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ADVERTISING RATES: FOR EACH LINE OF NONPARE

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1884

mite alarm at the parliament buildings. It they would abolish all duties and raise may have been the work of scoundrels who their revenue by direct taxation. If the meant mischief, or it may have been one of term is subject to confusing interpreta-those practical jokes which are more criminal than humorous. The surface appear- men who assume a name to which they are ances indicate a serious purpose, but it is not entitled. difficult to understand why conspirators capable of preparing the mine should have lacked the hardihood and malignity to spring it. One would gladly avoid the country," he practically says that there are conviction that there are or have been among us fiends in human form who could not until the protectionists came into power

employment about the buildings, but this

gress at the present assizes, the speaker would doubtless have occupied his cham bers, and the dastardly attempt has therefore a dreadful as well as a peculiar zignificance." Perhaps Sir John A. Macdonald is at the bottom of it all! Seriously, it is to be hoped that the perpetrators of the outrage for outrage it is may be dis-

The British Policy in Africa. There is something very mysterious in

qualities which can fairly be predicated of men like Gladstone, Granville, Chamberlain and Hartington. It is not likely that they have no policy in a matter of such importance, for the weakness of the present Gladstone government is not a tendency to drift with the tide. Why, then, do they seem bent on leaving Gordon and Khar-

toum to their fate? Amidst the many explanations possible under the circumstances we may hazard the conjecture that while the British government feel it absolutely necessary to European nations. If their hands are tied in this way, the anti-jingo advice of Sir Evelyn Baring to leave the Soudan to its denunciations of government faithlessness placed. It would of course be easy for Mr. Gladstone to tell the true reason for the apparently unaccountable course he and his colleagues are pursuing, but would it be expedient in the public interest?

The indications are that England has gone up the Nile to stay, and she will before long be as deeply interested in the but her fretting will not make up for the for colonization in her own people. Of what use would the valley of either the Nile or the Congo be to a stay-at-home race? On the other hand who has a better right to these wide-spread regions of Africa than those who have acquired a footing there as private adventurers. The explorers of the Nile have all been Britons, There is no doubt but that he would and the names of Gordon and Baker are as inseparably associated with the development of the Nile country as those of Stanley and Livingstone are with the explora-

Free Trade Logic. Henry George's opinion that logical free trade involves the freedom from taxation of everything save land. It does not concern us to explain Mr. George's explana tions, but we opine that his position is not altogether indefensible. It is quite apparent that any country which should find itself able to relieve its commerce and indus try from all forms of taxation, direct or indirect, would give its citizens an immense advantage over competitors not in the enjoyment of similar freedom from such burdens. Whether this could be done or not by the nationalization of the land is another question, and too large a question for proper treatment in the columns of a daily paper. England is undoubtedly faction can grow and wax strong whose a free trade country in the conventional sense of the term, but con- ing pond." Our contemporary would ventional terms are often misleading. Eng-doubtless say that the English puritans lish trade has to bear burdens shifted on to under Cromwell were an exception to the it in comparatively modern times by the general rule, and that their success was landed aristocracy. Upon the other hand only temporary. There can be no doubt no government in the world has done more, that Sir John A. Macdonald's sense of or as much, to push and protect the trade the humorous has often stood him in good of its citizens as the English government has. The money that England has spent tickle and sway a crowd much more suc] Six: In your remarks this morning on Henry George as a "legical free trader," you mix up two important matters which in protecting the interests of her traders cessfully than his most eloquent oppo-abroad has added no trifle to the burden nent. It is no unusual feat for him to

bsidies have not been unknown to England, and the opium trade can hardly be called free when it is thrust upon a weak neighbor at the point of the bayonet. There is surely more of the spirit of freedom in rotecting one's own market than in takforcible possession of one's neighbor's

Our correspondent defines the protect tionist doctrine fairly enough, but he less successful in expounding the free trader's faith, for the reason, we presume, that free trade exacts from its ablest advocates some measure of qualification. Those citizens of the United States, for instance who are opposed to protection decline to be called free traders. They are tariff reformers, and in favor of duties for revenue only. This is a very elastic shibbo leth, and may mean much or little. Were hazard a theory of the origin of the dyna free traders in name free traders in fact

When our correspondent says that the logical free trader would "confine customs duties to articles not produced in the no free traders in this country. It was seriously contemplate the destruction of that we were given free tea and coffee, and innocent lives for pure deviltry's sake, for these articles are certainly not produced in there can be no end, personal or political, to gratify by blowing up the venerable pile wheat, which we do produce; the freebeneath which the cartridges were found.

