THE TORONTO WORLD

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1883.

ABOUT WORKING FULL TIME.

Of late we have been hearing a good deal from across the border about overproduction in various lines, the closing of large iron works and such like, the trouble being worst of all in the heavy iron trades. For this several causes may be assigned, among them the dread and distrust of how the new tariff will work, which is felt by many manufacturers. But besides this we have the fact that in some important lines American production has virtually overtaken consumption. Not many people, probably, are aware that the United States has to-day a steel rail producing capacity equal to that of England, some say even greater. Not all the railway companies in the United States, existing and prospective, are prepared to build or renew as many miles of road as American steel mills can now furnish the rails for on reasonable notice. In American furnaces and iron mills very high wages are paid—from two times to four times what is paid for the same work in England. Some large companies have insisted that these very high wages must come down a little, and so strikes have been threatened and some larger works have been closed.

In view of this state of things, the Coal Trade Journal makes the following suggestion: "In the eastern states many establishments have introduced the Saturday half-holiday—that is, they shut down at noon. This is a very good way to restrict output, and is agreeable to the employees concerned. It should be the rule wherever practicable. A full Saturday afternoon gives men confined to mills and workshops an opportunity to enjoy the refreshening of excursion on the river or rail to the country and a full day and a half of rest. It is better than fitful shut-down or discharging, because it is systematic, and both parties involved know how to shape their personal movements and expenditures to the best advantage. How would it do to shut down collieries all day Saturday each and every week? No danger of an over-production then."

Why not go further even than this, and try five days' work in the week instead of six, that is at those times and seasons when production is running ahead of the market. It does not appear to be a very sensible proceeding to rush work through at railroad speed for a few months or weeks, and then suddenly to shut down altogether because there is nothing to do. We need not, however, be under any illusion as to what manufacturers think on the point. Suppose that a certain shop employs sixty men, working six days per week, and that the proprietor, seeing production accumulating on his hands, thinks he will have to discharge ten of them. You might say to him, why not keep on the whole sixty at five days per week, and thus reach the same end, in a better way? He would probably tell you that such was not his way of looking at it, and that he knew better than you how a shop must be run. Now, without entering into argument with him upon details regarding which he ought to be the party best informed; it might be suggested to him that he, as a member of the community, with an important stake in the country, has a certain interest, and by no means and inappreciable one either, in the well-being of his employes. It is unquestionably far better for the welfare of the community that all hands should work five days in the week, than that five-sixths of them should work six days, the remaining one-sixth going without any work at all. If any employer says that he cared not what the consequences are to the community to which he belongs, and that he looks only to himself, it is scarcely worth while trying to persuade him. But we hope there are not many such in Canada.

THE TUMBLE IN LARD.

When McGeoch found that he was under bonds to take several millions worth of lard at prices far beyond what he could sell it at, he said he was ready to receive it, provided it was of good quality. He charged that the lard offered him was heavily adulterated with cotton-seed oil and other substances, and offered to prove the fact by expert testimony. Some such testimony was actually taken by a committee of the Chicago board of trade, but we have not heard of any verdict formally delivered in the matter. For some time back, let it be remembered, the German press had backed up Bismarck's decree against American pork and lard, on the ground of their being unwholesome. And now, while the American minister at Berlin is engaged in arguing the case—for the American hog—it is published to the world that in Chicago, the very head-quarters of the business, American lard is refused by American buyers, on the alleged ground of adulteration on the most gigantic scale. As might have been expected, the German papers are now making the best they can of this new development in their favor, and American hog products stand worse on the continent of Europe than ever before.

In connection with all this, a word or two of caution to Canadian buyers may be in order. A great deal of American lard (nearly all from Chicago) is sold in the dominion, and care should be taken that the adulterated stuff is not put off on this market. Next, if we do buy American lard, let it be with a knowledge of the great fall in price which has taken place. Five weeks ago lard touched $13.50 at wholesale in Chicago; on Monday last it was down to $8.60, a tumble of nearly five cents per pound. Has there been any fall in the retail price to correspond? Housekeepers should make inquiry on this point; and shopkeepers, to do them justice, should quote these figures and insist upon having the benefit of the fall.

HIGH RENTS IN WINNIPEG.

