THE TORONTO WORLD.

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W. F. MACLEAN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING OCT. 22, 1884.

The Steel Rails Test.

The fact that an American company has, in the face of English competition, made a sale of 10,000 tons of steel rails to the Canadian Pacific railway, is something that free traders will not easily account for, on their theory. It is one of their arguments that the consumer always pays all the duty, and that he would get the goods cheaper by at least the amount of the duty were they admitted free. The present selling prices of American steel rails bring this argument to the test of a *reductio ad absurdum*. American steel rails have recently been sold (delivered at the works) for as low as $26.50 per ton; but there has been some stiffening of prices within the past fortnight; and present quotations are probably about $27.50. Now, the American duty being $17 per net ton, we are to believe, according to the free trade theory, that, were the duty thrown off, English rails would be furnished to the American consumer for $10.50 per ton, say with cost of freight added. But nobody believes this to be possible at all; and therefore the free trade theory is absurd; which was to be demonstrated.

It is also absurd in that part of it which maintains that any manufacture, requiring protection at home, can never compete in neutral markets with the same manufacture in a free trade country. The present fact is a knock-down argument. Our neighbors firmly hold their grip on protection, to the extent of $17 per net ton on steel rails. And yet, though they will not allow a ton of English rails to enter without paying that duty, they are able to sell, against English competition, in the neutral market of Canada. As there is no duty at all to be paid in Canada, wherever the steel rails may come from, the American makers have no advantage except in shorter distance and lower freights, which of course counts for something, as we are quite willing to allow.

But how and by what means have steel rails been made so cheap in the United States, it may be asked? One thing we do know for a fact, and that is that all the time the manufacture has been extending and rails becoming cheaper the duty has been held up at the high figure of $25 per net ton, or $28 the gross ton. That is—until just about a year and a half ago, when the duty was reduced to $17 per net ton. In this, as in so many other points, the free trade theory is squarely contradicted by the hard facts of business experience. We copy in another column what the New York Commercial Bulletin says about this important transaction; also a London cable despatch informing us how it is viewed on the other side of the sea.

Freight Rates Compared.

The following table of freight rates on wheat per 100 lbs. to a shipping port on lake Superior may be of interest for future reference:

On the Northern Pacific railway to Duluth:—

From Lisbon	308 miles	28	cents.
" Verona	328 "	30	"
" Buchanan	359 "	31	"
" Dawson	396 "	32	"
" Bismarck	447 "	33	"
" Mandan	452 "	35	"
" Little Missouri	602 "	40	"

On the Canadian Pacific railway to Port Arthur:—

From Winnipeg	435 miles.	28	cents.
" Portage la Prairie	491 "	30	"
" Brandon	563 "	31	"
" Moosomin	654 "	36½	"
" Broadview	699 "	37½	"
" Indian Head	747 "	39	"
" Regina	792 "	40	"

The Canadian road certainly does not suffer by the comparison. The alleged superior advantages enjoyed by settlers on the American side of the border do not lie in cheaper freight east at all events.

Practical Independence.

Whatever this man or the other man may have talked about the independence of Canada, it is beyond question that Sir John's government has *done* more for it, within the last five or six years, than all that was ever done before. First, Sir John gave us the national policy, the adoption of which was substantially a declaration of commercial independence. Next, he sent a Canadian to reside in London, there to exercise something very like the functions of an ambassador from an independent state, though under the veil of a less ambitious title. New, again, he carried into effect an independent, national Canadian scheme for the building of the Pacific railway, right in the teeth of the Grand Trunk and the money power of London. And now it is announced that Sir Charles Tupper has obtained assurance from Earl Granville and Earl Derby that England will confirm the commercial treaty between Canada and Spain.

