filling two baskets with one hand. Gents' old gold, blue, pink, light and dark shades of every kind of hand-worked plush and velvet Slippers are now exhibited in our window, and at prices 25 per cent. less than any retail house can purchase them. Rubbers and overshoes from 40 to. 50 per cent. less then price list. But we are satisfied that our return for these sacrifices will consist in the smiling and happy recognition of thousands of gratified people acknowledging that the greatest Santa Claus in this country is the

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