THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

Latest News from all Quarters of the World. Accurate, Reliable, and Free of Bias.

SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR $3.00
FOUR MONTHS 1.00
ONE MONTH 25

ADVERTISING RATES.

PER EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL.

Commercial advertising, each insertion .... 8 cents
Amusements, meetings, etc ..... 10 cents
Reports of annual meetings and financial statements of corporations ..... 15 cents
Special rates for contract advertisements and for preferred positions.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 10 1883

THE TWO RAILWAY KINGS.

Is it a mere coincidence—only this and nothing more—that Vanderbilt and Gould, the two great railway kings, at the same time announce their retirement from the presidencies of their respective roads or systems, and their intention to leave to others the active duties which they have up to this time performed? Or are we to infer that there "is something in it"—some deep design or other which time will unfold? Both are going abroad, and while Vanderbilt is expected home again shortly, Gould is making preparations for a two years' cruise. This much we may observe that both have just completed large and long-reaching railway systems and connections. Vanderbilt by the recent purchase of the nickel-plate line and arrangements with the Canadian Pacific, and Gould by the consolidation under one control of a number of western and southern roads. Having set up his machine and got it agoing all right, each of the two may be saying to himself, "Now I am at liberty to go away for a while and let it work." While most people will believe that the alleged retirement of the two railway kings will be more apparent than real, we may still look upon the completion of their respective systems as a solid fact, which cannot fail to indicate a real and substantial change of some kind. It may indicate the end of railway war on the large scale, or it may prove the prelude to fiercer war than ever before. On this point Gould is quoted as saying, with reference to free canals: "The effect of removing the tolls will not be noticed particularly by the railroads. The railroads have a fabulous amount of passenger traffic, expressage and freightage that the canals are not able to do. These slow routes will get enough of bulky property to transport at moderate rates to keep them in existence. The actual rivalry is no longer between the railroads and the canals, but among the various trunk lines running between the ocean and the lakes. Things have been warm in the past, but they will be red hot in the future." This is not a prophecy of peace, but of war. Which of the two it is to be time will tell; but this much may be said now—that the railway developments of this present summer season are likely to be well worth watching.

By its vote of Monday night on the Island license question, the council puts the saddle on the right horse. In the resolution which was carried, it is declared that the council "is satisfied to leave the matter in the hands of those whom the government has appointed to deal with it." That has the ring of common sense about it, and places the responsibity just where it ought to be—on the shoulders of those who have the power. If now it should happen that liquor licenses are granted in defiance of public opinion and the moral sentiment of the community, let it not be said that this was done by the council, further to confirm the allegation that Canadian municipal bodies are always on the side of the liquor dealers.

In the resolution passed Monday night by the representative meeting of the Toronto Prohibitory alliance, a determination is shown to hold the council as well as the license commissioners responsible. This is wrong, the council can do nothing more than advise, and has no power either to grant or withhold licenses. It was a mistake on the part of the council ever to discuss the subject at all, or to hold debate over proposed deputations or memorials to the license commissioners. The mischief is done of sending abroad the false impression that the council has power in the matter, and should be held responsible. This impression being wrong and away from the facts of the case, is mischievous; being false to the facts, it should not be encouraged by men having a regard for truth. Let the gentlemen of the Prohibitory alliance now go straight to the men who have the power—the license commissioners.

A strange case has just been decided at Montreal. As it is of considerable importance the particulars are herewith given as they appear in the Witness of that city:

"A case of some interest was decided by his honor the recorder this morning. Last night a young man named George Villeneuve was arrested in the academy of music for creating a disturbance. The case was tried before the recorder, Mr. Globensky appearing for the defendant. The prosecution brought several witnesses to prove that Villeneuve had been very noisy, prolonging an encore, so that the whole business of the play was brought to a stop. For the defence it was pleaded that the noise made was not excessive, and ten witnesses were brought to swear that the opera 'La Perichole' was not a moral one. His honor, in giving his decision, said that the offence of making a disturbance had been proved. The act under which the action was brought, however, clearly stated that any person making a disturbance among any persons who were gathered together for a religious, social or moral purpose was guilty of an offence. In this case ten people had sworn that they considered the play an immoral one, and he could not, therefore, under the statute, give any protection to the lessees of the theatre. In fact, he considered that any man would be justified in protesting against the continuance of such a performance. He would, therefore, discharge the prisoner."

