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THE WORLD, 18 King Street East, Toronto.

The Toronto World.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1887.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travelers, can have their names inserted in the paper for one month, the address being changed as often as desired.

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

Since the time of Wesley no revival movement has been so widely discussed in the weightiest organs of British public opinion than has the salvation army.

In the current numbers of the Contemporary Review, for instance, there are no less than three articles in which the history and significance of this movement are earnestly examined.

One of these papers emanates from the pen of the late General Booth, the founder and commander of the new crusade.

General Booth, it seems, has had sixteen years' experience as a Methodist minister when, in 1865, he came to London and began to preach in the centres of its vast artisan population.

In a very few weeks, he tells us, he had around him "a valiant company" of witnesses for Christ, which has steadily grown up to the present organization, which comprehends 331 corps, 760 officers, and at least 15,000 trained soldiers, ready to speak when wanted.

More than 6000 services are now held every week, while the income available for revival expenditures has reached \$350,000 per annum, and is rapidly increasing.

The publications of the army, which bear the appropriate titles of the War Cry, the Little Soldier, are said to now have a joint weekly circulation of some 360,000.

These facts sufficiently attest what a powerful engine of propaganda has been created in the salvation army.

Gen. Booth informs us that the creed professed by his soldiers is the old-fashioned gospel that tells men to be thoroughly good under the power of the devil, that denounces sin without mercy, and warns men of eternal wrath to come, unless they repent and believe in the crucified Saviour.

Referring to the charge that he dwells too much upon "dark" truths, he declares that "we believe the greatest possible kindness to a man who is doing wrong and going to hell is to tell him in the plainest and most urgent language that can be used."

Besides professing the Calvinistic creed in its most rigorous form, the convert is required to give up the use of intoxicating drink, and is taught to regard tobacco as little less objectionable. It is the adoption of the temperance agitation which has given the salvation army a practical aim, and has commended it to the good will, in some cases, to the warm support of churches who would have been the last to countenance the mere hysterical excitement of an ordinary revival.

Among the causes of the success of the salvation army outside observers concur with General Booth himself in giving a high place to the military organization, with its inspiring influences of military titles and uniforms, of banners and brass bands. The utility of such agencies for the immediate purpose of obtaining recruits is indisputable, and the effective services of the converts after they are enrolled is assured by a system of management which exhibits the rigid discipline and complete autonomy of the great monastic orders.

General Booth's authority, indeed, resembles much more closely that of an ordinary military commander. Few outsiders are aware how absolute is his rule over all his followers. He is the sole trustee for all the buildings and property of the army; he can by his mere fiat dismiss any officer in the service, or transplant him to a distant station, or to new work. He is empowered, moreover, to nominate his successor in the trust, and it is understood, if not yet definitely enacted, that General Booth is to be succeeded by his eldest son, already a prominent officer upon his father's staff.

On the whole, it is doubtful whether a scheme of such complete autonomy can be found in any other religious community in the world.

It is acknowledged by candid observers

that much good has been accomplished in certain quarters by this curious movement. There is no lack of unimpeachable testimony to the high character and distinguished fervor of those who have inaugurated and controlled the vast organization. "I am sorry," writes the Rev. R. Davidson in the Contemporary, "for the Christian teacher who has listened to Gen. Booth, Mrs. Booth and some five or six of their staff officers, and has not hoped that they may continue to speak their message with the like straightforward ability and earnest zeal." To Mrs. Booth in particular much of the success of the revival is ascribed by Miss Frances Power Cobbe, another of the Contemporary's contributors. She is, we are told, the soul of whatever is best in the movement. Her genuine eloquence, with all its quaint and grotesque forms of pronunciation and grammar, is a powerful engine of persuasion; and she has an immense store of sound sense and practical experience combined with a high ideal of life and duty. She prides herself on speaking the "language of the people," and there is no man to be doubted that her style of language has proved a chief attraction to the multitudes who frequent the meetings of the salvation army.

