THE TORONTO WORLD

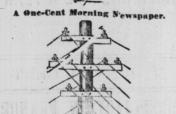
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SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1883.

THE NEED OF A NEW COURT HOUSE. Probably between one-fourth and one third of the whole number of cases tried in Ontario by the judges of the high court of ustice are tried at the old court house of Adelaide street. The assizes are held in Toronto four times during the year, and each assizes last about a month; so that the judges, jurymen, counsel and officials of the high coart of justice occupy the place for one-third of the year. The county court has its numerous sessions in the same building, and the business of the division court is transacted there too. In fact the court house is occupied by some legal tribunal or another during the whole year with very short intermissions. Nevertheless our court house has less necessary accommodation than almost any other in the province. Some of the county towns in which not one-twentieth of the work is done have superior court houses, and better accommodation for interested parties than has the rich and populous county of York and city of Toronto. Jurymen are lounging about the court house for about six months out of the twelve, yet no place is well and faithfully exhibited the N. P. will provided for them. No wonder their atnot suffer in the process. tendance at court is somewhat indifferent. Except the court room itself, where the air is poisonous, the poor jurors from the conn. try have no place to withdraw to while away the lonesome hours, except indeed it be to the neighbor-The accommodation ing taverns. is just as excellent for witnesses and counsel as for jurors. The same bill of fare is meted out all round. Judge and jury. counsel and witnesses are all huddled together during the entire day in the one inadequate chamber, and no wonder Judge Armour orders all the windows to be thrown signed in May, 1871: open that he may be able to breathe, while Judge Cameron ardently recommends someone to indict the old hovel as a nuisance. If any corporation can be held legally re-sponsible in this matter we would like to see, and judges, counsel, jurors and offi-cials also would like to see that corporation

grain is stack ed in such a r employees so that the work of running train keeps perfectly dry under be safely done. The legislature at dry under the heaviest est fall in Manitoba would Albany would do a good thing for this be a drouth compared with what they have state if it would repeal the law setting the in the old country sometimes. limit of the damages for the loss of a life at We learn from the Gazette that Mr. W \$5000, and make it dependent upon the

W. Ogilvie, who has recently returne circumstances attending the bu from an extended business tour in the estic life of the person killed, his Northwest, has opened up twelve wheat occupation and capacity for busistations on the new extension of the main ness. line of the Canada Pacific railroad, along

JUST at present New England is suffering which towns are springing up on each side from severe drouth. In Maine, New Hampalmost as fast as the rails are laid. An shire and Vermont many wells, springs and important feature in the above railway streams which have never before been dry, enterprise is the fact that already the line have for weeks been useless. Maine ha has been opened far enough to divert a suffered much. The mills along the Kennegood deal of the Montana trade to Winnibec, however, have suffered less than in p.g. Large quantities of flour and provisother places in the state, but the whole ons are now purchased in Winnipeg for Penobscot region has for months been sufimportant districts in the Northwest, which ering much inconvenience and loss from were formerly bought in the American ack of water. The loss in some sections of markets. Mr Ogilvie states that no one New Hampshire has been very heavy. has any idea of the marvellously rapid rate A resident of Manchester states that the at which the Canadian Northwest is being water at the present time is much lower ettled, save those who have witnessed it than he has ever known it. The agent of It is evident that, in the judgment of the the Amoskeag company, which employs hrewd, practical men who compose the about 5500 operatives, says that at the pre-Ogilvie firm, there is a big future in store sent time about 1000 operatives are unemfor the Northwest as a wheat exporting ployed. The Manchester mills and print works, the Stark mills, the Langdon mills, PROVINCIAL STATISTICS OF INDUSTRY. and other corporations. have also suffered