Now, if all this be not practical independence, we would like to know what is. It is in reality solid, material independence for Canada, carried almost to the outside verge of what is practicable, this country still remaining within the empire. Our new nationality is developing its autonomy pretty rapidly as things are: we have but to take care that political cranks be held duly in check by the stern command of "hands off." No fooling, we say, no "crank" business for Canada in this matter. No imperial federation, no annexation to the United States, or commercial union either. The word "dominion" turns out to have been well chosen: it answers all practical purposes just as well as the word "republic" would. In the particular work of making Canada a nation we are getting on swimmingly; and it will be our wisdom to hold fast to that system of national development which is doing its work so well.

The Tichborne Claimant.

High born or low born,
Rich born or poor born,
Decastro or Tichborne.

The Telegram has been stultifying itself by asserting that not only was this impostor "believed in by the poor people of England, but by such men as Onslow, Wally and Kenealy." Now the impression conveyed by this statement would be that these people were men of reputation and their views carried weight; but what are the facts? Onslow was a well known horse racing gambler and turf fraud, Wally a lunatic, and Kenealy had been, with his wife, convicted and punished for having beaten, maltreated, and compelled to eat her own excrement, an unfortunate little girl whom he had taken from the workhouse into his house to act as servant. And these men were all more or less pecuniarily interested in the result of the case, by having possessed themselves of certain bonds called "Tichborne bonds" issued by the claimant, payable on his attaining the estates, and which they acquired by a payment of something like 5 or 10 cents on the dollar.

An Important Transaction in Steel Rails.

Recently the Canadian Pacific railway company closed a contract with the Lackawanna steel and iron company for 10,000 tons of steel rails at $28 50 per ton, delivered in Canada. On this the New York Commercial Bulletin remarks:

> A genuine surprise was created in the iron market yesterday by the announcement that the Lackawanna iron and steel company had under-bid several English manufacturers and secured a contract for about 10,000 tons of steel rails from the Canadian Pacific railroad. The contract was made at $28 50 per ton, delivered along the line of the road. Aside from a few small sales for Cuba and South America, this is the first export trade in American steel rails, but, it is hoped, not the last. It was alleged in some quarters that the rails are to be made from foreign material, and that the manufacturers will therefore secure a "drawback." This, however, is positively denied by officials of the company in question, who state that all the materials used will be American products. The price accepted is very low, but whether or not it leaves any margin of profit to the manufacturers is problematical and a matter upon which they throw very little light. That the cost of production is covered would not be surprising, however, in view of the fact that, since competition has become unprecedentedly sharp, our largest manufacturers have introduced all known improvements calculated to cheapen the cost of production. Whatever may be the facts as to the financial part of the transaction, it certainly is a most important forward step, and one that may be placed among the greatest achievements in the history of the trade in this country.

And a London cable despatch, dated the 20th, says:

> The excitement on the stock exchange to-day after American and Canadian securities amounted to a small panic. The depression at the opening was so marked and sudden, that even consols, as well as English railway shares, showed a sympathetic weakness. The fall in the latter is, however, attributed by some large dealers to the recent successes of American manufacturers of steel rails, who have secured favorable contracts in Canada and elsewhere, notwithstanding the sharp competition of English producers. In this connection, the contract of the Canadian Pacific railway company with a Pennsylvania firm is prominently mentioned. In financial circles to-night it is predicted that the tide will be turned in the movement of gold; and that if the present state of affairs continues, engagements for large shipments of gold to America will be entered into to-morrow.

Prophesying is generally a risky business, and he would be a bold man who would undertake to say beforehand what the event of the fourth of November is to be over the border. Yet this much may safely be said, as a statement of present facts—that just now things *look* very much like a victory for the republican side. There are divisions in that party, to be sure, but not half so serious as the divisions in the democratic ranks. St. John is unquestionably taking votes from Blaine, and Butler is taking votes from Cleveland. As for which of the two will do the most harm to the side he is working against, it is all guesswork until the ballots are counted. The New York Tribune calls St. John the assistant democrat candidate, and such he is in reality. "Ben" Butler is freely called everything but a gentleman; but he is a "hard old seed," and is not easily put out in a contest of calling names. Just now, two weeks before the eventful day that is coming, one can scarcely read the American papers without getting the impression that the steam is highest in the republican boiler, and that the strongest enthusiasm is on that side.

