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ADVERTISING RATES FOR EACH LINE OF NONPARELLS nsed advertisements a central marriages and birtha 25 cats, il rates for contract advertisen ing notices, and for preferred bosi

Address all Communications ; THE WOLLD, Teronice. W. R. MACREAN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 5, 1884.

Not Parallel Cases A few days ago we ventured to mai tain this contention: that whatever demand there is for labor in Canada is mostly created by the people of this country, and that they have the best right to the labor, or the demand for it, thus created. We, by our enterprise, create a demand for labor, the Chinese, who in no way help to create such a demand, come in and want a share of what we have created. We say they have no right to it whatever. If they want to work on railways, let them build these in their own country, where railways are much required, and where, but for native fanaticism, they would soon be built too. On which the Montreal Herald

Suppose the Chinese in China should take similar ground in reference to the Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen and Frenchmen who go to China. Suppose they were to say. "These Europeans are doing nothing to encourage our domestic institutions and industries. They will not eat mice, or rats, or birds mests. They care little for our rice. They won't us the same clothing we do. All they use of what we produce is tea. Nearly everything they consume they bring from abroad. They spend little here. They won't marry our women. They don't intend to remain; all they want is to make money out of us and then go elsewhere and spend it and die. Now we require for our ewn people the civilization we have created; we want for our own people the foreigners will not assimilate with us let us boot them out." This would be a parallel argument to that of the World's, one quite as reasonable and convincing.

We reply that the two cases are not

We reply that the two cases are not parallel. Who are the classes of people, f our own race, that go to China, and what do they go for? Here let us leave out missionaries, whose calling takes them out of the sphere of commercial calculations. We need not include sailors either, who stay in port only while their ship does. Englishmen and Americans, who go to China and stay there any time to speak of, all belong to the com mercial class-merchants, clerks, and assistants in various capacities. Not any Chinaman, but, owing to the needs of to many a native, and at better wages than he is accustomed to. The foreign colony in China-British, continental European and American altogether-does as matter of fact spend millions money there every year, diffusing trade, and profits, and work, and wages all around. Besides employing or the spot Chinese labor to a large aggregate, British and Americans in China buy annually from the Chinese a great deal more than they sell to the latter-though we cannot just now say how the India opiun trade would affect the balance, as far as the British empire is concerned. But nothing like this is done by the Chinese who enter either Canada or the United

If the Chinese came here as merchant only, bringing money with them, spending it here, and creating a demand for more labor-then they would be doing what the English and the Americans do in China But what they do is the very reverse they come here to take labor and wages which our own people reed and ought to have. The two cases are not parallel; but are wide are the poles asunder. When English or American laborers invade Chin by thousands, and take work from the na tives, then the Herald's argument may be in order. To say that Europeans and Americans spend little in China is nonsense. They spend millions there, and al in hard cash, too. British merchants and their aids go to China; we are perfectly willing that Chinese of the same clas should come here, as buyers of our wares, as our people buy Chinese merchandise there. Surely the Herald must see that its presumed parallel does not hold good.

The Grand Trunk Half-Yearly Meeting The Grand Trunk has of late had the experience of some sharp criticism from London financial journals. Nothing of the kind, however, turned up at the recent half-yearly meeting on Oct. 23, reports of which are just to hand by mail. The coloquial expression, "everything is lovely and the goose hangs high," would have been rather out of place, seeing that the able chairman had all he could do to present the adverse circumstances of the pres ent in anything like a favorable light for monly well too, which shows Sir Henry Tyler is just the man for chairman of the Grand Trunk. There was nobody to say nay, and the foggling out of the expected cheers and laughter.

