MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1883 The Liquor Jurisdiction.

The privy council have given judgement and therefore that the Crooks act is con-

Before confederation the regulation of the liquor traffic was by the old Canadian parliament delegated to the municipal the Ottawa literary and scientific society passed, authorizing county municipalities

tioned several times in the courts of New and Manitoba. Brunswick, and a test case, that of Russell v. the Queen, was ultimately taken to the privy council, which a few months ago affirmed that the dominion parliament has a right to pass such a law because it is authorized by the British North America act to legislate for the maintenance of that the ground of the decision given by the privy council in the Scott act case was juite distinct from, though not necessarily antagonistic to, the ground of decision pre- charges were against Mr. Logan. viously given in a similar case by the The evidence went to show that the supreme court, and in 'their judgment the privy council call attention in the most pointed manner to the difference referred

Sir John Macdonald, inferring from the if the dominion parliament had the power of Sunday school papers was never delivto prohibit the traffic altogether in the interest of peace, order, and good government prised some two weeks after to see the depit had a fortiori the power to regulate it uty postmaster using them as wrapping be done to keep it before the people. with the same end in view, induced parliament last session to pass the McCarthy secure certainty and safety several persons license act. He persisted in this course in the face of the decision by our own court mail matter at the railway station; that of appeal, that the regulation of the liquor traffic belongs still to the sphere of municipal government in Ontario, and even went so far as to assert that the Crooks act was utterly invalid and would be shown to be so when the privy council gave judgment in the case of Hodge v. the Queen.

Judgment in this case was given on Saturday, and, contrary to Sir John's prediction, it affirms that the Ontario legislature had a right not only to pass the act, but to delegate certain regulative functions to the board of license commissioners. This, so far as we can gather from the somewhat meagre announcements by eable, is the effect of the judgment. It does not appear to touch the question of the validity of the McCarthy act at all, and so far as the courts have yet decided, therefore, both parliaments may have the right to legislate for the regulation of the liquor traffic. All that has been settled is that the provincial parliament has this right; whether or not the dominion parliament also has it will have to be decided here-

To all appearance it is just as reasonable to contend that the Ontario legislature has power to prohibit the liquor traffic, as to contend that the dominion parliament has the power to regulate it. If prohibition involves regulation, no less does regulation involve prohibition. There is no reason to suppose that the Ontario parliament might not lawfully amend the Crooks act so as to confer on the people the right of deciding by a plebiscite vote whether there shall be any liquor licenses granted in their own vicinity or not, and for that matter such an amendment would be a very good means of adjusting the extent of the liquor traffic

to the wishes of the community. If the dominion parliament has the right to regulate, and the Ontario has the right to prohibit the same traffic, it is quite evident that we have not yet reached rockbottom in our interpretation of the consti-

Caving in.

Whether the democratic majority in the American congress will venture upon any very sweeping tariff changes during the present session will shortly appear. Just now, however, it looks as if they were going to "cave in" on the trade question, for lack of courage to attempt to do when in power what they advocated when in the most ultra of American free trade papers, cheen, and these ought to be of genuine dental protection. The democratic shib- 200 or 300 are in the centres. There is a corr

boleth, says Mr. Watterson, is not free hollow vessel like an inverted bowl, with trade, but tax reform. The New York a handle to lift it by, and in materia Herald, that talked free trade out and out either china or metal. On a table is two weeks ago, now roars you as gently as marked a square, with its sides numbered any sucking dove on this dangerous question. one, two, three and four. One player acts The democratic leaders appear to be finding as banker. He takes a handful of the out that for the party to take its stand brasses and covers them with the vessel mean the loss of half its rank and file in the the pile, or whether it is an odd or even presidential election of 1884. Whether one, Five cent pieces are used in betting, protection be good or bad for the country and these are placed at the side of the the fact that it is popular with the masses numbered square. When all the wagers is beyond all doubt. Be it right or wrong have been made the banker uncovers the the majority of the people will vote for it. If the democratic leaders find themselves compelled to beat a retreat on this ques- four at a time until only four or a less tion, after the flourish of trumpets that foljustify their position before the country. In their case the responsibility of being in a majority in the house is no light burden.