The Winnipeg Commercial Times returns to the charge, in the matter of the great injury done to the trade of that city by the enormous rents charged for houses. Taking this in connection with the present tremendous glut of dry goods there, our contemporary makes a point which appears to us to be well taken. There are in Winnipeg a great many men engaged in various occupations, whose families are still in Ontario or elsewhere east. These men would quickly bring their families west, but for the scarcity of dwellings and the exorbitant rents charged. If these families were in Winnipeg, the dry goods and other necessaries they require would be bought there; but, as things are, money is sent east for their support instead. For want of houses at reasonable rents, Winnipeg is losing what the custom of a great many families would amount to. There seems to be a good opening for building enterprise in Winnipeg; that is, unless railway changes are likely to shift the commercial headquarters elsewhere, which we believe is not generally anticipated.

There is no possible reason that we are aware of to doubt the accuracy of the measurement of the course over which Hanlan and Ross rowed yesterday, or the time taken, and 27.57½ will, therefore, have to go on the record as the best time yet made single sculling for four miles, it being 9½ seconds faster than that made by M. F. Davis, of Portland, Me., in his race with the ill-fated Patsy Regan at Silver Lake, Mass., on Oct. 8, 1878.

Hanlan has won again. Every time that he rows there are people who believe that his time has come at last. His quarrel with Courtney, which, considering the surroundings will look to many people wonderfully like having been pre-arranged, will lead to some curiosity as to how he can deal with the Union Springs sculler. Our firm impression is that he can beat Courtney even more easily than he beat Wallace Ross yesterday or John A. Kennedy on May 31, but after what transpired at the press headquarters at Ogdensburg yesterday morning, the big carpenter's friends will not believe so, and nothing but a meeting between the two men will suit them. A race between Courtney and Hanlan then is the next big thing on the aquatic card.

There was many a dismal countenance in the city yesterday when the bulletin boards announced that Ross had beaten Hanlan. One or two staunch believers in the champion's invincibility refused to credit the report, but others were ready with their "I told you so." The mistake, however, is easily accounted for. Hanlan rowed a score or more lengths ahead outside the line of flags which marked the course. The excited spectators at the finish and the signal men, probably equally as excited, did not see him. They saw instead two men rowing in the centre of the course, one after the other. Expecting a close race, it was most natural that they should believe they were Hanlan and Ross. It was therefore telegraphed abroad that the Toronto boy's colors had at last been lowered and that by his old antagonist, Wallace Ross, whereas the truth was that it was G. W. Lee, who was on a sounding expedition behind the New Brunswicker, and who had been taken for Hanlan.

That quarrel yesterday between Hanlan and Courtney was a very pretty exhibition. As an advertising scheme, had it been pre-arranged, nothing could have been calculated to work better. All the world now will be on the tiptoe of expectation to see a race between Hanlan and Courtney. The latter alleged a great deal and insinuated more. Neither allegations nor insinuations are worth anything. Courtney knows as well as the actual rower himself who cut his boats at Chatauqua. It was not Hanlan or any of his friends. One of the men who could have revealed the secret is now dead and gone. He will tell no tales, but there are those living who could tell if they would, and those men were with Courtney at the time the deed was done. Not to beat around the bush, there is every reason to believe Courtney's backers cut the boats to save themselves. There were three shells in the boathouse at the time, two were cut and the third left. The two that were destroyed were Charlie Courtney's. The one that was left intact was the late Frenchy Johnson's.

Among instances of gigantic waste there are not many to beat the following, which we find in an American industrial journal: The most costly vessel in the navy is the Colossus. She is a big wooden concern, built by the government at the New York yards in 1864 by way of experiment. The experiment was a failure. She has a tonnage displacement of 5560 tons, and cost, without machinery, $2,111,761.49. The machinery cost $551 474.67. Total $2,663,266.16. And she does not appear to have ever turned a wheel, or at least to have accomplished anything of importance. Her record shows not a cent expended upon her for repairs from the date of construction down, and ends with the simple remark, "Condemned, worthless; no use for naval purposes." The report of the bureau of steam engineering shows that she has never been completed.