During some years past, while large quantities of hay were being shipped from eastern Canada, mostly into the New England states, the American customs authorities charged 20 per cent. duty on every ton of it. Canadian shippers formed an association, and took steps to show that 10 per cent. was the proper duty, by the American statute. After a long and wearisome fight over the matter this interpretation of the law has been confirmed at Washington, and now the secretary of state announces that all overcharges of duty will be refunded on application. The claims already put in foot up to something over a million dollars. This seems to be a case of the exporter paying all the duty, and getting half of it back again. So far we hear nothing of American importers in the matter at all. The Association of hay exporters, which pushed the business to this conclusion, is a Canadian institution entirely, with headquarters somewhere in the eastern townships.

In the gloomy lexicon of the bookseller there is such a word as "fail"

The total vote of Ohio in the October election is 780,373, and the republican plurality is about 11,000. In October, 1880, the total vote was 716,186, and the republican plurality was over 19,000. Had the republicans of Ohio maintained their strength in proportion to the increase of the vote their majority in the election of Tuesday would have been upward of 20,000.

Blind to Their Own Faults.

To the Editor of The World.

The Times of to-night in an article on the Cumminsville powder explosion says: "It seems almost absurd that a law should be needed to restrain capitalists from risking the destruction of their own property and the lives of their workmen." It does not seem absurd to any one who has ever worked in the Times building—especially the pressroom. P. P.

Hamilton, Oct. 21.

Banking Morality.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: The developments in a recent failure makes the question of banking morality a pertinent one. We believe that it is generally understood that our Canadian banks are to a large extent the conservators of commercial uprightness, that is to say they are supposed to loan money on strictly legitimate business principles. It appears in the case referred to, that for a series of years the house has been floating a large amount of what is aptly termed balloon paper; and now that the bubble has burst, their victims are to be counted by scores from the far west to the far east. Will the bankers of this house come forward and say that they did not know that a large portion of the paper they were discounting and renewing from week to week was purely accommodation paper? Will they say that bills drawn on traders whose capital and entire effects did not represent one half the sums discounted, were legitimate, and that they did not know the standing of the men on whom the bills were drawn? Will they say that they have not knowingly aided and abetted a firm in a course which any one of sense could have told would end in disaster? If the matter ended with the bankers and the house we could say with some degree of cheerfulness, let them fight it out. But it is not so. Men all over the country will not only be seriously embarrased, but ruined. And more than that, nearly every wholesale house in the country will have a direct loss to face, as well as losses with every victim of the defunct firm. And still more, this failure will seriously affect the credit of the trade in England and America, and come back again to the bankers. It is not difficult to imagine how these people are burst by folk that are hard up; but if a firm gets in deep water, is it not better to let it go down, than to carry it along as has been done in the above case, in violation of legitimate business principles, bringing ruin and loss to a great many people, and injuring the reputation of the entire trade abroad? K.

—It's no secret that Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is composed of best genuine French Brandy, distilled extract of Smart-Weed and Jamaica ginger root, with camphor essence, and constitutes, therefore, the best remedy yet known for colic or cramps, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentry or bloody-flux, or to break up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks, 50 cents. By druggists.

A Coal-Head in the Northwest.

From the Winnipeg Free Press.

Donald Grant, the St. Paul railroad contractor, is in the city making arrangements to build 107 miles of railway from Medicine Hat to the Galt coal mine on the Belly river. Mr. Grant received a cable message from Sir A. T. Galt on Monday informing him that he had been awarded the contract. He has entered into partnership with I. M. Ross, who is well known in this city, and together they will carry on the work. Mr. Grant says they will not put in a very large gang this fall, but will employ sufficient next spring to complete the work in the time specified. They have an outfit and a large number of teams in the country at present. Mr. Grant has a large contract on the North Shore section of the Canadian Pacific railway, which will be completed early in the spring. When this is done the outfit now used there, together with the large gang of men, will be brought west and set to work on the Galt contract. The men and teams that will be employed on the work this fall will be sent into the mountains during the winter to take out ties for the road, as Grant has the entire work to do, and the ties must be obtained from that source. It is understood that the line from Medicine Hat to the Galt mine is to be completed by next August, and Grant thinks he can do it.