The falling off in receipts caused by reduced freight rates had been enormous Grain rates from Chicago to New York, before from 25 to 30 cents, had come down to 15 cents, and the result was that the Grand Trunk was £190,000 sterling worse off on the half year than it would have been had the old rates been obtained co the business done. The prevailing depression had lessened travel, and to that ac-

Chicago, but we wish also to fill our wagons with west-bound traffic in order to of east bound to west-bound traffic was 72 pital also in or near the park. There is make the line pay. Well, the proportion to 28 during the half year, instead of 66 to just room in Ontario for one first-class 34 in the corresponding half year." The school, and until the managers of the point thus emphasized by Sir Henry will

He claims a big saving in the working expenses £147,000 for the half-year, Against this he puts these losses-on pasenger traffic, £50,000; from bad harvests in Cauada, £60,000; and from the competition of low rates, £190.000; in all, £300,-000 from what he calls the exceptional cirimstances of the half-year. He claims also that the Great Western section inboth permanent way and rolling stock-a The Scott Act Defeat in Prince Edward statement which is likely to provoke criti-

Sir Henry claims that the Great Western fusion has strengthened both roads, and made them better able to fight competition. He means, of course, American com

man in the right place, and said:

I was discussing Mr. Hickson in a friendly manner with one of the ministers of Canada—a minister, I am bound to say, not altogether friendly to the Grand Trunk interest; but he said, "You may take it, Lord Claude, that you could not get a man who fights harder and more strongly and better for the Grand Trunk interest than Mr. Hickson; but I must do him this credit, that he always fights like a gent leman."

All which will be most fully subscribed to in Canada. It is Mr. Hickson's business to do the best he can for the Grand Trunk, and for Grand Trunk interests he fights well.

English Party Politics. The British parliament is almost rivaling the French chamber of deputies in the diersity and multiplicity of its parties. There are, first of all, the ordinary or oderate liberals or conservatives, folowers of Gladstone and Salisbury. There are the extremes of each of these, followers of Chamberlain and Churchill. And to these must be added the Irish home

rulers. What with the franchise bill, the edistribution scheme, the Gordon relief expedition, the action of the lords on the arst mentioned, and the question of the reform of the house of lords, the ultimate result of these five different influential parties is curious to consider.

The franchise bill is in all probability safe till it reaches the lords. Then will come in the disturbing influence of the extreme radicals, who no doubt will make a reform of that hereditary body hinge upon one of these takes a day's work from the results of any want of harmony. The home rulers, not much caring what the retheir superior style of living, they give work sults of any particular measura may be, will in all likelihood throw in their vote with the extreme radicals—a policy most conducive to bringing about a general disturbance of parties. The Gordon difficulty—if that gallant general is still safe at Khartoum—will hardly be made a party question; nevertheless, if the relief expedition turns out unsuccessful, the Gladstone government must be prepared to hear some severe criticisms.

Still another fallacy on the Chinese question is that of saying that these foreigners must be allowed to come in until the railway is completed. But there are will in all likelihood throw in their vote sewing machine inventor, alleg

he railway is completed. But there are already in British Columbia, to-day, more Chinese than the country can employ. As far as the railway is concerned, the time when we need to import no more Chinese has come already; and it is simply dodging the issue to talk about what is now past as if it were something still to come, and in

The epidemic of student outbreaks is sweeping the land. At King's college, Windsor, N.S., they have been burning the president in effigy and acting riotously in other respects. At the provincial university of New Brunswick they have been the means of suspending instruction in all the classes. In Toronto, what with cannon explosions and street fights with police, they are gaining rotoriety.

Communications have passed between the Japanese steamship company and Canada and the Canadian Pacific railway respecting the establishment of a line of steamers between Japan, China and British Columbia. The Japanese president wrote to Sir John Macdonald, who turned the letter over to President Stephen, by whom negotiations were opened with the Japanese company. If the line is established it is said that the route to Liverpool or London from Japan and China via the Canadian Pacific route will be about ten days shorter than any other route.

"A Christian Reader," in a letter to the Mail, understands religious freedom in this land to mean "that men and institutions may be, without interference from the 'powers that be,' unchristian or atheistical." We think that the majority of "A Christian Reader's" readers will think this the narrowest meaning that can be put upon the term religious freedom. Surely it may also mean that an institution may be so conducted that its teachings will not hurt the susceptibilities of any class of christians or theists. That because it is religiously free, therefore it is atheistical

Apropos of Monday evening's fracas be ween the students and police, the following lines on the medical student from Dr. Baskett's "Visions of Fancy" are readable: Derided, spit upon and shunned, he stands
the world's Pariah;
The scorn of some, a terror unto many,
Shunned by the great, and never cheered 1

work better distributed, doing its wor in connection with University coilege and the school of science, and having the hos schools here recognize that fact they need not look for a Canadian Vanderbilt.