According, therefore, to this wise judge a man may attend a theatrical performance, and if it doesn't exactly fit in with his idea of morality can create a disturbance to the possible annoyance of those whose sense of what is right may not be quite so rigid as his own. There is scarcely a play on the boards that half a dozen or a dozen straight-laced people could not be got to swear was in their opinion of an immoral tendency.

Referring to our remarks on the railway monopoly and its relation to Ontario's rights, the St. Catharines Journal says: "Our contemporary does not over-state the question. Ontario to-day is prostrate at the feet of railway monopoly, notwithstanding the fact that we have expended millions of dollars of public money to obtain what we have been swindled out of—railway competition. The railway power to-day snaps its fingers at the people, and overshadows in importance all other questions."

The Earl of Dalhousie is now mentioned as Lord Lorne's successor at Rideau hall. He is 35 years of age and is a descendant of a former governor-general, and a nephew of the great Indian viceroy who, as a contemporary says, laid the basis of the Indian empire so firm and sure that even the mutiny was not able to do more than shake it.

Monday's inauguration of "arbor day" in Montreal and other places in Western Quebec marks a new departure for Canada, and an example that we hope will spread. In the old provinces there has been too much reckless cutting down of the original timber growth; and it will be beneficial to start a new growth in many localities. As for the vast prairie regions of the Northwest, the necessity of liberal tree planting there is evident from the beginning. Now that the subject of tree-planting is being brought effectually into public notice, the prevailing popular delusion as to the number of years required for a plantion of trees to become useful will get a shaking. However, it may astonish some people to hear it, the fact is already proved that trees, properly selected to suit soil and climate, can be made a more profitable crop even than grain, taking a series of years for the test. The Witness has these remarks: "Because a tree takes long to grow and will bless our sons more than ourselves we care not to invest in it. Because a forest is a national rather than a personal blessing we have no care for it, and are letting our land get gradually stripped and barren. For such reasons it was a happy thought of Mr. July to make tree planting a national act. The trees actually planted on this day will in themselves be a gain to village landscapes and home beauty, and will do their part toward clothing the naked country; but the respect thus shown to trees, the attention thus drawn to their beauty, will do still more. Not only will the young grow up under the influence of such proceedings be tree lovers in the future, but the present generation will discover a latent love of the beautiful which will not rest with arbor day. 'Be aye stickin' in a tree,' said a certain rural philosopher, 'it'll be growing while you're sleeping.'"

A reason has at last been found, besides general convenience, why the Brooklyn bridge should be opened on the 24th of May. That day is the birthday of Police Justice Walsh, ex-treasurer of the Brooklyn land league!

The St. Louis Age of Steel says that a short time ago the citizens of Paterson, New Jersey, who are protectionists to a man, determined to add political economy to the other "branches" taught in their public schools. A text-book suited for young beginners was procured, and everything went lovely until someone discovered that the Paterson text-book upon political economy was a free trade book out-and-out. It was resolved to throw aside the bad book, and get a protectionist text. book instead, but, when search was made no such book could be found, and at last political economy was kicked out of the Paterson public schools as a thing wholly bad. Such is the story as told in the papers, but there is a mistake in it on one point. Year's ago an abridgement on Carey's great work on political economy, giving the protectionist view of it, was published by and is still to be had from Henry Carey Baird, the Philadelphia publisher. It appears, at all events, that free trade views don't go down with the people of Paterson.

The custom among the English conservatives of wearing the primrose as an emblem of their creed, because of its association with Lord Beaconsfield, has lead to a suggestion that the liberals adopt the white mayflower as their emblem, it having been in May, 1880, that their party was returned to the power it now enjoys. Such customs will do more to popularize the love of flowers and of the beautiful than the diatribes of all the Oscar Wildes in creation.