—To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from impure blood, such as pimples, blotches, biliousness, indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medicine for dyspepsia. I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."

The Work Women Do in England.

From the Liverpool Post.

A very large number of women are employed in textile manufactures and miscellaneous trades. In cotton mills there were 302,367, in woollen and worsted manufactories 72,302, and in silk factories 39,694—the number of women in these branches of industry greatly exceeding the men. No fewer than 615,425 females were employed as workers and dealers in dress, and there were 25,772 women shopkeepers, 17,660 costermongers, 1278 pawnbrokers and 1403 rag-gatherers and dealers. Female bookbinders outnumbered the males, there being 10,592 in this occupation. The telegraph and telephone service gave employment to 2228; there were 5989 female clerks in commercial houses, 60,960 were engaged in agriculture and 8588 in the tobacco trade. Women were also engaged as "pointsmen," "warehousemen," builders, harness and whipmakers, farriers, brick and tilemakers, lead miners and earthenware and glass manufacturers, while 17,769 figured as mechanics and laborers, and a large number were employed in such unfeminine work as nail and tin making, metal burnishing, bolt, nut, rivet and screw making.

—West Toronto Junction is within a few minutes of the Union station by the trains of either the Ontario and Quebec and the Grand Trunk or the Northern. Real estate in the neighborhood has steadily risen in value and promises to advance still more rapidly. Some of the best lots in West Toronto are to be had from George Clarke, 295 Yonge street.

An Approaching Star.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

One of the most beautiful of all stars in the heavens is Arcturus, in the constellation of Bootes. In January last the astronomer royal communicated to the Royal astronomical society a tabulated statement of the results of the observations made at Greenwich during 1883 in applying the method of Dr. Higgins for measuring the approach and recession of the so-called fixed stars in direct line. Nearly 200 of these observations are thus recorded, twenty one of which were devoted to Arcturus, and were made from March 30 to August 24. The result shows that this brilliant scintillating star is moving rapidly towards us with a velocity of more than fifty miles per second (the mean of the twenty-one observations is 50.78). This amounts to about 3000 miles per minute, 180,000 per hour, 4,320,000 miles per day. Will this approach continue, or will the star presently appear stationary and then recede? If the motion is orbital the latter will occur. There is, however, nothing in the rates observed to indicate any such orbital motion, and as the observations extended over five months this has some weight. Still it may be traveling in a mighty orbit of many years' duration, the bending of which may in time be indicated by a retardation of the rate of approach, then by no perceptible movement either towards or away from us, and this followed by a recession equal to its previous approach. If, on the other hand, the 4,500,000 of miles per day continue the star must become visibly brighter to posterity, in spite of the enormous magnitude of cosmical distances. Our 81-ton guns drive forth their projectiles with a maximum velocity of 1400 feet per second. Arcturus is approaching us with a speed that is 200 times greater than this. It thus moves over a distance equal to that between the earth and the sun in twenty-one days. Our present distance from Arcturus is estimated at 1,622,000 times this. Therefore, if the star continues to approach us at the same rate as measured last year, it will complete the whole of its journey towards us in 93,000 years.

—Don't despair of relief if troubled with chronic dyspepsia or constipation. These ailments, as well as biliousness, kidney infirmities, and feminine troubles, are eradicated by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, an alterative of long tried and clearly proven efficacy. It is a fine blood depurent as well as corrective, and contains no ingredients which are not of the highest standard of purity.

Picturesque Account of a Sandwich Island Suicide.

From the Hawaiian Gazette, Sept. 17.