There is some suspicion that the explosives

wheat, which we cannot trader levies upon tes, which we cannot produce. It is not necessary to indicate may have been placed there by parties who the party who is the better logician in this

Henry George's proposal to clap all the involves a reflection which we would be taxes upon the soil will meet with scant courtesy in Canada, but if he be not a logical free-trader we should like to hear from somebody who is. We have yet to meet journal's political opponents, if it has any with him or his works. Protection is not meaning at all. Our contemporary says that "had the conspiracy case been in proand ethical expedient.

This is the first of May! To-day the junior or the office boy will turn the calendar roller for the months one mark forward and for the days thirty marks backward. The busy correspondent will change his month number from four to five—when covered and punished, no matter who they holosm't forget, and we hope he won't are or what their motives may have been. forget for he may in such a case use a cuss hard-up people, and promptly-filed away

Sir Richard Cartwright on Woman's Sir Richard Cartwright, as chairman of

the board of trustees of the Women's other day a brief address at the close of the school for the past session. In the course of his remarks he congratulated the women on the facilities which had been provided for their entrance into one of the take certain precautions respecting the learned professions, and added that if they control of the Nile, they cannot do all they chose to enter into the domain of law or would like on account of the jealousy of politics he would not, for one, France, and perhaps of one or two other offer them any opposition. Whatever else he may be Sir Richard is evidently not a social conservative. He has planted fate after Gordon is safe, and the frantic front rank of those advanced reformers who for his evening edition. Circumstantial advocate the granting to women of all the by Sir Samuel Baker are alike mis. rights enjoyed by the other sex. If they can improve their position by their own exertions he is quite willing that they should do so

A Little Butler Boom.

Ben Butler generally bobs up serenely whenever there is an office to be run for, and he is in no way particular as to the Congo. France may fume as she pleases, war he was a democrat, and during and auspices under which he runs. Before the immediately after it he was a black repubwant of trading propensity and capacity lican. Andrew Johnson was not a good enough party man for him, and he was a leading spirit in the unsuccessful attempt to impeach that gentleman. His recent record as an independent labor-greenbackdemocrat candidate shows that he possesses great resource, and is a standing menace to the nominees of the regular parties. gladly accept what he stands no chance of obtaining, the democratic nomiof obtaining, the democratic nomination for president, failing which he will probably run as the greenback candidate. The republicans profess to rejoice that this will embarrass their opponents, but Butler has no personal strength outside of Massachusetts, and as the old bay state is certain to go republican in the electoral college in any event, it is not easy to college. tain to go republican in the electoral college in any event, it is not easy to see how he can injure the prospects of the democratic nominee. The Butler boom is only a little one. The greenbackers do not amount to much numerically, and even if

faces "do cream and mantle like a stand"

laugh down a formidable ante parry a savage thrust with a joke, Man is the only animal that laughs, and he naturally cottons to the fellow-creature who gives him an opportunity to exercise his prerogative.

America may be the home of intellecand progress, but it is also the paradise of the fleshy and the physical. The most intellectual men on the continent do not carry off such prizes as fall to the uccessful sluggers and pedestrians. John L. Sullivan, who is as ignorant as the proverbial Irish "kish of brogues," can nake more money in one night than many a learned professor can earn in a year. The present lions of New York are not great statesmen, poets, warriors or patriots, but a crowd of vulgar fellows who have developed a faculty for walking long distances in a ring. Plaudits, and bouquets, and dollars are theirs, and the American boy is taught that he must endeavor to win fame and fortune on foot, and by the the cultivation not of his brains but of his legs.