In connection with the current talk about the opening of new careers to women, the Pall Mall Gazette thinks that a lady whose mode of life recently occupied the common pleas division at Dublin deserves no little credit. She had devoted her more mature years to the study of law, and more particularly to the law of breach of promise. The novelty of her case consisted in the number of actions which she managed to run at the same time. In her last case the unsuscептible jury awarded her only $50, but on her cross-examination in that case she confessed to having just sued another gentleman, whom she "really loved," in spite of his seventy winters, and from that she had obtained $500 damages. In a third case she is believed to have been more successful still, having induced the defendant to compromise it by a payment of $3,000. It is perhaps in view of the enterprise of this lady and others who are carrying on a like lucrative industry that an English judge remarked in court the other day that he was not at all surprised that many people advocated the abolition of actions for breach of promise.

The American Manufacturer has these words of warning for the English radical leader: Mr. Chamberlain, English liberal, and president of the board of trade, proposes to visit this country next fall and do some missionary work among the American heathen in the interest of free trade. He imagines, no doubt, that from many an eastern workshop, from many a western plain, we call him to deliver our land from error's chain. Mr. Chamberlain courageously takes his life in his hands in coming to this far-off and barbarous country; but if he should fall a prey to cannibals, snakes or wild beasts, there will be other noble Britons to take his place.

Mr. Henry Irving, the actor, has shown himself to be a man of no common sense by declining the honor of knighthood. He evidently feels that if a man cannot get a living on his own merits in his chosen avocation, the prefix of "sir" will not help him.

The Brockville Times hopes that Toronto will not set up a rival institution to the medical college for women at Kingston. Toronto never sets up rival institutions. It always, however, tries to be in the van in educational progress.

AN INQUEST OF ORTHODOXY.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: The ratepayers of this city, consisting of jews and gentiles, christians and infidels, protestants and catholics, have, through their representatives, chosen a board of trustees to manage a free public library. Had it been a board to manage the public parks and appoint a head gardener, the matter in hand could not have been simpler, the obvious duty in each case being to appoint the most efficient of the candidates to the position of head gardener or head librarian, as the case may be. So far nothing could be plainer.

Now, suppose that among the candidates for the head gardener's place one had been distinguished for a close and philosophical study of plants, and suppose that he had practically shown his skill by taking some worthless weeds from our marshes and developing them into beautiful and fragrant flowers, it would not be wonderful if the people whose gardens had been enriched by their candidate's skill should expect and demand his appointment to a position where his knowledge and skill would prove of still greater benefit to the public. But, suppose that another of the candidates, distanced in the running, represented to the appointing board that his rival sympathized with Darwin's views on the orchis, and in fact accepted Darwin's doctrine of vegetable mould, and that it was obviously of the highest moment in a christian community, the head gardener should be, if not, a sincere christian, at the very least an orthodox man, what action would the park commissioners take? Is it conceivable that in this disinterested representation they would open an inquest of orthodoxy and appoint Poundtext himself to be head gardener. AGRICOLA.

Toronto, July 18, 1883.

SABBATARIAN SERMONS.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: The special pleading of your correspondent J. L. F. is certainly not of a character to carry conviction with it. Abusing the plaintiff's attorney is not argument, and the lack of charity shown in judging others is a weakness even the world—not "so-called christian"—condemns. I would ask J. L. F. did those eminent divines overstate the truth when they said certain rewards follow upon keeping the Sabbath day holy? If not, why condemn them? Does he not know that many men have been made sober and virtuous by an appeal to their selfishness when other means have failed, and that by and by they saw things in a new and better light and are now sober and virtuous from higher motives than honor and length of days? Will J. L. F. point out the class of men who seek to "oppress the hireling and his wages," or those who have no higher motive for preaching Sabbath observance to the laborer than "to fit them merely to be harder driven by the lust and greed of his fellow on the other six days without breaking down." If J. L. F. were to consult large employers, or better still, if he uses his eyes as he goes through our streets, factories and stores he will see men at work in almost every branch of labor, and if he knows what work is will soon discover a disagreeable truth, viz., that had he to pay their wages he would like to see many of them just a little more diligent and attentive to the matter in hand, whether it is a pick or a piece of dress goods. One half his letter is arrant nonsense and not likely to help the class who really enjoy the rest of a Sabbath well kept, and were all restrictions removed none would suffer so much as the working classes who would simply be the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for their better-to-do neighbors. R. AWDRY.