Medical science will not let anything alone in these days. We have been taught the stiology of "lawn tennis elbow" and "lawn tennis wrist;" now we are treated to discourses on the maladies incurred by bicycle riding. The Canadian Practitioner for November tells of obscure nervous and other diseases which may be traced to an immoderate use of the "bike."

To the Editor of The World. SIR: Your assumption that the Scott act was defeated in Prince Edward county "probably by reason of the barley argument" is not correct. Little or no argu petition, the Canadian competition having been extinguished, to the sorrow of this province of Ontario, let us add.

Lord Claude Hamilton gave his testimony as to the good condition of the line throughout, from recent personal observation. He thought Mr. Hickson the right man in the right place, and said:

I was discussing Mr. Hickson in a friendly in 1871 by an immense majority, but was in 1871 by an immense majority, but was repealed as soon as possible by a disgusted and disappointed people. It proved to be an abomination and a fraud; under its reime drunkenness increased, and vice and mmorality in an equal ratio. The people had no assurance that these pernicious results would not be repeated under the Scott act, and they rejected it at the polis. voting, or the majority (125) would have peen much larger.

Picton, Nov. 1, 1884.

What Grip is Going to Do

To the Editor of The World. Sin: In your issue of yesterday yo made the announcement that "Grip con pany propose starting a new educations weekly under a sort of educational depart ment auspices." This is not correct. What we have under consideration is the publication of an independent educational weekly.

Toronto, Nov. 4, 1884.

DIVORCED FROM AN ACTOR Mr. Frank C. Bangs Released from Mat-

From the New York Journal, Nov. 8. Frank C. Bangs, the actor, is a divorced man. In the Kings county supreme court yesterday Justice Cullen granted to the wife of the well-known tragedian an absolute divorce from her husband. Mrs. Bangs was separated from her first husband, Mr. La Grove, when she met Bangs and was united to him in the matrimonial chains by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

After the marriage the couple went to the converting and turns out a very specific properties. lute divorce from her husband. Mrs.
Bangs was geparated from her first husband, Mr. La Grove, when she met Bangs and was united to him in the matrimonial chains by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

After the marriage the couple went to Philadelphia to live, and Mrs. Bangs, who is a daughter of the dead Mr. Singer, the service machine inventor, alleges among

society of Brooklyn.
"It is not true that Mrs. Bings ever had any difficulty with the Amaranth people," repiled counsel. "They sought her out nd the chairman of the dramatic commit tee. W. W. Lambert, has written her a letter in which he expresses his utmost confidence in her. The only other thing that I want to say is that she is a good daughter and a devoted mother to the child which was born to her during her

The lady will resume her former name of Mrs. La Grove.

ALL SORTS.

A pretty pen wiper is made by cutting ittle strips of cloth and tying them together with a leather strap, so as to loc like a bundle of shawls. Russian salad is just now a fashionable

dish. It is very much like the proverbial boarding-house hash—there is everything in it. Result: a profound mystery. It has been discovered by experiment on dogs that a hypodermic injection of the active principle of tea is an almost instantaneous antidote for morphia poisoning. A brand-new word has been coined by

Boston lady. It is "bachelettes," and it is proposed to apply it to single women. The word has a distinctly feminine sound, and seems appropriate enough. Miss A.—"Ah! how do you do, Mr. Sophomore? Ciara and I were just talking about the lost Atlantis." Mr. Sophomore—"Don't know her; though I believe I did

meet her brother once. But why don't they advertise her?" I hear that the duchess of Albany is anxious to terminate her residence at Claremont, and in all probability she will only return there for a short time. The duchess of Albany cannot live there on

£7000 a year, even with a very small estab-lishment, for to keep up the place properly costs £20,000 a year. "Isn't that rather far-fetched?" remarked the managing editor to the Phoney Man when the latter told him that news had been brought from Central Africa that the belles of that section were dressing in a shorter hairpin than usual this ceason.