Dr. Crosse, the Chicago crank detective arrived in Toronto from Ottawa Tuesday night. On Wednesday the dynamite cartridges were found under our legislative halls. If the doctor is not careful he may soon find himself treated as a Guy Faux.

Although his opponents said months ago that Mr. Meredith was looking for a judgeship, his name does not turn up in the list of those who are likely to fill a vacancy caused by the change incident to the death of the late Chief Justice Spragge. It would never do for him to retire from public life now, when his following is stronger than ever it was before, and when an endeavor is being made to show that he knew something of the alleged operations of Wilkinson & Co.

The predictions as to the development of the wheat producing powers of India are good deal to do with the late depression of the wheat markets; but some English authorities say that they are exaggerations. They hold that owing to the unprogressive character of the ryots, and the superior quality of the wheat of the temperate north, India's surplus can never success fully compete with America's. Sir James Strathey points out that India is subject to famines from the amazing and continuforget for he may in such a case use a cuss word—which it is wrong to do. Many a other causes, and that therefore there is no good reason for believing that her produc-

medical college at Kingston, delivered the get it, notwithstanding the referthe fact that Hamilton men now hold the office of grand secretary and grand treas-

urer. We suppose they hold these positions The Globe is inclined to insinuate that the friends of Wilkinson & Co. were prepared to Guy Faux the speaker of the legis lature. As the Globe was the first to learn of the discovery of the cartridges, and to make use of it, probably the deacon put up himself fairly and squarely in the very the job for the purpose of making a scoop evidence is almost as dangerous to fool

with as dynamite

To the Editor of The World. SIR: A letter appeared in Monday's World from a baker in which he says bakers don't make money and are mostly poor, and then he attempts to prove this by alluding to one or two who have failed to get rich. Now, Mr. Editor, as many people may not know the true inwardness of this "poverty" I will try to enlighten

There are a number of bakers on Quee street west. How "poor" are they, I willtell you. One owns the property he lives on, which is worth thousands of dollars, and he only started on a very small scale a and he only started on a very small scale a few years ago. He now owns this valuable property, has a richly furnished house, with piano and servant; his wife and fam-ily dress richly in silks, satins and feathers, and he is rolling up money rapidly. Another baker on Queen street, not far from

vant.

Here are only three instances, but I can amount to much numerically, and even if the rest of the democrats should follow the example of those of Worcester and endorse his pretensions, such endorsation would be of no practical effect for the reason already stated. Butler will never be president.

A United States contemporary says that the reason the Bourbon democrats make no progress is because they are such a solemn set, and implies that no party or faction can grow and wax strong whose fixes "ido cream and want la like."

Here are only three instances, but I can give others and I know whereof I speak. Yet all these men will tell us if spoken to, that they are not making money. Where is the poverty of the bakers? Echo answers where, It is a well known fact that no man can begin business with so little money as bakers and none make it faster. And how is this? Because they rapidly get rich from making bad bread, giving light weight, and charging us shamefully high prices. Where are the co-operative bakers? We don't see them. Why don't they advertise in The World and give the women a change of knowing. and give the women a change of knowing where they are. They should send their wagons through all parts of the city. We have long waited for this company, but they are too slow in coming to the front.

A SUFFERING HOUSEKEEPER.

Logical Free Trade.

To the Editor of The World.

position for the sole purpose of raising a revenue. A logical protectionist is one who advocates the former; a logical free trader is one who advocates the latter. To speak of "free trade" as if it implied the abolition of all customs duties is to lose abolition of all customs duties is to lose sight of the well-understood meaning which the expression has borne for the past half century. What is to be gained by introducing a confusion of terms which can lead only to logomachy? There is great need of more clearness instead of more confusion in the use of words, if we are ever to arrive at valuable truth.

You would have some difficulty in showing that the views of those who advocate

You would have some difficulty in showing that the views of those who advocate "free trade" in the accepted sense of the term lead logically to Henry George's position. There is not a political economist of any eminence with whose works I happen to be acquainted who does not admit that customs duties are a legitimate form of indirect taxation. This is the view taken by Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, Professor Fawcett, Professor Sidgwick, Professor Levons in England, and by American free trade publicists, like David A. Wells, Professor Sumner, Professor Perry, and Francis Walker. No "free-trader" objects to duties per se; he objects only to such duties as are imposed for the purpose, or have in their incidence the effect of favoring the home producer of manufactured goods. Thelogical "free-trader" would either confine customs duties to articles not produced in the country, or impose on such as are produced an inland revenue tax to off set the customs impost. There may be practical obstacles to carrying out this theory in practice, but the "free trade" theory is as I have stated it.