Toronto, July 18, 1883.

Mme. Patti's Boudoir Car.

From the New York Times

Three cars are being constructed at the Gilbert car shops in Troy for the use of the Mapleson opera company during the coming season. One will be for the exclusive use of Mme. Patti and Niccolini. The cars are being built for the Mann Boudoir Car company. Count Zacharoff, the acting secretary, said yesterday that the company had the contract to provide the cars to take Patti and the remainder of Colonel Mapleson's company to sixty cities in the United States. Replying to the report that Patti would not be Mapleson's prima donna, the diva herself has sent a despatch to the count saying: "I am certainly going with Colonel Mapleson. Contradict the report to the contrary." Count Zacharoff said that the car, which were devised by Colonel Mann, an American inventor, were running on sixty lines in Europe. Ten other cars were to be constructed besides those for Colonel Mapleson, and the company expected to have them in service on four of the important lines by October 1. The car for Patti's accommodation will be called the Adeline Patti. It will have a dome roof, and the exterior will be in dark blue and gold. Along one side will run a wide corridor. In the centre will be a spacious drawing-room fitted with divans, a table, side card and other appointments. Adjoining, on one side, will be Patti's room, and on the other Niccolini's, and at either extreme will be a room for Patti's maid and Niccolini's valet. There will be linen closets, lavatories and other rooms besides. The car will be ventilated by a process similar to that in use in the Madison square theatre, by which the temperature in the heated term can be reduced 10°, and the heating apparatus designed for the purpose is to be employed in cold weather. The car will be upholstered in satin, even to the walls themselves, according to designs prepared by the upholsterer to the Prince of Wales in London. The car is to cost $55,000.

The other two cars will be of the same pattern as the service cars. There will be a corridor the full length, with boudoirs accommodating four persons each. Altogether there will be room for twenty-four persons in a car. In every boudoir will be a couch on which a person may recline at length, and which at night can be converted into the upper berth. A table can be transformed into steps leading up to the berth. The walls are to be covered with embossed leather, heavily padded, which, in addition to comfort, will afford protection to passengers in case of accident. The heating and cooling apparatus will be used in every car, and the exterior will be in dark blue and gold. A peculiarity about the cars will be the arrangement of the berths, which will extend crosswise instead of lengthwise, and the will not be felt nearly so much as in the ordinary palace car. The cost of these cars will be from $25,000 to $30,000 each. The Grand Duke Michael traveled over Europe for four months in a boudoir car costing $150,000.

Oval Versus Round Waists.

The London Times says that the more closely a woman can get her bust to approximate to the shape of a peg-top the prouder and happier she usually is. Why the peg-top has attained to the high distinction of serving as a model for woman is one of the many puzzles connected with dress. The Greeks—who certainly knew something about the human form—assigned to their ideal waist dimensions quite intolerable to an Englishwoman of today. Moreover, they made it oval, whereas the modern waist is round. It is a physiological fact that there is about an oval waist a delightful suppleness and elasticity, while the round waist so common at the present day is hard, rigid and unsympathetic. The fact is that some women are blessed with waists naturally small and oval as every natural waist is, while other women, less favored by nature, are determined to outdo the smallest at no matter what cost. But no discriminating critic can ever fail to perceive the difference between natural and artificial smallness. Perhaps if this were better understood women would cease to ruin their health and weaken the muscles of their backs by going about in a tight fitting cuirass, even at the risk of appearing to depart conspicuously from woman's ordinary dress. They would then find that some other problems, such as distribution of weight, would settle themselves without much difficulty.

Himalaya (the abode of snow from the sanscrit "hima," snow, and "alaya," abode) is the most elevated and stupendous system on the globe. The tea plant can be cultivated along the entire southern face of the Himalaya to an elevation of 5000 feet, but the best is produced at from 2000 to 3000 feet above the sea, and the best only is sold by the Li Quor Tea company at 39 cents per lb.

Rossin House.