The confusion that prevails in the disputed territory is well illustrated by the following incident, mentioned by the Winnipeg Sun: "And now the residents of Keewatin Mills are proposing to apply to the Ontario government for incorporation. Should they do so, and the incorporation be granted, the novel sight would be presented of an Ontario municipality lying west of one incorporated by the government of Manitoba. The Keewatin folks also talk of acquiring sufficiently commodious limits, and who knows but that Rat Portage might be swallowed up, Mayor Oliver and all, by the Keewatin anaconda."

In an advertisement in a Cincinnati paper the new nickels, plated with gold, are offered for sale at 20 cents apiece. In the advertisement it is stated that "no honest person will pass them for $5 gold pieces." The demand, however, is said to be enormous.

The New York Produce Exchange Bulletin says: "Dakota is getting a large share of this spring's emigration. Two trains a day now leave Chicago, bound through to that territory, and it is estimated that its southern half will contain before the end of the year a population of over 350,000. A peculiarity of this occupation is that the comers are chiefly from other parts of the United States, full 90 per cent of the present inhabitants being native Americans." How does this statement by our American contemporary agree with the allegation as to the many thousands of Canadians now settled in Dakota?

Senator O'Donohoe has shown proper public and patriotic spirit in urging upon organizations of Irishmen all over Canada the duty of doing what they can to mitigate the hardships which meet their poorer countrymen on their arrival here, and ere yet the immigrants have been placed and provided for. In this kind of work patriotic feeling cannot be carried too far, there being abundant opportunity for giving it effect by acts of kindness to those who need it.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: Though it may be considered presumption on my part to cross swords, or rather quills, with so able a writer and controversialist as Mr. R. W. Phipps, I nevertheless desire to say a few words in reference to his article on female suffrage in your issue of the 9th inst.

Want of originality in treating this question can hardly be called a crime in Mr. Phipps, seeing it has been discussed so often as to leave little room for novelty. Mr. Phipps can but therefore re-assert, as he does, that "man has his sphere, and woman hers"—that old, stock argument of all who take the same view of the subject as he does—and proceed to amplify upon what he supposes would be the results of changing or confusing the boundaries of those spheres. It seems to me that this method of dealing with the question of female suffrage is a wrong one. The same predictions of terrible things have been made whenever any great reform has been advocated—have been made in the case of catholic emancipation, the repeal of the corn laws, the reform bill, the abolition of slavery. There were many good and honest persons who believed that the slave had his sphere and the master his, who said the institution was of long standing, that the slaves were content in their slavery, and that to place them on anything like a level with their white masters was clearly contrary to all laws, natural and divine. Nevertheless slavery was abolished, and very few of the dreadful things prophesied ever came to pass. True, the results were perhaps disappointing to some extreme abolitionists, who fancied that striking the shackles off a slave was sufficient to enlighten and elevate him, and to endow him with industry and thrift. But the justification of the abolition of slavery was not in the results of that act, it was in the act itself. It was wrong to keep the blacks in slavery, and it was right to set them free.

This is the stand which I think should be taken in this question of female suffrage. Women, as well as men, are affected by the laws which govern a community, they are equally concerned in its welfare or its loss. Those of them who own property are not, in virtue of their sex, exempt from the visits of the tax-gatherer, nor does the silk dress go untaxed through the customs any more than the broadcloth coat. In short, we men lay upon women all, or nearly all, the burdens which we ourselves bear, and we deny them the rights which, if refused to us, would bring about a rebellion without loss of time.

Women, then, have to obey laws which they have no voice in framing; have to pay taxes which they have voice in expending. Evidently this is wrong, and to put it right we must give them the franchise. If the act itself is just and right, we need not fear the consequences. The world was never yet made worse by doing the right, or better by perpetuating the wrong. EQUALITY.

Toronto, May 9, 1883.

"PULPIT VIEWS ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE."