The election of Mr. Ross in West Middlesex is probably due as much as anything else to the treatment he received at the hands of the mediaeval ass who sits in the editorial chair of the Mail. It is not often that a man is assaulted before he has done anything. Even in the States men in the Queen v, Hodge, the decision being are generally allowed a trial befere they to the effect that the province of Ontario are blackguarded. It is pleasant then so has the right to regulate the liquor traffic think that if we may judge from this elecment in winning a seat.

Hon. Wm. Macdougall lectured before councils, and down to a recent period no last Thursday on the boundary dispute, in effort was ever made to show that these which he stated that the whole question bodies were by the British North America | turned upon the word "northward" in the act deprived of their power to issue licenses imperial act, and whether this northward to and impose conditions on those engaged meant "due north" or some other direct in selling intoxicating drink. Several tion. If it did mean "due north," then years ago the supreme court of the domin- a large tract of country is left without ion decided that the power to prohibit the any bounds at all. The contention is that liquor traffic rested with the dominion par- "northward" means "in a northerly direciament, and not with the provincial legis- tion, but not due north," and this is the latures, this decision being based on the contention that will be laid before the authority given by the British North privy council as soon as Sir John Macdon-America act to the former to legislate ald has given up his laissez faire policy respecting "trade and commerce." As and allowed the matter to go to England the result of this decision the Scott act was for determination. The intermediate question of the meantime government question to prohibit the traffic within their the disputed territory seems to be approaching an amicable settlement at the hands of the attorneys-general of Ontario

east of Toronto, the other night by Postoffice Inspector Sweetnan, into charges made against the management of the local "peace, order, and good government" all postoffice. It would appear from the reover the dominion. It will be noticed port in the Pickering News that the postmaster is Mrs. Eliza Whitney but that the business is done by the deputy postmaster, Mr. Logan, a storekeeper there. The

> majority of the villagers had no confidence | ing last week it may certainly be expected in Mr. Logan; that letters were pried into; that in next year's great contest the repubthat they were often delayed and some- licans will push the question of protection times never delivered; that money had for all it is worth, and will challenge the been taken from some; that overcharges democrats to meet them squarely before for postage had been made; that a bundle the people on this ground. In the regular paper on his counter; that in order to were now in the habit of posting their many letters that had been mailed with Mr. Logan had never reached their destination; that according to a former clerk of Mr. Logan he was disobliging in the matter of the postoffice to people who did not buy goods from him; that in order to get their mail people bought a little from him in his store; that he (the clerk) knew of him opening letters not addressed to him (Logan); that a letter addressed to the "Leader of the Methodist Choir" had been opened by Logan though he had not held the post for seven months; that in many ways Mr. Logan was disobliging, negligent and untrustworthy; and that Mrs. Logan had told one of the witnesses that she had told one of the witnesses that she lower the workers the more the pay. Its intrinsic selfishness ought to be enough to condemn this plan.
>
> If as you suggest the law student should strike let him strike for free trade and instead of his cry being "we are unpaid and untaught" let it be "every man for himself and the de'il take the examiners."
>
> Ottawa, Dec. 12, 1883. FIAT INSTITIA. (Logan); that a letter addressed to the could open any letter that was not sealed

with wax-by steaming it over the kettle. After hearing the evidence the inspector asked all those in the hall who had complete confidence in Mr. Logan to stand up. Eight stood up and forty-two remained seated. The inspector said he would report the wholo matter to the postmaster-

general. Now how many postoffices have we in Canada that are as bad as Pickering or where some of these grievances exist? We should say more than the public think, Prying into letters, delaying their delivery, and disobliging answers are far too common in the small postoffices. Half the village gossip starts from the postoffice.

The postmaster's task is as a general thing a thankless one, though it is cer tainly an aid to business. One cause of so much dissatisfaction is the introduction of politics in the appointments.

A postmaster should be appointed purely on his merits: his good character, his so-

two or three smart young men, well versed in the business, who would be on the move all the time, instructing the postmasters how to do the work, learning from the people if they give satisfaction, and generally securing a more efficient service.