This much, it is conceded, may be said on behalf of the new movement. On the other hand, it is objected that this revival out-herods all its predecessors in its audacious familiarity of its treatment of sacred things. That Christianity could ever be made rowdy might well have seemed impossible, but according to Miss Cobbe the salvation army has accomplished this result. It will scarcely be disputed that rowdiness prevails in its processions, hymns, services and publications. In one of the new canticles composed for the use of the army, Elijah is described as "a jolly old man, who is carried up to heaven in a 'derry van,'" and the articles in the War Cry are headed by such startling titles as "Jumbo and Jesus." In short, among the soldiers of the new crusade there is scarcely a vestige of religious awe, or even of decorum, in touching things which are profoundly revered by their neighbors. In view of these facts, the question is mooted by Miss Cobbe whether, in this despicable religion of reverence, these well-intentioned people are not destroying the thing itself—whether religion be anything but heathenism when it has been despoiled of veneration.

THAT HARBOUR JOB.

It is now over a month since the Ottawa authorities awarded the contract for the Toronto harbor breakwater and other works for the protection of our harbor interests, but as yet there does not seem to be the slightest indication of a commencement in the matter.

The manner in which this contract was awarded would of itself be sufficient to excite a little suspicion. The secrecy which was maintained as to the actions of the government and the names of the successful contractors and the strange quibbling about the signing of the necessary documents are certainly not the ordinary modes of letting a fair and open contract.

But the present unaccountable and tedious delay during which the people of Toronto have been anxiously looking for some signs of operations, would surely seem to intimate that there is more than a little wrong in the whole business. The several firms who are entrusted with the execution of the job have evidently either been given to understand that there is no particular hurry or are themselves so conscious of the security of their position as to have no desire to strain themselves in carrying out the contract. In the meanwhile the waters of Lake Ontario are steadily doing their work; the summer is far spent and the equinox with its accompanying gales is at hand ushering in the stormy season.

It must be remembered, too, that the immense damage that was done last spring will now render our harbor far less proof against storms of even less severity than those which struck the above damage. Even were there no harbor works, such a storm would cause a peculiar chopped sea which is far more disagreeable than the heavy rollers outside the Island, rendering boating and yachting anything but pleasant. The present season is probably too far advanced to allow even a partial execution of those improvements which are absolutely necessary, so that another six months' destruction, involving an increased expenditure of thousands of dollars will have to be put up with ere there will be a possibility of checking it.

INSANE ASYLUMS.

The superstition that insane persons were possessed of devils was slow to yield to scientific knowledge. The chain, the whip, the dark cell and starvation were resorted to that the human habitations becoming uncomfortable the devils might be induced to seek another residence. If the superstition be dead the treatment which was adopted in consequence of it appears still to linger. There are insane asylums in the States, if reports are to be believed, where the wretched victims of a most terrible affliction are chained up like wild beasts and treated with less consideration than the animals in a menagerie. Nor is it alone the insane who suffer. Several instances have recently been adduced where men and women in their right minds have been incarcerated in mad houses at the instance of interested relations. Medical men have been induced to see in the peculiarities of cranks the symptoms of insanity, and have consigned to the horrors of a mad house persons no more insane than themselves. Once incarcerated, escape is almost impossible. All the presumptions are against the inmate and even supposing he obtains a chance of communicating with the outer world, the public are very slow to take steps to effect a rescue. We hope that within our Canadian asylum no sane persons will be treated as an assurance to the public, and that should be omitted. We would like to see the system in vogue in Belgium adopted in

this country. There is every corridor of an insane asylum, is placed a desk containing writing material and near the desk is an iron letter box, which can be opened by a government official. By this means every inmate has an opportunity of laying his grievances before the proper official. No doubt the vast bulk of the letters which find their way into this receptacle are the unmistakable productions of insanity; but if through its means one inmate is cured, or one case rectified, the government and the public are amply rewarded.

THE DUBLIN OUTBREAK.

The troubles which have been agitating the Dublin police and the constabulary of Ireland generally for the past few days, appear to be coming to a definite conclusion. The latest intelligence announces that the authorities are making concessions which will doubtless induce the great majority of the malcontents to resume their positions. It is expected that order will be restored shortly and the whole force, including deserters, as well as those dismissed, will be reinstated. It is thought however that this conciliatory action on the part of the government will have a serious effect on the future discipline of the force. It is nevertheless the most honest act it decidedly the most expedient course that could well be taken under the circumstances.

