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WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC 12, 1883.

For now nearly a year Toronto has been

the sewer order. It is of a kind that be lieves in dishing up social filth and scar dal, of collecting all the personal garbage that can be found in the city or that can be manufactured—either will do so long as the stench is strong-and run through a daily sewer otherwise called a newspaper. When society is attacked by such a pest

when its existence in our midst is an offenhigh time that efforts were made to stamp it out and to bring home the responsibility therefor to those who have introduced it. to those who keep it up.

The persons, then, who are primarily responsible are the owners of the Toronto Mail. More than two years ago they started a one-cent afternoon paper called the Evening News, not out of any desire to benefit the public but to enrich themselves They were not content with the patronage they received as publishers of the Mai they thought the advertising public was bound to give them two prices for each advertisement: that is, they took a man's money for putting an advertisement in their morning paper, and then they sent a second man to the advertiser soliciting the be induced to give it the type was lifted from the Mail and inserted in the News. did not patronize the reprint. Things which time the Mail people lost heavily, and Mr. C. W. Bunting, Mr. Charles perate effort, and for this purpose they brought to Toronto a Mr. Sheppard whom | for them. they placed in charge of the paper with instructions to make it sell. He was to run it as he liked, but he was to make it sell. Accordingly he thought the way to make it sell was to turn the paper into a scandal sewer and to this end the Sneak-a-boo column was started, the Clara Bell letters were published, and everything odorous that could be collected from the four quarters of the earth was dumped in. The young men of the town were libelled in "Our-Bachelors," and the thing got so rank that items written in irregular houses by the

side exposed as any man we know of-that it was decided to kick the nuisance out of

the scandal of all the little villages in the

province was raked together in order to

Mail-men like Mr. Griffin for instance-

to Sheppard; Charles Riordon bought a shop on Yonge street, put in the plant and took a mortgage from Sheppard upon the whole concern for \$75,000, the amount o money the Mail people claim to have sunk

to work the sewer. But Bunting and who played a desperate game, and who are willing to do anything to get their \$75,000 back. They have instructed Sheppard to stir up the stenchy puddle, but to vary it. And how has it been varied? From publishing the scandal of private and insignificant persons they have begun an attack

Under the caption of "Open Letters to the Police Gazette in its palmiest days. The lence belittling of his family, his father and his mother and of their antecedentsthe only thing that could be said against them being that they were honest and raised a creditable family. The second letter, addressed to Sir Charles Tupper is full of the basest matter. It makes him Tupper that Mr. Bunting defends day after day in the Mail and to look after whose interests Mr. Griffin is said to have Bunting's man Sheppard has hired another good of the two cities and the section of

oafer of the worst type. And all the ting and Riordan to get their money back ! It would be poetie justice if these two worthies were put upon

vailed on to play the part of character assassin? Can he imagine that the stuff he is dishing up and puddling in will act minded man? Is he the man who aspired to a high public office and because he did not get it has turned sour on everyone? 'Canadian Portrait Gallery" and of the Camadian historical work, "The Last Forty Years"-a man whom everyone has connidered a gentleman—has not sold his services to Bunting, Riordan and Sheppard to shovel filth for them then and say so. We refuse to believe that he s the writer, but the evidence is very

being blamed all round for it. Decent people by the hundreds have refused to allow the sewer sheet in their told repeatedly that the paper would not still they will not desist. Anything to get back the \$75,000, anything to make a start as a newspaper man is the object of the three, Buntingand Riordan and Sheppard.

The worst feature of this business is that t grows worse. If the public once get in the way of reading it, stronger filth has to be served up every week to keep the edge on the appetite for it; and knowing this the vendors will stop at nothing: they have even the hardihood to advertise that the venerable archbishop of Toronto will be sewed up in an early number.

Society, as we said, has a right to know precisely who the parties are who have thus offended against decency and order and we have torn aside their masks; it is for society to say if they shall continue on

bred shorthorns at the Black Horse hote on Friday and Saturday next will give some of our citizens their first chance of seeing the difference between a Durham bull and a bull-trog. It will also draw to gether a rare assortment of solid, hard headed agriculturists, the bone and sinew of Canada, whose tastes are bucolic, and who can "touch" and "handle" animals with the skill transmitted through a cen tury of shorthorn lore.