Tantam is the new fashionable game of minority. The New York Sun points out New York. It is of Chinese origin. The that the Louisville Courier Journal, the implements are small brass disks, called is already taking the back track and talk- Chinese make. They are often curiously most ultra of American free trade papers, is already taking the back track and talk. Chinese make. They are often curiously chinese make. They are often curiously of the apostle was prepared to resort to "any means" (not sinful, of course) in order to bring about the salvation of souls, but your to bring about the salvation of souls, but your to bring about the salvation would apparently prefer to see

brasses, and with a fanciful wand, which he thrusts through the holes, takes away number remains. If the remainder is even lowed Mr. Carlisle's election as speaker, in number, that is 2 or 4, bets on the right they will be hard put to it for words to figure win their own amount, and the bank takes what has been left on the other even number. The money on the odd numbers is simply withdrawn by the owners. If the number of brasses left is odd the same thing is done. The game is a kind of odd and even, with no advantage on the side of

The women are said to be devoted to tantam. They place a 50 cent limit, and \$10 is as large an amount as can easily be won at it in a night. Some day some Gothamite belle will pull another belle's hair for cheating at tantam. Then the game will get unfashionable.

The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitobe railroad has during three years past made a good deal of money out of Canadian traffic between the old provinces and the Northwest. But from the opening of navigation next spring forward its gains from this source will be greatly reduced. Then the Lake Superior route will be extensively used, and lower fares and freights will surely follow, The truth is that it ought be easy for Manitoba merchants to supply themselves during the open season with all the goods they want during the year. The only exception might be in the case of fashionable dry goods for early spring. Nor is it really necessary to send much of the grain surplus east by an all rail route. Wheat delivered at elevators along the railway during the winter, and

facts. We do not walk on the sidewalks, and therefore, do not obstruct them, but all such cold-hearted christians as Methodist will not prevent us going on the streets to win souls for Christ. I believe that had the church done its duty and not gone to sleep there would to day have been no salvation army in Toronto. Methodist clergymen in this city thank God that the army ever came to Canada, but Methodist is one of these persons who want to go to heaven in a sleeping car, or sneak in any way but the right. But the time has gone for kicking at the army, so Methodist had better make up his mind to like us, as we mean to walk the streets for God so long as upen are going straight to hell. God save Methodist and all such.

Toronto, Dec. 14, 1883. ready to go forward at the opening of navigation, would be in good time for the eastern markets. There is really no necessity why grain must reach its final market before the end of November. Taking one year with another, just as much money would be made by sending it forward in the month of May following. A part of An investigation was held at Pickering, the crop might be exported in the fall, but a flourishing village twenty miles or so the greater portion might as well be left over until spring at Winnipeg or Port Arthur as to be unsold, or held on speculation in Montreal or Liverpool.

> Over the border the republicans have in good time settled upon the time and place of their next year's national convention. Chicago is to be the place, and the date fixed is June 3. From the tone of what was said at the national committee meet-

To the Editor of the World. SIR: Now that you are on the subject of law students' grievances, why not strike it once at the root of the evil and proclaim free trade in law?
Why should a man be prevented from mak-Why should a man be prevented from making his bread, merely to gratify the selfishness of those who have got within the magic circle before him? Not content with hampering the legal aspirant with absurd examinations, our worthy benchers most needs pick out trivial flaws in his articles and throw him back for three months or more, if they do not comply with requirements which nobody knows and none can find out. Who Knows of how great importance three months may be in the struggle for the loaves and fishes! I am sorry to see that one of your correspondents advocates

To the Editor of The World. SIR: I would suggest a remedy for griev nces complained of by law students: 1. That some Canadian barrister (one already

cognizant with the task being suggested) be employed by the Law society to re-model, and employed by the Law society to re-model, and adopt to the present state of the law in Ontario, all the English text books now prescribed by the curriculum for the various examinations of the said society.

2. That the aforesaid barrister be handsomely remunerated therefor.

3. That the text books so re-modelled be immediately placed on the said curriculum in lieu of the English text books; perhaps it might be deemed not improvident to add that a home for insane law students be established and kept up by the said society for the benefit of all those law students (survivors of the proposed change) who may continue the study of the law after aforesaid curriculum comes into force.

A SUFFERER.