Fashion Folies. Silver bar-pins with a tiny pistol at one end, are among the newest designs in jewelry. A little Rhine stone is placed

Poor little stuffed white mice are among the newest French fancies for bonnet orna-ments. Some mice are placed in a stand-ing position on the bonnets and hold in their forepaws gilt butterflies, beetles or

Many large jewels are now set in spring clasps, so they may be removed and placed in other jewelry. The clasps open and close by touching a secret spring only known to the owner and maker. The invention is thought a very nice one for ladies with few diamonds.

The Lecal Markets.

The John Lecal Markets.

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THE THIMBLE.

From the Dorcas Me The thimble is a Dutch invention that vas first brought to England in 1695 by one John Lofting, who began its manufacture at Islington, near London, gaining ereby both honor and profit. Its name was derived from the words thumb and bell, being for a long time called thumble, and only lately thimble. Old records say that thimbles were first worn on the thumbs, but we can scarcely conceive how merly they were made of brass and iron only, but of late years steel, silver, gold, horn, ivory, and even pearl and glass have all been used for making thimbles. I saw some very beautiful ones in China, that were exquisitely carved, of pearl, and bound with gold, and the end also of gold. These pearl thimbles are quite as costly THE CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

were exquisitely carved, or pears, and bound with gold, and the end also of gold. These pearl thimbles are quite as costly and far prettier than those made entirely of gold. Usually there is a pearl sheath for the scissors, and a dainty needlebook of pearl edged with gold to accompany the thimble, and the whole is inclosed in a neat little pocketcase shaped like a book and and bound in satin and pearl.

A thimble owned by a queen consort of Siam is shaped like a lotus bud, this being the royal flower of that country, and almost everything about the court bearing, in a greater or less degree, some impress of the lotus. This thimble is of gold, thickly studded with diamonds, that are so arranged as to form the lady's name and the date of her marriage. It was a bridal gift from the king, who, having seen the English and American ladies at his court using thimbles, took this method of introducing them among his own peeple. Upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been this day declared for the period from 1st of March to 30th November, 1884 (computed from the dates of the several payments thereon), and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after Monday, the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 28th of November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.

October, 23rd, 1884.

DIVIDEND NO 1.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of

THREE PER CENT.

PREEHOLD LOAN AND SAVINGS COM

DIVIDEND NO. 50.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent, on the capital stock of the Company has been declared for the current half-year, payable on and after Monday, the first day of December next, at the office of the Company, Church street.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November inclusive. 13-13

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Daily cable quotations received.

(Members of the Torento Stock Exchaigh and sold on commission for each or margin all securities dealt in on the

British America Assurance Buil-

them among his own people.

In Naples, very protty thimbles composed of lava from Mount Vesuvius are occasionally sold, but rather as curiosities than for real utility, being, from the extreme brittleness of the lava, very easily broken. I have heard also of thimbles broken. I have heard also of talimotes made of asphaltum from the Dead sea, and of one composed of a fragment of the old elm tree at Cambridge, Mass., under which General Washington stood when taking command of the United States army in July, 1775; but I do not suppose that any of these were intended to be used in sew-

lyer thimbles thin plates of the metal are introduced into a die and then pun nto shape. But in Paris the French i into shape. But in Paris the French have a way of their own, quite different from ours, for making gold thimbles that are said to be much more durable than those made in the usual way. Pieces of very thin sheetiron are cut into discs of about two inches diameter. These, after being heated to redness, are stuck by means of a punch into a succession of holes of gradually increasing depth, to give the proper shape. The thimble is then trimmed, polished and indented around its outer surface with tiny holes. It is next converted into steel by a process called cementation, then tempered, scoured

the gold, if worn away, is easily replaced. -West Toronto Junction is within -West Toronto Junction is within a few minutes of the Union station by the trains of either the Ontario and Quebec and the Grand Trunk or the Nortcorn, Real estate in the neighborhood has steadily risen in value and promises to advance still more rapidly. Some of the best lots in West Toronto are to be had Hember of Poronto Stock Exchange rom George Clarke, 295 Yonge street.