The dirt shoveled together on Adelaide street and Market square on Monday was put in heaps, and all yesterday the wheels a year, during of countless vehicles were redistributing it le lost heavily, over the streets in question. Brains and over the streets in question are streets i Why not give them heavy-backed things? It is everybody's business to pay

The Editor was in Woodstock on Saturday last, and the first white man born in the county of Oxford was pointed out to Squire Ingersoll, born where the town of that name now stands, is the honored individual, and his appearance speaks well for the salubrity of the district.

Canada and England? At Christmas time the boon is much missed. Here is an opeudgelling his brains to find the cheapest

not go, and the respectable employes of the Quebec road will be open from Toronto to modated before July 1, by which time the ballasting will be completed. When this we may expect, there will be a considerable shortening of the regular time between So a mock sale of the concern was made | Toronto and Montreal.

> According to the Gazette, the new Citipany, has abandoned the field, and will not even call up its capital. But this year's been conceded, to take effect on and after some prominent citizens continue to urge the acquisition of the gas works by the city as the only permanent and satisfactory solution of the gas question.

> We said the other day, and we still think correctly, that Mr. Edward Blake was born in Middlesex. A correspondent dowless house on the west side of John street, four doors from the corner of Queen street, and which has always been known as the Blake homestead, is thus shorn of its glory, and he calls on the honorable gentleman to rise and explain. Meantime any estimonial to Mr. Blake might well take the form of a presentation of the so-called homestead, which looks as if it could be bought cheap.

Mr. Barker, manager of the Northern and Hamilton and Northwestern railways, denies the rumors of an impending sale of out as steeped to the lips in immorality. that system. The people of the two cities chiefly concerned-Hamilton and Toronto have abundant reason for hoping that the rumors of sale will prove false and Mr. Barker's denial true. Let the railway come to Toronto and joined the Mail staff, gobbling business be stopped now, and let it is the same Sir Charles Tupper that the roads named be spared to us for the

ORGANIZATION OF A CENTRAL FAR-

at Crystal City, Ruttanville, Pilot Mound, gates, a central meeting was held on the 5th inst. at Maniton, when upwards of one hundred farmers and others were present. A reformer occupied the chair and a conservative acted as secretary. It is noticeable that the proceedings opened with a grumble from several speakers that they he ought to come out over his own name had been unable to sell their frozen wheat, proving that to a large extent, the real grievance was the disasters of the harvest. strong, and we must tell him that if it is A deputation sent to Winnipeg an-

not so he ought to deny it at once, as he is nounced that the C. P. R. had consented to a reduction in the rates of freight on frozen grain. A suggestion that was not made was the employment of experts to determine the precise value of the grain, how much it is below the value of grain in good order, and if it could be put through any process by which its lost properties might be in a measure restored. These are things that are submitted to the farmers for their consideration.

An organization was formed called "The Farmers Protective and Co-operative Union," with a constitution declaring the objects of the society to be

objects of the society to be to concentrate the efforts of the agriculturists and farmers of the Northwest in securing a repeal of the laws that militate against their interests; the removal, by agitation and other lawful means, of railway and other monopolies that provent the securing of a free market for the products of the soil, and the securing of the cheapest freights possible to the markets of the world; the removal of the unjust restrictions placed upon trades and generally to guard the interests of the people against unjust aggressions from any quarter whatsoever.

Meetings are to be held not less than once in three months. Members are to be admitted on paying a fee of \$1 and on take.

once in three months. Members are to be admitted on paying a fee of \$\ 1\$ and on taking the following obligation:

I, _____, do solemnly and sincerely promise to carry into effect the principles of this society; to use my utmost endeavors to support the principles of the central union; that I will keep strictly private all business transacted at the meetings of the central or subordinate unions; that I will stand side by side with my fellow-members in all efforts of this association; that I will recognize in every member a brother; that I will neither injure him myself nor suffer others to do so if in my power to prevent it, and that I will cheerfully give him my counsel and assistance whenever required.

whole of southern Manitoba. Donald Campbell of Manitou, a reformer, was elected president; R. Owens, Manitou, a conservative, treasurer; and E. A. Bailey of the Nelson Mountaineer, secretary.