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: The Rev. Mr. Lewis' able arguments against woman suffrage can be, and will be, readily accepted—nay, welcomed—by all women who claim the franchise as a right. The rev. gentleman interprets his text (1st Corinthians, xi. 3), to mean that "the man is the ruler, legislator, or administrator of the woman," and as he quotes the original Greek he must, of course, be correct. Well, be it so; but yet it is the very root-principle of representative government that the subject shall have a voice in the selection of the rulers. Christianity has changed the barbaric practice of seizing a wife by force, and has gradually given her full and free right of choice in marriage. She is allowed to choose her "ruler," as the Rev. Mr. Lewis would phrase it.

Having gone thus far at the bidding of christianity, why should the rev. gentleman now desire to turn back by denying her a similar right to select her "rulers" by the exercise of the franchise—a simple vote of "yea" or "nay" to those who propose themselves? The principle is exactly the same. The Rev. Mr. Lewis' logical faculties will alone compel him to admit it. He ought also to feel quite assured that if the man is the divinely-appointed ruler, men will continue to be chosen and to rule. Further, does the Rev. Mr. Lewis esteem woman's abilities so highly that he expects them so wholly to surpass men that every woman voter will become a "politician?" Does every male voter devote himself entirely to politics? Are there no men among us who attend thoroughly to their business and yet find time to give an intelligent vote? Cannot women learn from these wise "heads" to do likewise? It won't take much learning.

The Rev. Mr. Lewis may not be aware of it, but there are men who do not care to marry a "doll" to amuse themselves dressing it. They could unite themselves far more truly and really to a woman of deep thought and wise heart, who could share and stimulate every plan for usefulness within them, and conjoin to aid it by her vote and influence. Such men think the franchise will (in the true sense) "educate" such women, "leading out" or educing the latent powers within woman. But the Rev. Mr. Lewis and others may keep quite calm. They will not be wronged. Our pernicious system of restrictions upon woman's freedom will leave a copious supply of "dolls" to select from for years to come. All we want is to make progress possible.

The "moral" to be drawn from all this is that man should not talk nonsense, even in a pulpit. It is not safe or seemly nowadays. "J. L. F."

Toronto, May 7, 1883.

COUNTRY GRITS, GRITS AND TORIES.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Country Grit makes out that all grits (which we presume includes Mr. Blake and his followers) are admirable Crichtons and political angels. He evidently never heard of the Sandfield Macdonald business, the Anglin matter, the Goderich harbor job, the Fort Frances lock affair, the steel rails contract, the elevation of the man who "smelt to heaven," nor even of the famous "Big Push," to say nothing of Mr. Blake and his followers, wholly from spite (according to their defenders), playing into the hands of the bleus and the church of Rome, and thereby preventing good and loyal citizens getting justice and equal rights.

If the so-called reformers have not double-shuffled, gerrymandered, Pacific scandaled, etc, it has been from lack of chances, wit and audacity. County Grit has, however, heard of dyed-in-the-wool tories. If there are any running around loose in his neighborhood, why not trot one down this way, and also one of those marvellous and immaculate grits? He could make his fortune, for they would draw better than Harry Piper's whale, or Barnum's harlboxhorsedon, or hairless horse, from the wilds of Borneo. If he can't turn showman, notify H. P. by all means, so that the people can have a chance to see specimens of these rare and extraordinary animals.

From Country Grit's letter one is half inclined to think him a tory is disguise, or speaking facetiously. This indiscriminate denunciation of one party and its leaders, and fulsome laudation of the other, disgusts sensible people with the very name of reform and makes them inclined to condone Sir John's offences and support him. The sooner reformers let up on the latter, at least the best for the party. Only for the Globe's insane abuse of Sir John he no doubt would have been long since deader than a door-nail, politically and otherwise too.

In sagacity, prescience and political genius and ability the world has probably never produced Sir John's superior, if equal. Had he been supported, as he should have been, so that he would have been independent of Roman catholics and the bleus, and the country demanded somewhat different governmental institutions we would undoubtedly have had the best laws, institutions and government the world has ever seen. That we have not is chiefly due to the grits and their late leader, Mr. George Brown, especially the latter.