The disaffection of the Irish, and especially the Dublin police, should not be looked upon as having any reasonable or rebellious designs, nor should it be confused with the lawless doings of the peasantry. It was simply in the first place an orderly and becoming request that undoubted grievances to which they were subjected should either be alleviated or removed.

The offences for which over 200 members of the force were dismissed on Friday last, was simply their attendance at a meeting in which those grievances were temperately discussed and the means of righting them by memorial considered. This harsh and arbitrary action on the part of the officials in authority has, it is gratifying to learn been entirely discontinued by government and the just rights of the class in question have been regarded even at the expense of government prestige.

THE LATEST FIND AT POMPEII.

The other day an excavation at Pompeii yielded a beautiful inlaid marble table; two Egyptian statues, covered with a patina of green glass, which is very rarely found; a tortoise and frog in marble, a Bacchus in terra cotta, two marble busts, and a skeleton with bronze hairpins beside it. There was also discovered a cavity in the lapilli, which, when filled with plaster, will, it is hoped, produce a figure.

TO ALL STRIKERS.—Strikers would do well to consider Guinane's liberal offer before going elsewhere. They are in sympathy with a good strike and they would show that they are agree to supply from their splendid assortment—the largest in the city—of boots and shoes, trunks and valises, any goods strikers need at actual wholesale prices, which will guarantee a 25 per cent below the retail price. Need we say Guinane's immense stock and show department is at 218 Yonge street, three doors south of Albert.

THE POPE'S LIBERALITY.

ROME, Aug. 29.—Pope Leo XIII. has instructed the pontifical almoner to distribute 6000 francs among the poor of Rome on the festival of St. Joachim, his patron saint.

Men and ships.

Some ships are built for show, and not to be used. But when such ships are caught on the way, down in the brine with all their crew they are.

The gully test had abridged all their show.

JOHN SWINSON.

BLIND POOLS.

(To the Editor of The World.)

Sir: Will you inform a blighted reader what is the result of the New York politicians are now talking about so much.

Jay Gould describes a blind pool as "a combination of parties taking certain interests in a transaction, and leaving the transaction entirely to the party who gets the pool up, and in whom they all repose confidence."

NICHOLAS WITH A KEY.

(To the Editor of The World.)

Sir: In your paper of this morning I notice an article on the "city of unnecessary fences."

As one who has spent the summer in the gardens at the Normal school, six o'clock struck when I and several others were turned out by the gardener. One gentleman alone remained. That gentleman was Nicholas Flood, Esq. I was out I looked through the railing and asked Mr. Flood what he was doing there. He looked knowingly at me and gave one of his "Galway" winks at the same time producing a key. Now Mr. Editor, where did Nicholas Flood get his key, and why did he get it? He certainly pays no more taxes than I (viz: \$200 per annum).

CHUCK STREET.

CAB EXTORTION.

(To the Editor of The World.)

Sir: You do well to call attention to this subject. Why can't Toronto cabmen be made to do what Paris cabmen do in France, viz., put up conspicuously in their vehicles the real rate of fares. In Paris a passenger can see as he rides along before his eyes the fare rates and reckon as he goes along what he has to pay. TRAVELLERS.

IN REMEDY.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains.

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concluded his sermon, a brilliant light is said to have shone down from the roof immediately above the figure of the suffering sinner, and the congregation to the north of the figure, the eyes opened and rolled from side to side, the hands moved, and the figure assumed the attitude of blessing the congregation after which it presented its former appearance. A scene of great excitement ensued, and the service was suspended, but the church remained crowded till a late hour. Yesterday morning the thoroughfare near the church had become impassable.

Gen. Rowan and Manitoba.

Many persons have no doubt left Manitoba and the Northwest, but the general knowledge from experience that some people are so constituted that they could not get on in paradise. But the general clearly does not know that over and above the number of dissatisfied emigrants who have returned to the Old Country, over 50,000 persons have entered Manitoba and the Northwest during the present season. Let General Rowan take friendly advice and, before he again attempts to destroy this country, come up here and see it for himself.