mons, was the principal speaker. He said what they were aiming at was the best means of removing any undue restrictions that had been placed upon the farmer. The them, that they would not submit to be ground down by any such monopoly. Most of them had come from a part of the dominion where these restrictions did not exist, and they had been placed upon them since they came here. Should they tamely submit to such things? He said "No." (Cries of "Never!") The central government must be given to understand in the most gentlemanly manner, and in the most gentlemanly manner, and in the most lawfully-framed resolutions that it was possible to frame, but at the same time in the most emphatic manner, that they would not submit to this monopoly. A continuance of the existing state them, that they would not submit to be

would not submit to this monopoly. A continuance of the existing state of things merely meant that they would have to leave the institutions under which they lived; institutions upon which they prided themselves; institutions they were proud to live under, and institutions which they would be sorry to leave. It merely meant that they would have to go back to their old homes below, and he did not see any bright prospect in that. It was not see any bright prospect in that. It was true that in Ontario their wheat was not not see any oright prospect in that. It was not true that in Ontario their wheat was not substance enough in it for the frost to attack. (Laughter.) They did not have 40 bushels to the acre of frozen wheat, but they had two or three bushels of chickenfeed to the acre. (Laughter.) No, they could not well go back; and they did not like the idea of going across the line, because they loved the institutions under which they now lived, institutions which were not surpassed by those of any country in the world. He then proceeded to condemn the Ogilvie monopoly, and said that the men who were purchasing wheat were not judges, and had even declared some of last year's wheat to have been frozen of September 7. Men who declared that wheat, which was only the least bit shrivelled, was not worth more declared that wheat, which was only the least bit shrivelled, was not worth more than forty cents per bushel, did not know anything about it. Mr. Ogilvie had spread exaggerated reports in the east as to the damage done to the wheat, and he believed that since the night of September 7 this constraint had been seeking to make lieved that since the night of September 7 this company had been seeking to make fortunes for themselves out of the farmers' misfortunes. [Cheers.] He pointed out further the alleged injustice worked out of the frozen wheat purchases, and said that farmers who left home with No. 1 hard found when they got to the market with it and offered for sale that it had suddenly become "frozen." In his section there with it and offered for sale that it had suddenly become "frozen." In his section there was a good deal of No.1 frozen grain which he believed to be worth from five to ten cents per bushel less than No. 1 hard. And he believed it would make just as good flour, only a little less of it, if they had the mills for that purpose. He advised the farmers themselves to adopt some means of ascertaining the proper

to the Ontario market, and he belie they would get a proper price for it. He knew that many farmers expecting a yield of 40 or 50 bushels to the acre, had contracted heavy engagements and now found themselves in the lurch, and he advised them to live economically until they were freed from their present difficulty. If they accomplished the little relief they talked off now, and if the movement led to

the removal of other grievances, it might be a good thing after all that Jack Frost

on that night of Sept. 7. The only reference in was by an eccentric old farmer, whose declaration that if redress could not be had at Ottawa they would look to Washington was received with loud laughter. WA resolution was moved of thanks to the C. P. R. for reducing the rate of frozen wheat, but it was objected to. A feature of the meeting was the unanimity of liberals and conservatives, showing that in Manitoba at least the pocket of the people is a greater factor in the formation of public onjuion than party ties.

opinion than party ties.

the Canadian Pacific railway company and allow free competition. If they were to be trodden down by the other provinces he would advocate secession. If there was not a change in the administration of their affairs soon they would have to go over to Dakota in a body.

The Winnipeg Sun has sent out a special commissioner to inquire into the real grievances of the farmers. He will write a series of letters on the subject.

At a meeting near Gretua, on the Mennonite reserve, a resolution was adopted denouncing the Ogilvie monopoly. The offer of a Chicago buyer of 65 cents per bushel for 3000 bushels of No, 1 frozen wheat was accepted. This is some of the wheat for which Ogilvie only offered 40c. and 45c.

COAL IN THE NORTHWEST.

Discovery Made About Eighty Miles From Brandon.

From the Winnipeg Sun. Mr. T. H. Aikman, inspector of teads for the dominion government, has liscovered a valuable deposit of coal in the Furtle mountain district, 78 miles south of Brandon, and 180 miles south of the Souris coal fields. The discovery was first made coal fields. The discovery was first made two months ago by a farmer who was sinking a well. He struck a dark, slaty substance, which he showed to Inspector Aikman. Mr. Aikman, thinking it might be coal, had it tested, and discovered that it was indeed coal of very excellent quality. Mr. Aikman took a couple of experts to the place, and did some prospecting. Nine pits were sunk at intervals over an area of 100 square feet, and coal struck in every instance. The seam was penetrated to a depth of seven feet, and the lead tended downwards in a sloping direction into the ravine. A foot or over of good soil was first displaced, then a strata of a yellow substance resembling limestone was penetrated, after which the coal was reached. Another test was made at a distance Another test was made at a distance of over a mile on the opposite side of the ravine, when the coal bed was again the Saskatchewan coal. The test was very satisfactory, the coal igniting readily and burning with a brilliant glow. It leaves no clinkers. Mr. Aikman has secured the mining right to a large tract of land in the vicinity. He intends forming a company of a limited number of capitalists with a view to developing the mines next season.