OBSERVER.

Toronto, May 7, 1883.

LICENSE INSPECTORS.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: There is some telling truth in your correspondent Verax's letter, which it may be expected will not be uttered in vain. If, as stated in the council last evening, the number of liquor licenses is limited by statute to 212, what business have the license inspectors, under any consideration whatever, to exceed that number, even by a single one? Are they not placed in their positions for the purpose of executing the law? What have they to do with granting extra licenses for political or any other reasons? If the law gives them optional power to increase or decrease the number, and they are friends of morality and sobriety, then they should try and decrease the number, seeing that the general sense of the moral part of the community is that even 212 is about one hundred too many, and that one to a thousand inhabitants would be quite sufficient, in which case Toronto would not grant more than a hundred licenses.

All honor to the brave six councillors who ranged themselves on the side of soberness and quietude on the Island.

Toronto, May 9, 1883.

MODERATION.

ORIGIN OF ORANGEISM.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: What does your correspondent, C. M. D., mean by telling us that the orange society dates back to the time of King William the Third? Surely everyone of ordinary information on such matters knows that the orange society came into existence at the time of the United Irishmen less than a century ago. It seems, however, that your correspondent is ignorant in this matter, so allow me to inform him that the first orange lodge that ever met in Ireland or anywhere else, met on Sept. 4, 1795, in the house of a man named Fraser, which house was situated near the village of Caledon, close to the boundary of county Tyrone and Armagh.

I agree with your correspondent, that orangeism is useful to the government of England in Ireland, at least when the tories are in authority, and I may also add that as in Canada, so in Ireland, the orangemen are alternately kicked and caressed by their tory masters. TYRONE MAN.

Toronto, May 9, 1883.

CO-OPERATION VS. HIGH PRICES

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: The co-operation society in Montreal has, notwithstanding bad management at the commencement, turned out an unqualified success. Can it not start a branch in this city, and thus meet the views of your correspondents Beta and Gamma?

If a purely local society is to be procured I will undertake to procure twenty subscribers of not less than $5 each, some of them a good deal more.

If something be not done in this direction the public and particularly complainants like your correspondents will deserve all the fleecing they can get. MILES.

Toronto, May 8, 1883.

LONG LETTERS.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Your constant plaint is that you do not desire long letters, that you have not room for them, and so on. Yet yesterday you devote a column and a half to an epistle from Mr. R. W. Phipps. While I do not approve of female suffrage, I must confess that I learnt nothing from Mr. Phipps' long rigmarole. It was merely a rehash of what has been said a thousand times before and in much better fashion. I, therefore, submit with all due respect that you are rashly inconsistent in giving the letter so much prominence and so much space. W. W.

Toronto, May 9, 1883.

Terrible Sufferings.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.—I have a friend who suffered terribly. I purchased a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and, as a result of its use, she is perfectly well. J. BAILEY, Burdett, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" purify the blood and cure constipation.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

From the Weekly (Toronto) Mail, Aug. 25.

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 nasal passages, Mr. Dixon has since 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 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 most favourable 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.

What the Rev. E. B. Stevenson, B. A., a clergyman of the London Conference of the Methodist church of Canada, has to say in regard to A. H. Dixon & Son's new Treatment for Catarrh.

OAKLAND, Ontario, Canada, March 17, 1883.

MESSRS. A. H. DIXON & SON.

DEAR SIRS,—Yours of the 12th instant to hand. It seems almost too good to be true that I am cured of catarrh, but I know that I am. I have had no return of the disease and never felt better in my life. I have tried so many things for catarrh, suffered so much and for so many years, that it is hard for me to realize that I am really better.

I consider that mine was a very bad case; it was aggravated and chronic, involving the throat as well as the nasal passages, and I thought I would require the three treatments but feel fully cured by the two sent me and I am thankful that I was ever induced so send to you.