If this is true then Henry George when he states that "England has gone but a short way on the road to free trade" is putting a new meaning into the term "free trade." This he has of course a per-

is putting a new meaning into the term
"free trade." This he has of course a perfect right to do, but what is to be gained
by it? For one who is so capable of clearness of expression and lucidity of definition
to take shelter under cover of intentional
vagueness is a paltry kind of subterfuge.

FREE TRADED FREE TRADER.

THE CUB AND THE CHILD.

Bear Kidnaps a Youngster and Taker to the Mountains.
From the Miles City Letter.

Quite a ripple of excitement was caused n Miles City to-day by the action of a pet bear, the property of Charles Brown, a prominent auctioneer and merchant of the town. Mr. Brown captured a male cub bear about two years ago and has raised him so that he has become a pet among the members of his family. He usually kept the animal chained in his back yard, but to-day, by some unaccountable means, he broke his bonds and roamed at large through the streets. No damage was at-tampted by bruin until he met a child, the persistent refusal of the British government to do anything for the relief of Gordon and the security of Khartoum. It cannot be due to want of interest in the Soudan, or they would never have sent Gordon on his apparently Quixotic expedition. It cannot be due to cold-blooded heartlessness, for this is not one of the

view, and contended further that on the whole the cost of transportation was in favor of American wheat.

The Freemason thinks the grandmasters ship should remain in Toronto. Toronto has no special claim on it, in fact does not now hold it. Mr. Hugh Murray of Hanton is entitled to it and will and ought to get it, notwithstanding the reference made by The Freemason to victim along with him.

The news soon spread and the whole town became alarmed. Maxwell, the father of the little one, overcome with horror at the danger, perhaps fatal, hovering over heatild, started in pursuit, armed with a marp's rine. He soon overtook the avage monster, who still retained his grip in his proy. The father hurriedly aptoached the bear, and, without danger to offspring, he shot him through the heart. The child was rescued, fortunately, with no serious damage.

with no serious damage. From the Hamilton Spectator.

It looks much as if Hamilton had at last decided to lift itself out of the mud.

He Couldn't Have Been in Toronto. Mr. Verey, while addressing his audi ence in Victoria hall last night, stated that London was one of the most moral cities

Yes When We Can Afford it. From the New York Journal.
"We in Toronto," says Professor Gold wia Smith, "call New York the 'pleasure capital of Canada, and often run down to see its pleasant people and participate in its many pleasures."

A Too Common Mistake. CHICAGO, April 30. - Mrs. Laura Williams died this morning from a dose of morphine, taken instead of quinine, as called for by the prescription. Chas. S. Sturgis, the drug clerk, was arrested.

At Fostoria, O., J. L. Kenawer, rea estate agent has assigned; liabilities \$60,000 to \$70,000. A good many French-Canadian families are going off to Manitoba and the states this spring.

John Ford of Trout river, Eastern town ships, gathered 4000 imperial gallons of sar from about 650 trees in five days. The house of Thomas Passmore, lot 21, 7th concession, Westminster township, was burned to the ground Sunday. Mrs. T. A. Smith of Chatham, has fallen heir to the sum of \$80,000 by the death of her father, S. F. Hodge, who died on April 15, in Detroit.

THE BUSINESS WORLD. TORONTO, Wednesday, April 30.

