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HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—THIRTEEN rooms, hot water, gas, grates, fifty feet frontage, lawns and fruit, $3000 below cost; $60 per month rent. Box 179 World office.

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TO RENT—THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY situate on Main-street east, one and a half miles from city limits, containing 20 acres, large fruit orchard, 700 trees, all varieties; small fruits, etc.; good dwelling, barns, etc.; possession April 1, 1894. For terms and further particulars apply to H. B. Whipple, 97 1-2 King-street east, Hamilton, Ont.

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MEDICAL.

DR. H. A. PARKYN HAS OPENED AN office Corner of Simcoe and Adelaide-streets. ed-7

"DOWN TOWN OFFICES" OF DRS Cannifl, Nattress, Henwood, Hood and Dixon (nose, throat, ear), Janes' Building, King and Yonge.

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JOHN FLETCHER, VALUATOR OF BUILDings, fire losses appraised, thirty years' experience, 552 Yonge-street; machine for straight ening iron beams for hire. 135

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F. H. SEFTON,
DENTIST - - ESTABLISHED 1880.
I am prepared to insert gold fillings at $1.
.....172 YONGE-STREET.....
Other fillings in proportion. Painless extraction by the new method. 186

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MCDOWALL THOMSON, BARRISTER, SOLicitor, Notary, &c., room 79, Canada Life Building, 46 King-street West, Toronto. Telephone 2495.

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HOTELS.

ROYAL HOTEL, HARRISTON, ONE OF THE finest commercial hotels in the west; special attention paid to the traveling public; rates $1 to $1.50 per day. J. B. Bingham, proprietor. ed

RUSSELL HOUSE, ORILLIA—RATES $1 TO $1.50 per day; first-class accommodation for travelers and tourists. P. W. Finn, Prop.

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LAKE VIEW HOTEL, Cor. Winchester & Parliament-sts.
Every accommodation for families visiting the city, being healthy and commanding a snag mill cent view of the city. Terms moderate.
ed JOHN AYRE, Proprietor.

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PARTNER WANTED WITH $500 TO $2000 in established steam laundry; good town; must understand business and take full management. Address Laundry, this office.

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BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES—LOW price and easy terms, billiard goods of every description; ivory and celluloid billiard and pool balls manufactured, repaired and recolored; bowling alley balls, pins, foot chalks, marking boards, swing cushions, etc., etc.; estimates for alleys given on application. Send for new '93 catalogue to Samuel May & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, 68 King-street west, Toronto.

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DOGS FOR SALE.

THE TWO SMALLEST DOGS IN THE world—weight 8 ounces. 213 Brunswick-avenue. 71

PATTERNS AND MODELS.

JAMES BOWDEN, 102 ADELAIDE-STREET west, Toronto; patterns and models mechanically and accurately constructed with promptness and despatch; estimates given; satisfaction guaranteed. 137

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

THOMAS MULROONEY (LATE OF THE Palmer House) has opened a cigar and tobacco business at No. 70 Queen-street west, opposite the Jumbo grocery. Choicest brands of tobaccos and cigars. A call solicited. ed-7

The Toronto World.

NO 83 YONGE-STREET, TORONTO

A One Cent Morning Paper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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Asking the City to Endorse.

The man who photographed the Noel Marshall cheque and squeezed blood-money out of the Street Railway Company is now hanging round the City Hall day and night, trying to get himself associated in some way in an agreement with the city. It is quite clear that the game he is after is a document signed by the Mayor of Toronto, which document he will use as a lever for raising money in New York or some other financial centre. It may be true that the document will not bind the city to accept the water and light that the promoters speak about, but the document will affect the city in other ways. Suppose a genius came forward and proposed to build a railway to the North Pole would the city of Toronto seriously enter into an agreement with him, even though he wanted no money, but on the other hand undertook to furnish us with ice at half current rates? Certainly not, because the proposal is a foolish one. If the city enters into an agreement in regard to the building of a canal from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario or to piping water from Lake Simcoe to Toronto people who are away from the scene will be apt to believe that the scheme must have something to recommend it, otherwise the City of Toronto would not have held so many meetings in regard to it, and would not have entered into an agreement with the promoters. The document which the city is asked to give the promoters will be prima facie evidence that the scheme is not a North Pole project, but has something sensible to recommend it. This is just the lever that the promoters want to get their hands on. Some time ago certain Canadian statesmen allowed their names to be used in the directorate of a proposed Meat Canning Company, the funds to flow which were sought in England. It was shown that the scheme was a fake, and that it was intended to raise the capital on the strength of the names on the board of directors more than on the merits of the project itself. The facts were exposed and the scheme fizzled out. Men who allow their names to be used in floating schemes, the details of which they have not investigated, are guilty of little less than fraud and the business world is beginning to estimate such men in their true light. If Toronto signs this document it will notify the world at large that we believe in the feasibility of the project and endorse it as a sensible undertaking. The promoters have brought forward no engineer or expert to prove to us that the project is feasible. If, however, they get the city of Toronto to endorse it other people will accept that as a pretty good endorsation of the project. This is the lever the promoters are after.

Let us see what will happen as soon as the city puts its name to the document. The man who photographed the Marshall cheque will get up a bundle of papers containing this document given by the city, the charter the promoters are seeking in the Local Legislature, the resolutions of a few township or county councils. With these papers he will go to the financial centres where Toronto's credit is good, and by means of them get innocent people to invest their money in a wildcat scheme. The promoter will get the money. Toronto will have to saddle the responsibility of certain disaster. To lend our name to a scheme that will turn out disastrously is to lessen our credit and destroy our good name abroad. We venture to say not a single alderman in the council has investigated the project to satisfy himself of its merits. The promoters have not attempted to bring expert evidence to show that their project is even feasible. Not only is the scheme in such a nebulous state that no honest man is justified in endorsing it and thereby deceiving others, but it is in the hands of men who will disgrace Toronto if they are given the papers they seek. Witness the impudence of the wildcat promoter before our officials and aldermen! Witness his disgraceful conduct in reference to that Street Railway cheque. Is the city of Toronto going to give this man letters of introduction that will admit him to the offices of men who have advanced us money because of our honesty and good credit? Shall we give him an opportunity to disgrace us abroad as he is disgracing us here?