The Rossin is the largest hotel in Canada, only two blocks from Union station, corner King and York streets, finest situation in Toronto. Its thoroughly first-class appointments, large corridors, lofty ceilings, spacious, clean and well ventilated rooms (the whole house having been painted, frescoed and decorated this spring), detached and en suite, polite and attentive employees in every apartment, together with unexcelled cuisine, make it specially attractive to the travelling public. Elevator running day and night. Hot and cold baths on each floor. Electric bells in rooms. Fire escape in each bed-room. Prices graduated.

Do You Expect a Cure?

If so, don't delay too long. We have cured hundreds of patients suffering from consumption, bronchitis, laryngitis, asthma, catarrh and catarrhal deafness, who could not have been helped had they delayed one month longer. And we have refused treatment to over 100 cases during the last year who delayed one month too long. By the use of cold inhalations conveyed to the diseased parts by the spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, and other proper local and constitutional treatment, we are curing thousands of cases of the above named diseases every year. Write, enclosing stamp for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly, which will give you full information and reliable references. Address International Throat & Lung Institute, 173 Church street, Toronto; 13 Philip's square, Montreal, P. Q.; 81 Lafayette avenue, Detroit, Mich.; or 106 Alexander street, Winnipeg, Man.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

From the Weekly (Toronto) Mail, Aug. 24.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, 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 tissue, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination—this accomplished, he claims the catarrh is practically cured and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him two years ago are cured 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 most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Mr. A. H. Dixon, 305 and 307 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for his treatise on catarrh.

Female Taste in Night-Dresses.

An Albany doctor said the other day to a reporter of the Express: I can tell a lady by her night-dress every time. You see, the average woman looks worse in a suit of bed clothes than any other toilet suit in her wardrobe. Ten chances to one she keeps her hair in a toilet case and her beauty in her box. Her sallow complexion, high, bare forehead, deep sunken eyes and prominent cheek bones are all thrown into relief by the white pillow, which is the most trying background imaginable. But these facial attributes may be made somewhat less complete if the drapery of the room is heavy enough to exclude the daylight, for which is substituted a heavily shaded lamp. And now to the night-dress, which is her only salvation. You know I don't know anything about female dimity, but I have noticed a gloss to the muslin, some lace trimmings, perhaps a faint odor of sweet clover, and the deep creases made by the iron that argued strongly of a refined taste.

IN THE SPRING TIME

Everybody is troubled with annoying

DISEASES OF THE LIVER

In some form,

Biliousness,
Jaundice,
Constipation,
or Headache.

The disorders which always follow the failures of the Liver and Bowels to perform their proper functions, can be conquered at once by the use of Kidney-Wort. Any derangement of the bile at once manifests itself in great bodily discomfort, in loss of appetite and in dispondency.

SYMPTOMS

Pain in the right side which is very sensitive to pressure. The pain will sometimes appear to be located under the shoulder blade. There is also irregular appetite, flatulency, a sense of fullness in the region of the stomach, and sooner or later the skin and whites of the eyes become yellow, the stools clay colored and the urine yellow, depositing a copious sediment. There is generally a furred tongue, and at times diarrhœa, and at others obstinate constipation; in short, disordered functions of the stomach and entire tract of the bowels.

These symptoms, if not speedily arrested with, will result in the most serious consequences to the whole system, prostrating it and destroying all its vitality and energies. When the liver becomes torpid or gives evidence of undue activity, a few doses of Kidney-Wort and a little caution in relation to a diet, will restore the patient to health and vigor as if by enchantment.

Most remedies used for disorders of the liver and bile act on the wrong principle, as they are simply cathartics, and in rely carry off the accumulated secretions

☞ Kidney-Wort on the contrary goes to the very root of the evil, as it acts on the Liver and Kidneys at the same time, and by its mild but efficient cathartic action moves the bowels freely. The morbid poisons that have been the cause of all this disease and suffering will be thrown off, new life will be infused into every organ, and the health giving forces will again exert their power.

It is well known that the kidneys are nature's sluiceway to wash away the debris and impurities that are being constantly developed in every human system. If they fail to act freely, health will soon suffer. But the kidneys cannot perform their own proper offices and at the same time eliminate those impurities that should pass off by free action of the bowels. How important it is then to have a remedy that will have the power to keep up the natural action of both these important functions.

THIS REMEDY IS KIDNEY-WORT.

Have we indicated the trouble that has harassed you? Then use a package of this medicine and be cured.