A cable to Cox & Co. quotes Hudson Bay at £241, and Northwest Land at 52s 6d. New York stocks opened weak, soon fol lowed by good buying all round with an advance from ic to 3ic—the latter West Shore bonds—being reported. Michigan Central was the weakest feature, closing at the lowest point this year. point this year. The market sold off at the lose, but the majority of stocks closed better than previous night.

cereals not withstanding the large decrease in the visible supply of grain. Pork and lard closed about steady at last night's prices, not having sympathized with the decline in wh

The bank of Toronto declared a dividend of 4 per cent and a 2 per cent bonus, which is the same as a year ago, making it equivalent to

Local stocks are flat and featureless. Last week there were received at the west ern cattle market, Toronto, 421 cattle, 332 sheep, 435 hogs. New York Stocks

Toronto Stock Exchange.

and lamb at 10c to 11c. Spring lambs, \$3.50 to \$8, according to size.

St. Lawrence Market.—The receipts of produce at the St. Lawrence market we esmall to-day, and prices throughout are firm. Beef—Roast. 11c to 14c, sirloin steak 14c to 16c, round steak 11c to 13c. Mutton—Legs and chops 13c to 15c, inferior cuts 9c to 11c, lamb, per lb., 15c to 17c, veal, best joints, 14c to 16c, inferior cuts 9c to 11c, lamb, per lb., 15c to 17c, veal, best joints, 14c to 16c, inferior cuts 9c to 10d. Pork—Chops and roast 12c to 13c. Butter—Pound rolls 25c to 27c, large rolls 18c to 20c, cooking 15c to 16c. Lard 14c to 15c. Cheese 16c to 17. Bacon 11c to 14c. Eggs 15c to 17c. Turkeys \$2 to \$3. Chickens, per pair, 65c to 85c. Geese, each, 75c to \$1.00. Ducks 80c to 70c. Potatoes, per beg, 80c to 36c. Cabbages, per doz., 60c to \$1. Onions, per peck, 20c to 36c. Parsnips, per peck, 20c to 25c. Beets, per peck, 25c to 30c. Carrots, per peck, 15c to 20c. Beans, per bush, \$1.45 to \$1.80. Turnips, per bag, 45c to 50c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Wheat—Receipts 6,000 bush. steadier; sales 2,008,000 bush. future and 146,000 bush. spot; exports 167,000 bush.; No. 2 spring \$1.01 to \$1.024, No. 1 red and white state \$1.21, No. 2 red May \$1.094 to \$1.103. June \$1.12 to \$1.133, July \$1.075 to \$1.034. Hye steady. Bariey firm. Mait steady. Corn—Receipts 74,000 bush. lower; sales 1,736,000 bush. future, 148,000 bush. spot; exports 29,000 bush. future, 148,000 bush. spot; exports 29,000 bush. release to 63c, July 63c to 64c. Oats—Receipts 19,000 bush. weak; sales 525.000 bush. future, 98,000 bush. weak; sales 525.000 bush. future, 98,000 bush. spot; mixed 36c to 38c, white 45c to 46c, No. 2 May 36jc to 38c, June 37jc to 27jc, July 38jc. Hay firm. Hops dull. Coffee higher; Rie 10ic to 10jc. Sugar dull; standard A 6jc to 6jc, cut loaf and crushed unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm. Petroleum, crude unchanged. Fice firm. Petroleum, crude unchanged. Pork steady and unchanged. Pork steady and unchanged. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 7jc, pickled hams 1jc, middles dull, long clear unchanged. Lard steadler at \$8,62 to \$8.65. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese firm and unchanged.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower. April 90jc to 91gc, May 91gc to 91gc, June 33jc to 94jc, July 53jc to 53jc, July 567c to 57jc. Oats lower at 31gc, May 31gc to 53jc. July 567c to \$3,52, July 567c to \$1,70,000 bush., cats 170,000 bush., cats 170,000 bush., oats 170,000 bush., oats 170,000 bush., wheat 1,000 bush.

170,000 bush., rye 7000 bush., barley 22,000 bush. bs. pnents—Flour 14,000 bbls., wheat 124,000 bush. cort 210,000 bush., oats 118,000 bush., rye 20,000 bush., barley 15,000 bush.

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(Members of the Tor nto Stock Exchange) Buy and sell on commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in on the Toronto, Montreal, New York STOCK EXCHANGES. Also execute orders on the Chicago Board of Trade in grain and Provisi

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dictious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradully built up until strong enough to resist every tendency; disease Hundreds of sibtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is weak point. We may escape many a fata shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

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Assets. | Years. | Years. | \$2,036,823.05 | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1877. | 10,350,512.22 | 1878. | 15,061,529.12 | 1880. | 15,061,529.12 | 1880. | 18,077,341.66 | 18,294,787.02 | 1883.