pletes the operation and turns cut a very beautiful thimbie that will last for years. The steel used in its construction will

per out in a long lifeth

Catarrh-A New Treatment. has been achieved in modern science has bee sained by the Dixon treatment for catar Out of 2000 patients treated during the pas six months, fully ninety per cent, have be cured of this stubborn malady. This is no is months, the hour malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent, of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are constitued, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adepted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished, the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. At. DiXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.—Montreal Star. 26

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Nov. 4. Business on the local exchange to-day was as usual, quiet, and prices as compared with Menday showed little fluctuation. The followng transactions were made:

Morning sales-Montreal 2 shares at 190. at 1351 ex: dividend; Toronto 10 at 169 ex. divi dend; Commerce 10 at 117; Imperial 10 at 1281; Hamilton 10 at 118.
Afternoon sales—Montreal 10 at 185 ex. div.; three lots of Canadian Pacific bonds of \$2000,

S30.0 and \$60.0 were disposed of at 97%.

Cable advices to Messrs. Cox & Co. to-day from London quote Northwest Land Co. at 40s and Hudson Bay company shares at £241. There was little or nothing doing at Oil city to-day. The market in the absence of any pear movement apparently followed its own ourse and advanced 21 cents. Oil opened at de and closed at 742c bid; highest 752c, low

course and advinced 2 cents. On opened at 72½c and closed at 74½c bid; highest 75½c, lowest 7½c.

The Montreal exchange exhibits no new features, and the transactious were few and unimportant. The closing prices were: Montreal 191 asked, 189½ bid; ex-div 185 asked, 181½ bid. Ontario 167½ bid. Bank du Peuple 45 asked, 180½ bid. Northwest Land Co, 39½ asked, 38 bid. C. P. H. 45 asked. Commerce 117½ asked, 116½ bid. Northwest Land Co, 39½ asked, 38 bid. C. P. H. 45 asked. Commerce 117½ asked, 116½ bid. Federal 30 asked, 48½ bid. Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co, 38 asked, 37½ bid. City Passenger Railway 116½ asked, 115 bid. Montreal Telegraph Co. 175½ asked, 115 bid. Montreal Telegraph Co. 175½ asked, 175 bid. Forty shares of Commerce 10 nged hands at 117.

The Chicaco and New York exchanges were closed to-day on account of the elections. It is generally agreed that the result of the contest will decide the complexion of the New York market and break up the dullness which has existed for the last few weeks. Ho ders of good stocks seem as a rule to expect higher prices and are loth to part with them just now. Others again predict a very dull market for the remainder of the current Plant Process and are loth to part with Henniust now. Others again predict a very dull market for the remainder of the current Plant Process and are loth to part with Henniust for a change of government look with apprehension on the immediate future of trade in case the change does come.

The Local Markets.

The Local Markets.

FINE FELT SLIPPERS. TO BE HAD AT

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JAMES H. SAMO

SPECIAL NOTICE. To the Inhabitants of the West End an

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We always keep on hand a ull supply of choice BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, Corn Beef, etc. Spring Lamb a Specialty. Hotels, steamboats and all large dealers berally dealt with, TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION,

Stalls: 13 and 15 St. Lawrence treade CARRIAGES! WM. DIXON.

63 & 65 Adelaide St. West,

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PHYSICIANS' PHARTONS. ong and durable, made especially for hard VILLAGE CARTS 246 On patent springs, the only style that entirely overcomes the horse motion, and a large stock of our NINE 'Y DOLLAR BUSINESS BUG-TIES with Steel Axles, second growth wheels the best buggy ever offered for that price.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

A Beautiful Assortment at Bottom Prices.

The Toronto News Company,

TRIUMPHED.

BY P. B. H. It was in midsummer; the glorious harvest time. A gre mellow moon hung in the deep of heaven, shedding its soft, s

on land and water. Far and near, the hill slop valley are covered with the ri grain, which waves to and fro undulating motion like the l

calm sea, when the gentle bree ing sweeps over it.