Fresh Mexicans.

From the Dallas Alpha Times.

The Mexican women are wonderfully graceful. This is partly due to their manner of carrying baskets and bundles, begun in early childhood.

I watched a Mexican girl carry an immense basket of clothes home to be laundered. First she selected from the basket a towel, and twisting it tightly, wound it round until the circumference was the size of her head, on which she placed it; then she placed a companion towel in the basket, weighing at least thirty pounds, on top of the roll. She balanced it by touching it lightly, first with one hand and then the other. After she had gone a short distance she folded her hands in her shawl, walking with the greatest ease and unconsciously.

The Latest Find at Pompeii.

From the London Daily News.

The other day an excavation at Pompeii yielded a beautiful inlaid marble table; two Egyptian statues, covered with a patina of green glass, which is very rarely found; a tortoise and frog in marble, a Bacchus in terra cotta, two marble busts, and a skeleton with bronze hairpins beside it. There was also discovered a cavity in the lapilli, which, when filled with plaster, will, it is hoped, produce a figure.

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Don't give your babies injurious medicine when they suffer from the effect of getting teeth. Why not use one of Norman's Electric Teething Necklaces, which will quiet and soothe the child without injuring it in the least? Ask your druggist for Norman's. Take no other. Price 50c. 146

NOTICE. Hotel proprietors and others can be supplied with Smart Young Men during exhibition time by applying to T. UTLEY, 103 Adelaide St. East.

A New Treatment

FOR THE RAPID AND PERMANENT CURE OF CATARRH

Which is not a patent medicine or advertising doctor's humbug, but an honest remedy, discovered by an English Physician of forty years standing, and which absolutely cures this heretofore incurable disease in from one to three treatments, no matter whether standing one year or forty years.

To be had only of A. H. DIXON & SON, 307 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, CANADA.

WHAT IS CATARRH?

Catarrh is a mucous-purulent discharge caused by the irritation and development of the vegetable paranasal sinuses in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favourable circumstances, and these are: morbid state of the blood, the brightened corpuscle of the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, trichinosis, from retention of the effluvia of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are generated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces or back part of the mouth, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; borrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; rupturing the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

A great variety of symptoms are present in this affection, which are modified by the specific poison which gives rise to it: viz.,—fibrous, syphilitic, mercurial, suppressed functions of the skin and toxæmia generally, but they consist chiefly of: fœtid, lachrymating, debility, mal-assimilation, derangement of secretions, great depression of the nervous system, with or without fever; aching or bruised or beat feeling all over; shivering; confused feelings in the head; cerebral depression; and a sense of fullness or stiffness of the passages, soreness in swallowing, irritative cough, tightness of chest, dry, moist, or bloody, hemorrhages.

There may be a discharge of white mucus, if the parasite causes great nervous irritation, which promotes its return. It may be the multiplication and duplication of the parasite in its active state. The last case is a general one, it never occurs until the spores or seeds of the germ penetrate to the cartilages of the nose, the paranasal formation makes nodes in the healthy structure of the nose.

Catarrh usually meets in three stages:—First—A simple parasitical development of the internal lining membrane of the nose, without a discharge. Second—Where the roots or spores or spores of the amoeba have penetrated to the bone or cartilages of the nose. Third—Where the parasite has spread and propagated by millions in the nose, posterior nares, up the eustachian tubes, down the fauces, vocal cords, and the proper structure of the paranasal formation and destruction of tissue, the parasite occupying the normal structure.