The St. John (N. B.) Sun, after quoting report to the effect that Manitoba PARTS 15 and 16 of Picturesque Canada, about to follow the example of Ontario in which have just been distributed, are establishing a regular system of crop redevoted wholly to the Niagara Falls and the Niagara district, taking in the towns "Here is an example for imitation on, and the interesting features connected art, by our own province. We do not with the Welland canal. The falls are however need here so much a board of griculture as we do a bureau of industries presented to view from their many aspects. r a bureau for the collection of statistic or a bureau for the collection of statistics bearing upon the industries of the province. Such a bureau is doing excellent work in Ontario, and indeed has placed the province in the position of being the only one in the dominion with the facilities for collecting annual statistics and presenting annual comparisons of the condition of its indus-tries. Perhaps a separate bureau or board would not be called for in our own prov-ince, as the work might be done through while full justice is done in the pictoria representation of the great canal system tween the two lakes. The views from Queenstown heights give the reader a good ides of the fertility of this part of the garden of Canada, sloping down as it does for

a distance of seven miles to the lake, and covered with fruit trees and large areas of nce, as the work might be done through cultivated crops. Toronto will be the suban extra clerk or two attached to the pro ject of the next part we presume, as a view The example of Ontario is likely to be of the bay already looms up on the last followed ere long by all the other provinces; page of part 16. and we may conjecture further that if the

IT LOOKS as if still another fight for life industrial statistics of each province be will have to be made by the French republic. There is probably some fire beneath the smoke of rumors of a legitimist rising in HE FISHERY QUESTION-DATES TO BE REthe west of France. The government can not afford to treat with contempt actual or We have already drawn attention to the rumored attempts upon its authority, and fact that in the United States senate a mo-Prince Napoleon was not arrested a moment tion requiring the president to give notice to too soon. If it be not prompt and firm as Great Britain on the second day of July the occasion demands the streets of French next to terminate the existing fishery arcities may run with blood ere long. Now that Gambetta is gone, his value to the rangements, had been referred to the committee on foreign relations. We find in a country can be better appreciated. There contemporary a portion of the speech made need be little doubt of the fact that his on the occasion by Senator Frye, the mover, death is the event that has started the as under. The Washington treaty was present activity among Bonapartists and egitimists.

"The articles of the treaty referred to IN THEIR ANXIETY to look as much as touching certain rights on lakes and rivers, and fishing privileges, had to remain until ossible like the other sex, the ladies mong other things cut off their tresses and parted what was left on the side. Toronto. for instance, is full of these short-haired parties. But now comes the report that the hairdressers of the English the president have entered into a conspiracy with the coiffeurs of Paris to reverse the present mode. "Ladies who have cropped in haste," says the Pall Mall Gazette, " can

fore the skater is aware of it. because the tight strapping benumbs the foot and deprives it of feeling, Serious injury lone the feet in this way. The safe

kind are those which receive the fors part of the foot in a kind of toe, and a stou leather around the heel, buckling in front of

the ankle only, thus keeping the heel in place without spikes or screws, and aiding greatly in supporting the ankle. It is not the object so much to skate fast as to skate gracefully, and this is soon and more easily learned by skating wi deliberation, while it prevents overheat defiberation, while it prevents overheating and diminishes the chances of taking cold by cooling off too soon afterward. If the wind is blowing a veil should be worn over the face, at least of ladies and children otherwise fatal inflammation of the lungs (pneumonia) may take place. Do not all down to rest for a single half-minute nor stand still if there is any wind, nor stop a moment after the skates are taken off, but walk about so as to restore the circulation about the feet and toes and to prevent being chilled. It is safer to walk home than to ride. The latter is almost certain to cause a cold. Never carry anything in the mouth while skäting, nor any hard substance in the hand, nor throw anything upon the ice; none but care-less, reckiess ignorance would thus en-danger a fellow-skater. Always keep your eyes about you, that you may avoid col-lisions. Arrange to have an extra garment; thick and heavy, to throw over your shonl-

hick and heavy, to throw over you ders the moment you cease skating, an then walk home, or at least half a mile with your mouth closed, so that your lung may not be quickly chilled by the cold an dashing in upon them, they be cold an dashing in upon them through the cold all mouth: but if it passes in through the nose and head it is warmed before it gets to the lungs. It would us a safe rule for no child angs. It would be a safe rule for no or lady to be on skates more than an

Der DA

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago

Backache, Soreness of the Chest.

Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell-

ings and Sprains, Burns and

Scaids, General Bodily

Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headachs, Frosted

Feet and Ears, and all other

Pains and Aches



BOOTS AND SHOES

all ti Jos Stoke It has bi the avon li the avon li coleb ite fi Bis fine ov while, the ov second ite fi Bis fine ov while, the ov second ite fi Bis fine ov while, the ov second fine ov the ov the ov the ov the ov second fine ov the ov the

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acts as a valve in the m uth, which causes a corresponding pressure immediately on the hernia. The pad is so perfect that it in-stantly imitates the motion of the tongue when speaking. Ath It will give to the slightest metion of the body. It is made of best brass, therefore rusting is impossible. The pad when pressed has a clamping pres-wure, the same as by placing the hand upon the lex, extending the thumband drawing together. This transis the result of a life's study and 18 years' material experience. Twenty-four thousand adjusted in the last seven years by the inventor. Recommented by leaving physicians. I defy the rupture I cannot hold with case.

The with a start the of the start the start

brought before the courts to show caus joint reso why they should continue not only to give notice by that time. The continuance give notice by that time. The continuance of this treaty, as provided for in the articles referred to, is in the interest of Canada. That country derives great benefits from the treaty, but we get nothing. We paid \$5,500,000 in the first year for this, and we are now paying annually \$400,000 in the way of remission duties. By the terms of the treaty we gave Canada permission to fish above the 39th parallel of latitude, and we in return are given permission to fish in inconvenience the transaction of public business, but should also endanger the health and lives of all who are connected in the administration of justice in this

city.

HOW COAL PRICES ARE MADE. We find the following in Laward's Coal we in return are given permission to fish in their bays. Under this privilege they take 100 barrels of fish in our water for every barrel that we take in theirs. I regard Trade Journal (New York) of a recent date .

" The Toronto coal dealers have resolved the treaty as very detrimental to American interests, and hence offered the resolution directing the president to give notice of our desire to terminate articles 18 to 25 and to concur in the action taken by the west-ern shippers, at their last meeting in New York, in making prices for the Toronto market, and agree to maintain such prices, viz: \$6 75 per ton retail, delivered; \$6 25

per ton in yard; and \$6 00 per ton by car load, on cars, for all sizes of anthracite coal; There is great difficulty in getting American legislators to agree as to a revised and that the coal producers be respectfully asked to make prices for this market from tariff, and just now the tariff business is in a perfect muddle at Washington. It need time to time in future; and also, that they, the coal producers, refuse to supply coal to any dealers failing to maintain such prices not surprise anybody, however, should they be found wonderfully unanimous on the quesand who will not agree to do so at time of tion of abrogating the fishery clauses in the treaty of 1871.

This is letting the cat out of the bag, we should say. The Pennsylvania coal pro-DUTCHMEN TO THE FRONT.

ducers are " respectfully asked " to make In railway and financial circles the sen. prices for the Toronto market from time to time, and to refuse to sell to any dealers the Canada Pacific railway company has who cut below the prices agreed succeeded in getting its new stock taken upon by the ring. Some people up, to the amount of some fifty millions government houses? (respectab'e of course are severe on the N. P. tax of more or less. The syndicate which is in their way), but only figure heads causing fifty cents per ton on hard coal, and think expected to "chip in" is composed of New a large and useless expenditure of public that if it were abolished coal would be so York and Dutch capitalists, the latter being money? Our governor at Toronto for much cheaper immediately. In view of the the parties out of whom the chiefs of the Ontario probably causes an expenditure of tactics adopted by coal producers in the Canada Pacific railway syndicate got such near a hundred thousand dollars-not States, and the large dealers in Cauada, a rousing bargain in the purchase of St. there is room for the suspicion that, were Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway. occupiel. American state governors the duty abolished next week, the lion's li the scheme we now hear of turn out an receive only a small salary, never as much share of it would go to the coalmen, and accomplished fact, we may safely conclude as our local governors, and pay for their only a very little to the actual consumer, Recently the coal producers held a meeting, at which it was resolved to work the mines only three days per week, thus cutting the present bargain for what they lost in the former one. The fact that they have the miners down to half time, and this very been negotiated with at all shows on the week the new rule comes into operation. face of it that the Canada Pacific railway The talk about the fifty cents duty is in was anxious to come to terms with them. great part designed to throw dust in people's According to the prevailing expectation in eyes and to prevent them from seeing the Montreal, the result of the negotiations real causes of dear coal either one way or the other ought to be