A sacrilegious son of Belial, who suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances, in order to make good the deficit, resolved to ally himself to a comely, lenient and docile young lady of the Malay or Caucasian race. He accordingly purchased a calliope and coral necklace of a chameleon hue, and securing a suite of rooms at a principal hotel engaged the head waiter as his coadjutor. He then despatched a letter of the most unexceptional caligraphy extant, inviting the young lady to a matinee. She revolted at the idea, refused to consider herself sacrificable to his desires, and sent a polite note of refusal, on receiving which he procured a carbine and bowie knife, and said he would not forge fetters hymenial with the queen, went to an isolated spot, severed his jugular vein and discharged the contents of his carbine into his abdomen. The debris was removed by the coroner.

—Jacob H. Bloomer of Virgil, N.Y., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured a badly swelled neck and sore throat on my son in forty-eight hours; one application also removed the pain from a sore toe; my wife's foot was also much inflamed—so much so that she could not walk about the house; she applied the Oil, and in twenty-four hours was entirely cured."

The Legal Profession in England.

From the Law Times.

It has lately been roundly asserted that England has everything to learn in her political system, her judicature and her social arrangements from her own children in the United States and the British colonies. In partial support of this view it would seem that the Australian colonies have lately been exercised by the great question of amalgamation of the two branches of the legal profession, which seems promised to suddenly come within "the range of practical politics" in the mother country. The question is so much nearer ripeness in the antipodes than here as to have formed, as we gather, the subject of a bill before the Victoria legislature. In face of the growing movement the bar of Victoria has found it necessary to organize in its own defense, has appointed a committee to enquire into its relations with the solicitors and the public, and has adopted resolutions at the instance of the committee. All this will sound very familiar to the members of the English bar; indeed, the coincidence between the recent movement at home and in the colonies is very striking. But it is in what follows that instruction is offered us, for the Melbourne committee has not only recommended that the etiquette of the bar should be reduced, so far as practicable, to a written code, and an organization adopted with the view of watching over and enforcing observance of the code, but has also advised a practical step, by way of modification of accepted etiquette, which has been a good deal discussed in England. In conformity with this report, the Melbourne bar generally has adopted a resolution to the effect that a barrister may henceforth see his client personally, "advise him and earn a fee," without the intervention of a solicitor, provided no litigation has commenced. On the other hand he may not write letters on the client's behalf, issue process, "effect the engrossing of brief, or do any similar business." Without recommending this resolution for adoption en bloc at the earliest convenient bar meeting in London, it may safely be said that the bar and bar committee of Victoria have set a notable example of activity and decision to the corresponding institutions of this country.

—M. Sheehan of Oscoda, Mich., writes: "I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on horses for different diseases, and found it to be just as you recommended. It has done justice to me every time, and it is the best Oil for horses I ever used." Observe that the name "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil" is on front of the wrapper, as there are imitations of it.

Canada's Public Buildings.

From the Inland Architect and Builder.

Canada, and particularly the province of Ontario, is rapidly developing its resources, and in the line of building it is fast assuming a rank with cities of equal size in the United States. Without making invidious comparisons, the manner of building there can be favorably commented upon, and though much of the best work has been designed by American architects, the honest and intelligent construction is creditable to the Canadian contractors. The government architect, Mr. Fuller, is a gentleman well qualified to control the public building of the dominion, his work in the United States upon the capitol building at Albany being on a par with that of his later creations, of which the parliament buildings at Ottawa are creditable examples.

—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

Wigs.

London Punch has a study of hairdressing. It says: "Sarah Bernhardt is inseparable from her wig, which comes down low on her forehead. She likes to be at home exactly what she appears on the stage. Theo, also, is perpetually bewigged. Leonide Leblanc is capricious, and varies her hair dyes. She also reenforces her hair with tresses brought from Brittany. Theresa is of opinion that real hair is always stupid looking. The coiffeur of the varieties is of her mind. 'Impossible,' she says, 'to be so daring in working in a real as in a false chevelure.' A capillary artist who knows his business operates on the latter just as his fancy prompts. He is not held back by the fear of giving pain. Besides, the attainment of a splendid result in false hair is a thing to be proud of. George Sand had in youth a luxuriant head of black hair. She could never reconcile herself to the whitening action upon it of time and cerebral activity. It, therefore, remained dark to the end. Hating caps, she reinforced it with a borrowed chignon, and waved the front hair with irons. She used to wear in summer a broad-brimmed hat, or merely protect herself from the sun with a parasol; a hood of woollen stuff was her winter headgear. The baldest man in France, M. Charles Edmund, was, toward the end of her life, one of her best friends. 'Why is his head so much barer than yours?' asked her granddaughter Aurora. 'Because he sits up at night and thinks so much.' 'That's not it at all,' replied the youthful demoiselle. 'It is because when men grow bald they must stay as they are, while women can heap upon themselves as much false hair as they choose to wear.'"