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The Pullman cars which leave Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday run through to Halifax without change, and those which leave Montreal on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday run through to St. John, N. B., with-

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and S., Jay Eye-See, Jo Mile Brown Jug and From the Chicago The fastest trotter in is owned by William Amsterdam Dutch, the fir in New York, inherits horses. The trotter with est record-Jay-Eye-Seeof J. I. Case. The two the turf has ever property of Commodore of St. Paul, Minn., a man score years and ten, and has great an interest in mat to turf sports as do the me than a generation behind well as experience. The to, Johnston and Little Brecords respectively of 2. these figures representing miles ever paced. The toicinnatt, where Mr. Kittson's horses had uring the winter in order during the winter in order enjoy the benefits of a mild is to be found at the home. They will be on the turf du season, and should no accid there is little doubt the record of 2.10 made at Chic

TE FLYERS OF

Johnston will be materia either of the horses menti under favorable condition considerable faster time. Commodore Kittson is wealth runs up well into the has accumulated it by recentury of earnest applica he has accumulated it by recentury of earnest applicators of control of earnest applicators of the foundary of the foundary high particular and since that time henceful identified with the development of the Nessey for fast horses, how when his income mounted dreds of thousands per y gratified it in the most commanner.

Hamilton baseballists great demand on the other

The St. Andrew's base ronto has elected Thos. C James Cook secretary-trea At Newmarket yesterds sand guineas stake was w Free, Gerard's St. Meds loughby's Harvester 3d. A prize fight took place
LI., yesterday between
and Gus Hickey. Eleve
fought, Connolly winning.
Andre Christol, the I
Prof. Joseph Labousier
wrestled Græco-Roman at
day night, the latter winni Billy Wynne of the R. lor, Queen and Willia backed George Mullin agmour (winner of the recent Score of the go-as-you 1 p.m. yesterday: Rowell, 285; Day, 221; Noremac, Herty, 267; Elson, 249; 1 chot, 255. Thompson a withdrawn.

catcher and pitcher of the been offered similar positic risburg, Pa., professional tauxious to accept the pogan's business will not allo not probable that either w
The Athletic baseball c ized for the season, and nine to put in the field. It a series of games with club The club will meet in V David street, Friday eve arrangements for grounds.

Racing at Memphis Mo Broughton lat, Magnum 2 3d. Peabody hotel handic furlong, Topsy 1st, Bruns 3d. Three-quarters of a 1st, Success 2d, Polonia half, Lute Fogle 1st, Miss Sign 3d. Hurdle race, (non 2d, Judge Burnett 3d.

A Baby at the Not long age an Englis age on a vessel bound active monkey on board fancy to the lady's child, months old. The monk the lady from place to pla as she rocked and fondle It so happened on a b during the voyage that a tracted the attention of The polite captain offer use of his glass. Schild on the sofaraised the glass to her was heard. Turning quisailor in pursuit of the m grasped the infant firmly was nimbly climbing to other fainted as the mon top of the mainmast. This wit's end. He feared sailor in pursuit the mathebabe, and escape by to mast. Meanwhile the to be soothing and for After trying in many warnal down, the captain below, and concealed him a moment, to his great moukey carefully descented eck, it looked cautivanced to the sofa, and upon it. The captain re its mother, who was soon darling had escaped with

A home-thrust-Jab at the key-hole. Crystallized sugar is t turned many a man a-ry
Though there isn't me
nature in a cat-fight it A colored baby show Cincinnati—a sort of bla ment, as it were. It seems queer, but stuff that makes a ma-loosens his tongue. A correspondent asks there any kind of par lifetime?" Certainly—t

Brenkfast

They have a bear in C out of a whisky bottl been raised in that town A gossiping exchange that there are 18,000 men in Boston. The hur up for felloss. A clerk in an Alleghe says that the ordinary is a terrible crime. It