THE NORTHWEST AS A WHEAT COUNTRY. It may well be doubted whether there are in all Canada two men better qualified with London capitalists, it may be that they have been going on in both quarters than the brothers Ogilvie, of Montreal, to at once. judge of the capabilities of the Northwest as a wheat producing country. In the mill-SAYS the New York Tribune: There is ing business they have had long experience, no premium upon death over injury, in and on a very large scale, and from the New Jersey at least. The administrator of very opening of the new era in the North- the estate of Mr. Cephas M. Woodruff, west they have paid special attention to who was killed in the accident at Parker's west they have paid special attention to who was killed in the accident at rarkers the wheat trade there in its smallest begin-nings. Recently Mr. A. W. Ogilvie (creater) bluntly told Manitoba farmers. Mr. Woodruff's death. The case will be that they had spoiled their wheat greatly by allowing it to get wet in harvest time, and that they must mend their ways if they expected to get the price of good mer-they expected to get the price of good merthat they had spoiled their wheat greatly appealed; but if the final decision sustains

purchase at leisure, and the hairdresser's trade will again look up." NOMINATION BY ENGLAND OF CANADIAN FOR GOVERNOR

GENERAL. (To The Editor of The World.)

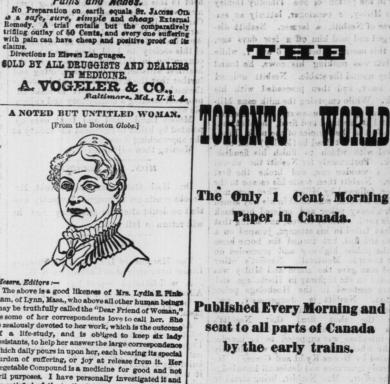
SIR: In reference to my article on this subject published in your paper of Monday, January 15, a correspondent of yours the next day alluded to it, and seemed to think that I did not understand the position or duties of the United States president and the American state governors. But in this he was quite mistaken. I know the state governors have duties to perform quite independent of the officers of the states and of the legislature, and can veto states and of the legislature, and can veto any law passed by the legislature. Our governor general, as your-correspondent says, is a mere puppet in the hands of the ministry of the day, and so are the respect-ive provincial governors. What can Mr. Aikins do now as against the Manitoba ministry and legislature? and of what use is he or Mr. Robinson at their respective government honses? (respectable of course in their way), but only figure heads causing a large and useless expenditure of public money? Our governor at Toronto for Ontario probably carses an expenditure of near a hundred thousand dollars-not reckoning the use of government property occupiel. American state governors as our local governors, and pay for their residences. Our governor-general is a mere figure-head now certainly. It may well be asked wheth at is called in this dominion and in the provinces " responsible govern-ment" is really so. It may well be asked whether a government of merely a legisla. any law passed by the legislature. Our sation of the day is the question whether Aikins do now as against the Manitoba

whether a government of merely a legisla-ture, such as the New York state legislature, with a senate, checked by an elected governor, is not a government preferable to one like Quebec, Ontario or Manitoba. In these provinces the time of the ministries, as now seen, is taken up with trimming either one way or the other ought to be mude public ere the present week closes. The Gazette speaks of negotiations going on their official friends or to serve certain fac-

tions of the peeple ! (such as the Roman catholic faction in Ontario); and the legislatures are whipped into line to support the ministry of the day, to the utter injury of public interests !! If our governor-general were elected by the people, our system of government would probably have to be like that of Washington. C. M. D. Toronto, Jan 19, 1883.



ducing a packet of Li-Quor tea. "What do you mean, you scoundrel!" roared the proprietor. "Why-ain't this what they might do would be to secure the services of old country farm hands who understand the art of stack-building. In the British Isles of careless ones, and at all times enough dropped.—Grip,



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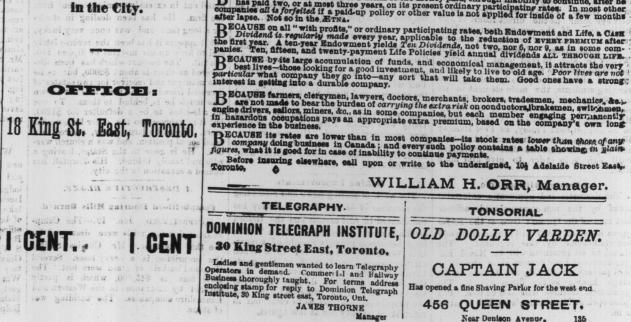
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