The mode of propagation is by contagion, or infection, or both—hence its prevalence in families, districts, etc. The parasite develops itself rapidly, so much so that millions are generated in a short space of time. The effect of this formation upon the nervous system is to impair vital force, produce general nervous irritation, a depreciation of the vasomotor nerves. Cold in itself cannot produce Catarrh, it simply produces an irritation, a field for the propagation of the parasite. A large percentage of our population are now afflicted with Catarrh, and its effects are not only ulceration and destruction, with angust field of view, loss of the nasal bone, ulceration of the fauces and throat, destruction of the larynx with loss of voice, a simplification of the bronchial artery membrane, a filling up of the air vesicles with the germ parasite, but lameness of the pulmonary circulation, an arrest of the venous system, the simplest living form known that lives upon gases; structures, consisting of semi-fluid material; large or small in size, these masses move in any direction and propagate indefinitely; these parasites may breed, feed and propagate upon the structure themselves. They increase very simply by spores or roots, and so long as a particle of root or spore will germinate. No intelligent person doubts that Catarrh and Ozæna is a parasite, since it is endorsed by the most eminent scientists in the world, such as Tyndall, Huxley and Beale.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease, by the use of inhalants and other ingenious devices (old fashioned) which have proved to be no more than a placebo at the present day, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the amoeba are either destroyed or removed from the mucus tissue.

The success that has attended our treatment thus far, has been such that the most afflicted, who are either destroyed or removed from the mucus tissue, are cured in a few days, which is a fact that is well known to all who have been cured by our treatment. We have certificates of cures, many of them in cases of very long standing, that had baffled all the preparations of the day, as well as the medical profession; and we have never failed to give every satisfaction in a single case. Every attention is given to patients, and we spare no trouble in cases of very long standing.

The remedy and apparatus, which is so simple that a child can readily understand it, is furnished to the patient, and the treatment can be applied without loss of time or interference with occupation.

To those who are suffering from deafness caused by Catarrh, we would say that the above treatment has been successful in restoring the hearing in a great number of cases, where the patient was almost entirely deaf.

Our experience for the past eighteen years demonstrates beyond a doubt that the majority of cases, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years, are permanently cured by one treatment—cures effected over a year ago being cured still. A very small percentage of cases require a second treatment, and a third is not necessary in more than two cases out of a hundred.

The most offensive odor, hoarseness, loss of voice, headaches, languor, weak eyes, etc., caused by Catarrh, are removed by one treatment.

Sufferers are particularly requested not to confound our remedy with patent medicines, quack, or advertising doctors' nostrums—it is not—but an honest cure for Catarrh, as thousands who have been cured can testify.

We have been offered large inducements by numerous patent medicine dealers to allow them to sell our remedy to Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, as there is an extensive export for it from all parts of the country. But after giving their positions our serious consideration we have come to the conclusion that we cannot do this, there being so many different stages of Catarrh, the remedy must be prepared expressly for the patient and the doctor, and the doctor must be satisfied with the result. Our remedy is young, male and female, all require different treatment, and we do not place our remedy in the hands of the druggists, we would be forced to prepare it all alike, in which case it would fail continually in effecting a cure, and the consequences would be that our remedy (irrefragable when properly prescribed) would soon be classed among the patent medicine humbugs now on the market.

N.B.—As we wish to avoid the very appearance of quackery, we do not publish a long list of certificates of cures, such being the system employed by quacks and dealers in all kinds of nostrums, but prefer that the remedy shall stand upon its merits. At the same time we think that the public are entitled to reference to the reliability and integrity before forwarding their money for the remedy, and we submit the following well known names of Toronto (Canada) business men—Wm. Norris & Son, Wholesale Piano Dealers; E. H. Tallmadge & Co., Wholesale Druggists; Hunter & Co., Wholesale Picture Dealers; Taylor & Wilson, Cigar Manufacturers; Stuart, Johnston, Retail Druggists.

In writing to either of the above, a stamped directed envelope should be enclosed to ensure a reply.

The following letters are samples of many received by us, and which go to show that our treatment effects a rapid and permanent cure.

TORONTO, Dec. 27, 1887.
Mr. A. H. Dixon, No. 307 King St. West.
DEAR SIR,—As you asked me to write and report my condition after using your remedy for catarrh, I would say that I have had a very satisfactory experience with your treatment. As I informed you when I first called, mine was a very aggravated case of over ten years' duration, the discharge and odor being something frightful, so much so that I was obliged at times to isolate myself from society. I have placed myself at different times under the treatment of five different eminent English physicians and specialists in the Old Country, and after a treatment of greater or less length they pronounced me incurable. I certainly never received a particle of benefit from any quarter until I tried your treatment, three weeks after commencing which, I was entirely rid of my catarrh, and am now