READ A SAMPLE TESTIMONIAL.

"I prayed God to deliver me by death."

Headquarters Veteran Corps 60th Regiment.
Armory, Tompkins Market,
New York, May 9, 1882.

GENTLEMEN: I have just commenced on my second bottle "Kidney-Wort." I have but little faith in either doctors or medicine, more particularly in medicines extensively advertised. However, I have suffered perhaps as no other man has suffered, from liver disease—brought on by malaria. I suffered for years, till it became chronic, simply from neglect. I have taken quinine till my head swam, and my nerves were totally unstrung. Last year I went to Europe to try and better it; but came back worse. In reading many of your advertisements I came to the conclusion, as a dernier resort, to try the "Kidney-Wort," and did so. After the fourth day I got an attack of the old malady. I prayed God to relieve me by death, but kept to the medicine as ordered, and I want to tell you to-day, and all sufferers from Liver disease, that the last three weeks I have enjoyed much good health as I have not had in many, many years. I simply write you this that other sufferers may benefit by it. Very truly yours,

HENRY WARD,
Late Col. 60th Reg., N. G., S. N. Y.,
178 West Side Ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston Globe.]

Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, overcomes weakness of the stomach. It cures headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only $1 per bottle or six for $5, and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaints of *either* sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are *the best in the world* for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.

Philadelphia, Pa. (3) Mrs. A. M. D.

Factory at Stanstead, P.Q. Northrop & Lyman Toronto, general agents for Ontario.

CAMPING.

TENTS, HAMMOCKS and FISHING TACKLE

Of every description at

McDOWALL'S GUN STORE,

Cor. King and George Sts.

AT TAYLOR'S,

327 YONGE STREET,

You can get a Good Canadian Tweed suit, made to order, for	$13 to $15
Scotch Tweed	$15 to $1
English Tweed	$14 to $16.
Worsted	$16 to $20.
Pants, all wool	$3, $3 50, $5.

W. TAYLOR, Manager,

(Late Proprietor of the Cambridgeshire Clothing House) wishes to see all his old friends.

☞ *Don't forget the Address,*

327 YONGE ST.

"THE HIDDEN HAND."

BY

MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

(COMPLETE)

PRICE 25 CENTS.

The Toronto News Co'y,

42 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

CONFEDERATION LIFE

ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT—SIR W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—HON. WM. McMASTER, WM. ELLIOT, ESQ.

Referring to the advertisement of this association in The World of Tuesday last, it may be explained that the much larger sum called for by the valuation made by Professor Cherriman, under the government standard for Canada, than is required by the valuation made by Mr. Hom ns on the standard for the STATE OF NEW YORK, arises solely from the greater severity of the Mortality Table of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain as compared with the "American Experience" Table of Mortality, as the same rate of interest was used in each case.

The reason why the valuation made by this Association's own actuary CALLS FOR A STILL LARGER RESERVE than even that required by Professor Cherriman's valuation arises from the fact that the directors consider THAT SECURITY TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS is the FIRST thing, and, therefore, not content to provide simply as in other companies, they add an additional TEN per cent to the liability under all BONUS ADDITIONS and PAID UP ASSURANCES as well as those being paid up, such as TEN and FIFTEEN payments.

R. S. BAIRD, City Agent. J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director. 4

NEW

STATIONERY GOODS!

A. W. FABER'S PENCILS—all kinds.
GILLOTT'S PENS—all popular numbers.
ROWNEY'S Pencils, Color Boxes, etc.
DENNISON'S Tags, Tickets, Labels, etc.
18 Bales COVER PAPER—all tints.
4 Bales TWINE.
10 Cases TINTED WRITING PAPER.
5 Cases BINDERS' GLOTH.
4 Cases LEATHER—splendid assortment.
5 Cases LINEN PAPER, 11, 13, 16, 18 lb.
2 Cases MARBLE PAPER.
3 Cases TISSUE PAPER.

New Goods Constantly to Hand.

BROWN BROS.,

Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, 66 & 68 King street east.

NATURALISTS' MANUAL,

containing descriptions of

NESTS AND EGGS OF

150 North American Birds,

also directions for collecting and preserving birds, eggs, nests and insects, only 75c., (the trade supplied.)

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