Street, Brooklyn, by members of his family, who had heard the report of a pistol. A 22-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver lay by his side, and a bullet from it had entered his beain. The ease is now regarded as remarkable, because, although the bullet is yet in, his brain, he is as well in mind and body as he ever was. He says the shooting was entirely accidental. Dr. J. Nehrbas of 411 Bedford avenue and Dr. Solon F. Bliss of 652 Herkimer street make the following statement:

We found that the ball had entered the middle of the right side of the head, an inch and a half above the right ear and that it took a slightly downward course six inches directly through the reasoning faculties. The pulse was forty-eight. We probed for the bullet, going three inches into the brain and finding the passage made by the ball leading still further in. Then we agreed to leave further probing until the next day and put the young man on treatment to allay the inflammation which we expected. We confidently expected his death within twenty-four hours. His pulse rallied before evening, rising to 55, and very little inflammation set in. These were favorable symptoms, but we did not deem that there was the least chance of his surviving. Next day we probed again five inches into the brain and located the bullet an inch further in. We judged that it would only hasten death to work at removing the ball and concluded to let it stay there. He gained every day till at the end of two weeks, he was comparatively out of danger. He is now fully recovered and has gone back to work in sound health, mind and spirits.

Dr. Bliss said that the bullet had become encysted. The Poor Man's Fuel. To the Editor of The World. SIR: Your suggestion that some men of neans should arrange to have the poor supplied with fuel in small quantities at the same rate the rich pay for large, is one that it may be hoped will commend itself to some philanon his merits: his good character, his sobriety, the convenience of his stand, his intelligence, his capacity to do the work promptly and in a businesslike way, his possessing the confidence of the people of the locality.

We should imagine that the system of inspection is not thorough, not that the inspectors are not competent to do the work, but that they ought each to have two or three smart young men, well versed the hoped will commend itself to some philanthropists who are able to carry it out. Surely none can lay up treasure in heaven in a better way than by helping the poor of earth. But why not urge the churches also to do this work? They already have various societies to help the poor, for which they raise money by bazaars and other means. Why not add this to their list of good works and urge the rich brethren to warm as well as feed and clothe the needy by furnishing them at lowest rates with wood and coal.

It is fearful to think how dearly the poor have to pay for the necessities of life out of their small amounts of hard-earned money.

Toronto, Dec. 11, 1883.

SYMPATHY.

The Salvation of Souls.

this section we only have to quote two instances of rapid delivery. On Wednesday week a prominent dealer in Walkerton deposited a letter in the postoffice here addressed to Teeswater. The letter contained cheques to the value of over \$1000. That letter took just seven days to reach Teeswater. Another letter, that we have personal knowledge of, took six days to come thirty miles. Other letters that we have ourselves posted have been on their travels for over two months, and have not yet reached their destination. Yesterday an exasperated individual deposited a letter in the postoffice here addressed as follows: "This letter is to go to Messrs. C. F. Cliff & Sons, Traverston, county of Grey, province of Ontario; and is to go via Palmerston, Guelph, Toronto, Orangeville, Markdale and Jim. Edward's stage to Traverston, if the postmasters and mail clerks are reasonably active it may be expected to reach its destination before the close of the year." To the Editor of The World. Sir: I see your correspondent Methodist in to-day's issue takes umbrage at the modus operandi of the salvation army, maintains it should not be allowed to parade our streets playing bands, and that it should conduct its services on the principle adopted by other

Paul believed in "being all things to all men if by any means he might save some." Metho-dist would have it done in a genteel way or

TRADE AND FINANCE. Co. forwarded a cargo via Credit Valley

igns of activity to-day. Over \$2000 wor ese and \$5000 worth of bacon were shir by a local house to England.

Chicago advices report wheat lower pork higher. In England pork is flat, as to Market firm but dull. The directors of the Bank of British North

America propose a dividend for the half year ended December 13 of 30s per share, or at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable tax

Salvation Army Methods.

nem a hearty
Toronto, Dec. 14.

To the Editor of the World.

The Army and Its Work.

To the Editor of The World.

Methodist, who doesn't like the salvation army

The Salvation Army.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: I was both amused and astonished on eading an article in this morning's World

on army, and coming from the pen of metho-

dist, as your correspondent signs himsell, was certainly an inappropriate article for him to write. He says their mode of worship is far from right. Undoubtedly your correspondent is at liberty to express an opinion in reference to their mode of conducting their service, but when he assumes that they are wrong he is certainly assuming what he does not understand; otherwise he would not have penned

A BULLET IN HIS BRAIN,

Recovery of a Brooklyn Boy From an

Apparently Fatal Shot. From the New York Sun.

Oct. 28 unconscious in the parlor of 98 Sumpte

street, Brooklyn, by members of his family

Deficiencies in our Postal System.

From the Bruce Herald.