—A field of corns.—Thomas Sabin of Eglington, says: "I have used Holloway's Corn Cure with the best results, having removed ten corns from my feet. It is not a half way cure or reliever, but a complete extinguisher, leaving the skin smooth and clear from the least appearance of the corns."

"Crimsonbeak has been getting married, has he?' exclaimed Yeast to a friend. "Yes; he married a musical critic." "Well, the old boy had better look out when he comes home late at night, and not strike the wrong key, or her practised ear will detect it in an instant."

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The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of October next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
3 R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradully built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in packets and tins only (½lb. and 1lb.) by Grocers labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co.' Homœopathic Chemists, London England

THE BEST
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CHEAPEST.
VIENNA BREAD
From American Patent Process Flour.
Delivered Daily.
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Carriage and Wagon Builder,
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GENERAL BLACKSMITH.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 36
Corner of Soho and Phœbe Streets, Toronto.

JUST RECEIVED,
SHIPMENT OF
Gruyere, Swiss Cheese,
Direct Importation. Wholesale and Retail.
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103 CHURCH STREET.
Telephone. American silver taken at par.

Established 1857.
C. H. DUNNING,
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THE NOTED PLACE FOR
Corned Beef, Sugar-Cured Hams, Sweet Pickled Tongues, Etc., Etc. Poultry and Vegetables of the season.
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NOVELTIES!
LANGTRY BANG,
CURLING TONGS.
HANDY TACK HAMMER!
Holds two packages of tacks in the handle.
THE NOVELTY CORKSCREW.
HARRY A. COLLINS
Housekeepers' Emporium.
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THE CELEBRATED

PEARL YEAST.
PURE, WHOLESOME and CLEAN. Does not cause offensive gasses like the distillery refuse which requires to be exchanged every day. WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
BAKERS, TRY IT! and always get it fresh from the Factory. 126
98 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

EUREKA
[TRADE MARK]

Ladies can N w Remove Superfluous Hair from Face and Arms. It is Harmless and Painless.
This famous depilatory is now prepared for use in bottles. I can warrant every bottle to perform the work. Take notice that the signature "A. DORENWEND" must appear upon the label, as no preparation purporting to be "Eureka" is genuine without it. For sale by all druggists.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.—Lyman Bros., Toronto; Elliott & Co., Toronto; Northrop & Lyman, Toronto.
Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5. The Eureka will also be shipped direct from the manufactory.
A. DORENWEND,
EUREKA MANUFACTURING CO.,
105 Yonge street Toronto Canada.

THE CLUB HOTEL,
416 Yonge Street.
V. T. BERO, Proprietor,
Late Chief Steward G. T. R. Refreshment rooms and Dining Cars. Choicest brands of liquors and cigars, latest combination billiard and pool tables. 3-6

V. P. HUMPHREY,
UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER,
309 Yonge Street, Toronto.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. 36

SPECIAL NOTICE.
To the Inhabitants of the West End and Parkdale.
Wall & Taylor, 22 Adelaide St. E
have opened a branch store at 1020 Queen st. west, near railway crossings, for the repairing of all kinds of watches, clocks and jewelry. All work entrusted to them is warranted to give satisfaction. 36

A POSTAL COURTSHIP.

BY T. G. PATTESON.