The air is redulent of the perfume of new-mown hay and The beauty and quiet of a night broods over the earth. ceased talking, and in silence way such things of great beau dour should be looked upon-we dour should be looked upon—wer in the exquisite beauty of the se out beneath them.

They were seated on a sligh under the branches of a great

Below them, but a short d stood the old farm-house, its s grown gable gleaming gray in Beyond the house was a broad ripple disturbed its smooth su s bank stood an old saw-mill

The mill had long since The mill had long since ce used, for the great forest of oak and beech which once covered to and beech which once covered the had long since vanished away be ax of the sturdy woodsman.

Slowly the eyes of Hugh turned from the scene of beat him till they rested on the fawoman beside him.

"How beautiful!" he though deed she was beautiful. A to beamed in her great, soft haze they wandered over the landscalongest on the old farm house.

Sighing sadly, she turned orbs full upon her companion's A sad look was in their brow Her ripe lips parted, displayin

Her ripe lips parted, displays pearly teeth, and she said in

pearly teeth, and she said in a voice:

"Hugh, I must leave the dea to morrow. I go early in the m
"What, so soon, Miriam?'
quickly, almost sharply. "It is while since you have been w thought you were here for the Why go so soon?"

"You are mistaken, Hugh plied; "I have been here now the time I originally intended to I received a letter from mam making it imperative that I sho home immediately, for she start toga next week, and as my w mains to be put in order yet, termined to return to-morrow fills my heart to-night, as I near is my parting from this of and the dear old folks in the from you Hugh."

And the tender brown eye and the scarlet lip quivered, as speaking.

A bright red snot burned in

speaking.

A bright, red spot burned in of Huga's otherwise pale che passionate love-light gleamed eyes, as seizing the little sor lay in her lap, he sleaned obreath fanned her peachy che in a rapid but suppressed voice in a rapid but suppressed voice "Miriam, I am about to say I had thought never to utter not for years yet; but as I lo not for years yet; but as I loo lovely eyes, and know that we part the feeling that I had ho within me rises stronger than I must speak. I love you, Mall the passionate ardor of nature, I worship you. Will wife! I do not ask it now; promise me your heart and sometime in the future, I on them," and he breathlessly

them," and he breathlessly answer

But, oh! how different from fondly hoped for. Withdraws from his grasp, she raised head till her gaze met his, an light had gone from her dark half scornful, half pitiful amil beautiful lips, she replied:

"Promise to be your wife, I ever possessed you to enter idea? Why, I gave you o much good sense to suppose that you would look upon ou any other light than as a lit to break the monotony of this try life. 'Tis true you are bu paratively speaking; yet I were better acquainted with t society than what you seem.' This she said as only a say such things, her manner describable force to the word. "No, Hugh," she continu change in her tone and man never be what you ask—your ill he beat for your text days." change in her tone and man never be what you ask—your will be best for you to drop immediately. But—" and took the place of the look before together with a sort of pression to think that he sho ish as to even dream of such

ish as to even dream of such There was no sorrow in that for the cutting pain her wupen the noble heart whose is he had exerted all her a "But," she continued, "we friends, Hugh."

They were standing now spoke she extended her has winning smile. But she was her estimation of the chara Campbell. Of a passionate fervent in his likes and disnature to scorn a friends by one who had so cruelly love.

Drawing himself to his he folded his arms upon his a tone of mingled scorn and

he folded his arms upon har a tone of mingled scorn and piled:

"No, Miriam, you are to know what real friendship not to accept the thing y Your name as a practiced ceded you here, had penet this quiet place. I had hould count your conques affections by the score, but your rare loveliness, your amanners, and those great leyes which seemed ne dreamed of guile, or said that those reports we fabricated by envious perso beauty had brought you ma because you were obliged to they had gone away piqued saying you were a prace Now, though, with the exparts and wiles with which love, and but now drew me ation of it only to rejectic add another name to your letims, I believe you are what even more heartless than credit for. Although you is sound position, and I heither, the years are not father woments since, will

the boy, as you so gracious few moments since, will coupled with a name, he specked by all, to which prend to ally your own. I ber this night some time Mirlam."

Her slight form draw eight, she had quietly