To show the beauty of our mail system i

this section we only have to quote two in-

Charles Reimer, 17 years old, was found or

free on January 4.

Mr. Reginald MacLeod has been elected chairman of the Canada Northwest Land company (limited), in the place of Lord Elphin onto, Dec. 14, 1883.

vice to resign the position of chairman, while retaining his seat as a director of the com A cable from London to Cox & Worts quot Hudson bay shares at 234 and Northwest Lan company at 71s 3d. of some of the methods of the salvation army admitting their success in moving the

wer, degraded classes of society, whom the nurches with all their well organized appointments fail to reach. "How to reach the masses" is a problem which has troubled and uzzled the wisest, but is now being solved by nis much despised class of christian martyrs, he charge that the church is dying of responsibility is one of the elements of trength and power which the salvation army as shown itself to possess. The work is not ttempted to be done by proxy, the people eing expected as their part of the work to upply the fund, In the army all are workers, he men with the ragged coat, the bloated are and the blurred reputation, are the very nen they are after. Like their Master they re seeking to "Save the lost." I am not beonging to the army, but so long as they are long this kind of work I am ready to bid hem a hearty

Toronto, Dec. 14. Toronto Stock Exchange. CLOSING BOARD.—Commerce, 1173 to 1174; sales 50, 200 at 1172 x d. Federal, 1234 at 123; sales 20, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, at 1234. Dominion, 110 at 1094; sales 20, 20, 20, 20, at 110 x d. British. American, sales 10 at 112. Ontario and Qu'Apple Land Co. 683 at 68; sales 50 to 68.

Montreal Stock Exchange. Montreal Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD. — Montreal 1762 to 1762: sales 35 at 1764; 234 at 1764, 80 at 1763. Banque du Peuple, 62 to 60: sales 200 at 60. Merchants, 108 to 1072; sales 10 at 1073, 40 at 1072. Cnmerce, 1182 to 1182; sales 75 at 1184, x d. C. P. Ry, 55 to 54; sales 50 at 54. Montreal Telegraph Co., 1173 to 117: sales 6 at 1173, 25 at 117. Montreal Pass, Ry, 112 to 111; sales 30 at 1112; 50 at 1113. Montreal Gas Co., 1733 to 1733; sales 100 at 1724, 200 at 1724, 12 at 173. Canada Cotton Co., 80 to 613.

New York Stocks. NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Railroads weak and lower; stocks unsettled, irregular. Transaction in West Shore firsts were enormous today, amounting to \$738,800. Bonds opened at 72, broke to 70 regular, and 593 seller, 60 subsequently rolled to 72, reached to 71½.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts today were light and prices steady. Wheat
offered, and sold at \$1.05 to \$1.12 for fall, at
\$1.10 to \$1.18 for spring, and at \$5c to \$6c for
goose, Barley steady, with sales at \$5c to \$6c.
Oats unchanged, with sales of 500 bushels at 36c
to 37c. Peas sold at 74c to 75c, and a load of
ryo sold at 62c. Hay quiet, with sales of 40
loads at \$5 50 to \$8 for clover, and at \$10 to
\$11 50 for timothy. Straw sold at \$8.50 to \$9
for four loads. Hogs firmer at \$6 to \$6.10.

ST. LAWERNCE MARKET—This market was
active and buyers plentiful. Following are the
prices at which produce sold: Beef, roast, 10c
to 44c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak.
10c to 12c; mutton, legs and chops, 10c to 13c;
inferior cuts, 8c to 10c; lamb, per pound, 8c to
12c; veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts,
8c to 10c; pork, chops and roasts, 9c to 10c;
venison, carcase, \$5 to \$6; do, haunches \$9 to
\$10; butter, pound rolls, 21c to 24c; large rolls,
19c to 20c; cooking, 15c to 17c; lard, 12c to 14c;
chesse, 14c to 16c; bacon, 10c to 14c; eggs, 25c to
25c; turkeys, 75c to \$1.50; chickens, per pair, 40c
to 60c; geese, each, 50c to 76c; ducks, \$6c to 70c;
partridge, brace, 50c to 60c; potatoes, per bag,
85c to 90; cabbage, per doz., 50c to 85c; onions,
per peck, 25c to 30c; parsnips, per peck, 20c;
beets, per peck, 20c; carrots, per peck, 20c;
beens, per peck, 20c; carrots, per peck, 20c;

Markets by Telegrap.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Cotton dull and enchanged. Flour—Receipts 24,000 brls, more active; sales 16,000 brls, prices unchanged. Rye flour weak at \$3.50 to \$3.90. Cornmeal quiet the same of the Markets by Telegraph. those words.