"She really is the prettiest little I ever saw," said Mr. Willough as he turned from the window fiftieth time that morning. added, addressing the housemaid, clearing away the breakfast thin you any idea who the people are taken old Mr. Adderly's house the handmaiden. "I met their grocer's the other day and she her master's name was Black Choker Black—and that he w here on leave of absence with hi daughter, sir."

"Oh! indeed; did she happen the young lady's name?"

"Yes, sir; she called her Miss "Eva! What a charming na mured Mr. Willoughby to him he added aloud:

"That will do, Jane; thank y Mr. Willoughby Vane was a 28 years old, rich, indolent and good-looking. He lived with mother in a pleasant house in A having nothing else to do, desperately in love with his p vis, and anxiously sought an for an introduction. Howev discovered the name of his enc determined to address her anon letter.

Having decided upon taking the next thing to be done w into execution, and having shut his little study, after many tempts, he succeeded in framin to the lady to his satisfaction, if she valued his peace of mind an answer to "W. V., Postoffic That done, he went out for dropped the letter in the neare

Regularly three times a day afterward he called at the post whether an answer had arrive As the week advanced Willou to lose his appetite, and grew and irritable that Mrs. Vane, mother, fancied that her dear well, and begged him to consult cal attendant. But her son la idea, knowing well that his co beyond the doctor's skill to cur

He was beginning to despair ceiving a reply, when, to his g on the seventh morning a letter to him by the postmaster, w dainty female hand, and addre V." Almost unable to conc tion he quitted the postoffice, the seal and drank in the cont

They were evidently of a ture, for he read the letter ov again, kissed the envelope, pu breast-pocket, and hurried ho inamorata looking out of the the opposite house as usual.

For a moment his first im salute her respectfully; but afterward he bethought himse was still incognito, the young perhaps feel insulted by the sides, how could she have any was "W. V.?" So he went amused himself for three hour a reply to her letter, which h same afternoon, and in due co answer arrived.

And so matters went on, terchange of letters being k fortnight, during which tim loughby Vane spent his days and from the postoffice, w and watching his fair neigh window of the dining-room.

"Confound it!" he would to himself. "How very p dear girl is! She never will I do wish I could catch he for a moment. What a h looking old crab the mothe upon it, Willoughby, that anything but happy at ho two old fogies. Indeed, her much." And having given feelings, he would put on his to the postoffice, or shut room and compose another "Dearest Eva."

At length, three weeks rapidly away in this manne letter one morning from the which ran as follows:

"To W. V.?" "Sir—As i continue a correspondence i I think it is now time for y your incognito, and reveal and position to one to who totally indifferent. Beli nothing inspires love like dence. Prove to me that I impudent in answering yo once informing me who with no feeling of idle curio this, but simply for mutua

Yours, etc.,

To which Willoughby r of post:

"DEAREST EVA (if you w call you so)—Have you not observed a young man, brushed back, anxiously from the window of the And, although you have a taken the slightest notice that his features are not a sive to you. I am that in

"'Charmed by the graceful eye,
Day after day I watch and
Watch thee, dream of th
alone.

Fair Star of Albany—may I —to quote with some alte stanza of the poet Byron have a favor to ask you. see me at the window tak at present, lest my mothe it. In a few days she wil town, and then we can t straint. Till then, adie adorable one, adieu! My you. Your own,

"WILLOU

To which epistle came t swer:

DEAR SIR—Your explan satisfactory. I may also features are not at all rep

"Bless her! what a del she is!" ejaculated Willo

And he went out, orde clothes and had his hair

"Willy," said Mrs. Va next morning, "I wish yo thing to improve your m your time looking out of day as you have lately read the assembly debate have nothing else to do."

The worthy lady was tician, and for three mor him at his delightful tas tion of which time he su ing to his own room, wh following note to Eva:

"DEAREST EVA—I am the contents of your bri If, as you say, my featu gether repulsive to you you will consent to be m

Back came the reply "DEAR WILLOUGHBY made me feel very happ here—no society except I long for more congen Thine.

In this delightful ma on—halcyon days, too,