You are at liberty to use this letter stating that I have been cured at two treatments, and I shall gladly recommend your remedy to some of my friends, who are sufferers.

Yours with many thanks,
REV. E. B. STEVENSON.

Medicated vapors applied by inhalation cure catarrh, bronchitis, consumption, &c., when all else has failed, by destroying those microscopic germs which cause those diseases. For full particulars apply to Dr. Malcolm, 357 King street west, Toronto.

FLAGS.

Red, White and Blue ENSIGNS. FLAGS. UNION JACKS. DOMINION ENSIGNS. FLAGS. Red, White and Blue BUNTING.

RICE LEWIS & SON,
52 and 54 King St. East, Toronto.

TEAS.

THE LI-QUOR TEA IS THE LEADING ARTICLE.

RUBBER GOODS.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS

GOSSAMER CIRCULARS,
From the very Cheapest to the Very Best.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Rubber (Tweed Finish) Mantles and Coats.

RUBBER BOOTS,
RUBBER TOYS,
RUBBER GLOVES,
RUBBER NURSERY SHEETING

INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description, the largest and only complete Stock in Canada.

The Gutta Percha & Rubber Manufacturing Company.

T. McILROY, JR.,
Rubber Warehouse, 10 and 12 King street east, Toronto.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

1883. SPRING 1883.
NEW GOODS.

TORONTO SHOE COMPANY
KING AND JARVIS.

LADIES' *Button and Laced Boots in French Kid, Bright Calf, French Oil Goat.*
GENTS' *Spring Style Hand-Sewed Work.*
THE ONE-PRICE CASH ESTABLISHMENT. Special attention given to orders by mail.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Confederation Life Association.
HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

PRESIDENT—SIR W. P. ROWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G.
VICE-PRESIDENTS— HON. WM. McMASTER and WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

The Directors of this Association beg to return thanks to the Insuring public for their patronage during the past year which enables them to close the books with a large increase in the volume of new business over that for the year 1881.

And in soliciting a continuance of their patronage attention is asked to the following features of the Association:

It affords all the benefits of stock security and management with the profits of mutuality.

It affords security to its policyholders unsurpassed by any Company doing business in Canada.

The rates of premiums will bear favorable comparison with any Company.

Life and Endowment Policies are **non-forfeitable after Two Years.**

All policies are **indisputable after Three Years.**

Its profit results are unsurpassed.

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director C. L. A.

TOBACCOS.

V.T.C

TWIN NAVY.
THE BIG 10c. PLUG
OF
Pure Virginia Smoking Tobacco

COAL AND WOOD.

ESTABLISHED 1856. ESTABLISHED 1856.

P. BURNS,
COAL & WOOD

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Best Hard Wood (Beech and Maple) delivered to any part of the city at - - - - $5.50 per cord
2nd Quality do do do do $4.00 do
Beech and Maple by carload on cars in Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway yard. - - - $4.50 do

All descriptions Hard and Soft Coal. Best Qualities. Lowest Rates.

ORDERS LEFT AT OFFICES.

Corner Front and Bathurst sts. | 51 King street east,
Yonge street wharf, | 532 Queen street west.

WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

BUTLER PITTSTON COAL

BEST QUALITY

COAL AND WOOD - LOWEST PRICES.

OFFICES—Dominion Bank Building, Cor. Yonge and King Sts.; 413 Yonge St.; 536 Queen St. W.; Yard, Cor. Esplanade and Princess Sts.; Yard, Niagara and Douro; Yard, Fuel Association, Esplanade St., near Berkeley.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO

Miners and Shippers. Wholesalers and Retailers.

STEAM PACKING.

ASBESTOS STEAM PACKING.

All Sizes at Lowest Prices.

P. PATERSON & SON,
24 KING ST. EAST.

SPORTING.

SPALDING'S LEAGUE BALL
WARRANTED.
Adopted by the National League.

The Toronto News Co'y,
SOLE AGENTS,
42 Yonge Street, Toronto.