Again, he says they should not be allowed to parade the streets singing, shouting and making an outrageous noise. They obstruct the sidewalks and disturb the peace, and should be dealt with fear as in other cities. He evidently means in other cities. He aware that they do Malt nominal. Corn—Receipts 24,000 bush., spot lower, options, closed steady; sales 3,048, 000 bush, and future [169,000 bush., spot and No. 2 (\$\frac{1}{2}\$c, No. 2 December 63\frac{1}{2}\$c to 64\frac{1}{2}\$c, January 64\frac{1}{2}\$c to 65\frac{1}{2}\$c. Oats—Receipts 33,000 bush., spot lower, options steady; sales \$20,000 bush, future 115,000 bush, spot; mixed western 30c to 41c, white state 43\frac{1}{2}\$c to 42c, January 40\frac{1}{2}\$c to 40\frac{1}{2}\$c. Hay and hops firm and unchanged. Coffee dull at 11\frac{1}{2}\$c. Sugar dull, standard A 7 11-16c to 7\frac{1}{2}\$c. U loaf and crushed \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. Molasses steady. Rice firm. Petroleum, crude 7\frac{1}{2}\$c to \$\frac{1}{2}\$c, refined \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. Tallow weak at 7\frac{1}{2}\$c to \$\frac{1}{2}\$c, refined \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. Tallow weak at 7\frac{1}{2}\$c to \$\frac{1}{2}\$c, refined \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. Tallow weak at 7\frac{1}{2}\$c. Potatoes steady and unchanged. Pork firm at \$\frac{1}{2}\$1.5 Butter weak at 18c to 30c. Cheese firm at 9\frac{1}{2}\$c to 13\frac{1}{2}\$c. CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat, regular firm; December 97\frac{1}{2}\$c to 5\frac{1}{2}\$c. January \$7\frac{1}{2}\$c to \$\frac{3}{2}\$c. Sapring \$\frac{1}{2}\$c to 5\frac{1}{2}\$c. January \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. Oats quiet; cash 33c to 3\frac{1}{2}\$c. December 3\frac{3}{2}\$c. December 3\frac{3}{2}\$c. Data quiet; cash 3\frac{1}{2}\$c. Pork irregular; cash \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. January \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. January \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. January \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. Pork irregular; cash \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. January \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. Pork irregular; cash \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. Short rib \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. \$\frac{1}{ peace, and should be dealt with reas as in other cities. He evidently means imprisonment. I am not aware that they do obstruct the sidewalks, not being allowed by the authorities to parade on them, which I think is an act of severity. Should Bond street church be arraigned before the proper authorities for obstructing the sidewalks every Sunday evening for tyenty minutes with persons eager to gain admissions there would be more ground for a conviction than has yet appeared against the salvation army, which would be ridiculously absurd in either case, but which would no doubt gratify pharasaical correspondents. Again he says the army may be doing some good among the lower and degraded classes, and in the same breath he accuses them of breaking the Sabbath day. I feel assured from personal observation that the army in this city is doing a good work, a work which he churches have failed to accomplish, if they ever tried to go out in the highways and by-ways and bidding the outcast and fallen to come into the feast which the Lord had spread and which was spurned by the respectable invited guests. come into the feast which the Lord had spread and which was spurned by the respectable invited guests.

Again he says if the work was carried on in a quiet way, the same as other denominations, more good might be accomplished. Now, sir, what have the churches done in their quiet way? How many drunkards and blasphemers have they reclaimed? How many of our fallen sisters and daughters have they raised from a life of sin and shame? This is the work the salvation army is doing in our city, and this is what John Wesley, the founder of methodism, intended to be the work of his church, but which is self-evident they have failed to do, and which your pharasical correspondent is surely cognizant of. I would advise A Methodist to become better acquainted with the salvation army, and throw of his self-righteous robe and view them from the Master's standpoint. He would, then be enabled to discriminate between the great work the army is accomplishing and the do nothingness of the churches.

A GENUINE METHODIST.

Toronto, Dec. 14, 1883.

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