To the Editor of the World. and that he is expected to perform and does perform these duties without remun-

the law succeed in passing the final examinations, and only one-fourth of this num

authorities in the horary at Osgoode han, in arguing cases in chambers, and in the master's office, and in preparing themselves for examinations. They would then pass them with cerdit to themselves and would find that instead of being forced to emigrate or seek other employment, there would be work enough in their own province to fully occupy them. work enough in their own profession, in their own province to fully occupy them.

I think that the law society could do something in this matter. Let them require every candidate for admission, whether graduate matriculant or junior, to pass a stiff preliminary examination before examiners to be appointed by the society. Let them admit the ten who pass the best examination only and no others. Let them treble the amount of the admission and other fees. In this way forty only at the most could be added to the ranks each year other fees. In this way forty only at the most could be added to the ranks each year and they would be forty good men and this number would be amply sufficient to keep the profession supplied with new blood. It would be a kindness to the others to stop them at the very threshold of a career for which they would soon find they were not adapted. AN OLD LAW STUDENT.

Toronto, Dec. 10, 1883.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Dec. 11. The export trade in butter is fairly brish To-day 384 packages were forwarded by Gran Advices from Chicago report the tone of th

Hudson Bay shares at 23%, and Northwest Land

Meetings have also been held at Rapid

City and Brandon upholding the principles advocated at the Manitoba meeting.

A Dr. Crawford was the most prominent

Local Markets.

THE FARMER'S MARKET.—The receipts of grain on the street to-day were small and prices steady. About 300 bush. of wheat offered and sold at \$1.05 to \$1.12 for fall, \$1.10 to \$1.18 for spring, and at 85c to 86c for goose. Barley quiet and easier at 56c to 6fc for 1000 bushels, the bulk selling at 63c to 66c. Oats quiet, with a sale of one load at 36jc. Two loads of peas sold at 74c to 75c, and two loads of rea stold at 35c. and two loads of rea stold at 75c. and two loads of rea stold supply and easy; about 30 loads sold at 36 to 86 for clover, and at \$10 to \$12 for timethy. Straw steady at \$5.62 to \$5.75. Hay in limited supply and easy; about 30 loads sold at 36 to \$6 for clover, and at \$10 to \$12 for timethy. Straw steady at \$8.50 to \$10 for 10 loads.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—This market was fairly active to-day and prices steady. Following are the prices at which produce is sold: Becf, roast, 10c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 12c; mutton, legs and chops, 10c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 5c to 10c; lamb, per pound, 8c to 10c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c; lamb, per pound, 8c to 10c; inferior cuts, \$6 to 10c; lamb, per pound, 8c to 10c; inferior cuts, \$6 to 10c; lamb, per pound, 8c to 10c; inferior cuts, \$6 to 10c; lamb, per pound, \$c to 11c; inferior cuts, \$6 to 10c; lamb, per pound, \$c to 11c; butter, pound rolls, 21c to 23c; large rolls, 18c to 21c; cooking, 16c to 17c; lard, 12c to 14c; cheese, 13c to 15c; bacon, 10c to 14c; eages, 25c to 77c; tark, eages, 25c to

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NOTES ON TH

Jem Mace Fight Weighing In "National" C Prendergast sa sign himself "ret S. Swann of The houn sculls, embleship of Cambridge

Young Tom Sa son of the pugi name, will ride The best-Amer placed first on th for his owner. Johnny Raine Ottawa, having beyond getting

Poor Girofle n land, as it is s are far heavier t had on her bac Wm. Connor a great sporting maintains a val A curling bon nipeg about C time with beso the Northwest The new rule it impossible to has once been r however, been Fred. Archer ning jockeys in wins, three ahe One of the no York, in speak track, says: "" mile." Shades Col. J.H. Me lenge the win Larry Core pitcher the con 6 feet 7 inches reserve player portant races recently won A general m club was held afternoon wit Mail, in the Of the Am Europe last so Grass heads started five

events and