Curfewtown, Ont.

We almost think it was a mistake not to adopt the 9 o'clock curfew measure. We cannot begin too early in educating our children in the way they should go. In a city like Toronto, where we have carfew bells of every kind, we ought to inculcate the curfew idea in the minds of our boys and girls at the earliest possible period in their career. Teach them at 8 years of age that this is a city of restraint. Teach them strait-jacket methods when their mind is pliable and they will the better submit to them when they grow older. This curfew which the women suggested would make a fitting introduction to those other curfews that the boy and girl will hear dinging in their ears when they get a little older. There is the Sunday street car curfew, for instance, that they will have to respect and submit to. It would have been easier for us to submit to it had our good mothers only had the forethought to institute curfew bells during our infancy. Without any fitting preparation we older ones find it difficult to submit to the Street Car, Prohibition, Early Closing and other curfews that keep the bell ringers so busy in Toronto. Besides, it is expecting too much of parents to make them responsible for their children's bringing up. This business of rearing a family is getting too tiresome. After a man has worked all day he should be relieved from the difficult and unpleasant task of keeping that nine-year-old son of his from running riot in wickedness. The State should relieve him of this trouble and assume the responsibility of putting his boy to bed at an early hour. If the state will not undertake to do this it ought at least to keep the boy fully supplied with blank books so that he can amuse himself during the evening hours drawing three-cornered cats, and houses with chimneys belching forth smoke. The responsibility that parents have had to shoulder in regard to their children has been excessive. It is time the State shared the burden. Therefore is nine o'clock curfew a step in the right direction. Therefore should the good ladies continue in a work compared with which the making of shirts for the artless Senegambians is a trivial affair.

Cut Away the Dead Wood.

Mr. White's bill to amend the Division Court is a step in the right direction, but only a very short step. The most popular iconoclast of the House will be the member bold enough to fight for the abolition of the court altogether. We venture to say the country would breathe easier if every Division Court bench and desk in the province were broken to-day and the bailiffs and clerks were all turned out to plow. The Division Court admits of extreme oppression, it is expensive, it doesn't produce satisfactory results. The cash system of doing business, in small transactions at least, is the best and most economical. The cash store makes headway where the shop that gives credit goes to the wall. There is economy for the customer in purchasing at the one and extravagance at the other. The cash store has no need of the Division Court. The latter is the prop that sustains the credit system, and as almost everyone is agreed that the credit system should go it would be a step in the right direction to remove the prop that supports it. Why should the selling of a $10 coat be made an affair in which the State has an interest? It is a matter that relates to the buyer and seller alone. If the purchaser hasn't the $10 let him buy a $6 coat or let him wear the one he has till he can get the $10. There is good logic and common sense in this advice. The buying of goods on credit should be discouraged, not only in small affairs, but right through the whole gamut of business.

We referred recently to the deplorable state of the job-printing business in Toronto. The cause of the trouble lies in the credit system. A man with a few hundred dollars attempts to carry on a business that requires a capital of many thousands. The courts encourage this pernicious system. Men are induced by reason of it to get out beyond their depth, and many there are of such.

It is said the tariff is a tree with a lot of dead wood that should be got rid of. The Law is a tree that has even more mouldering branches than the Tariff to be lopped off. Mr. McCarthy having been deprived of the biggest part of his job he ought to take up law reform as well as tariff reform. The field is ripe, aye over-ripe, for the harvest. Here is a sample of what is called law, for instance: A man contracts to get a steam engine built. The article is made and delivered to him. He refuses to pay because he claims it is defective. Then ensues a legal battle, in which are concerned a judge, jurors by the dozen, three or four lawyers, constables, clerks and witnesses summoned from all quarters of the country. A two or three days' fight goes on and costs are heaped up to exceed the amount in dispute. Besides, it is just as likely as not that the jury will return a foolish verdict. But the case does not end here. It has made but the beginning of a memorable march towards the Supreme Court or Privy Council. Whether the engine was defective or not should have been left for an honest engine-builder to decide at the time the machine was handed over. If the engine was objected to a $20 fee paid to such an expert would decide the case, and there is every reason to believe an honest and intelligent verdict would be obtained. This would be the cheapest and most sensible way of settling the dispute. The contract for building the engine should have included an arbitration clause, and the court should merely be called in to enforce the finding of the arbitrator. The court should be bothered as little as possible with the sifting of evidence. It is an absurd system that allows a litigant to use the court to prove facts that are dubious and involved by reason of bad bookkeeping or careless business methods. If a man expects to make use of the court he should have his facts as nearly undisputed as possible. It often happens that days are wasted by judge and jury in evolving the truth out of a sea of chaos, where everything would have been simple and undisputable if the parties involved had been compelled to settle their affairs at the end of every month, or other reasonable period.

Our legal system has had a long existence. It will stand considerable improvement to make it harmonize with modern ideas. Much dead wood can be cut away to the great benefit of the country. The abolition of the Division Court would make a good beginning in the lopping-off process.

Attention is called to the letter of Oronhyatekha, Supreme Chief Ranger I.O.F., which appears in another column in reply to Mr. William McCabe's letter, which appeared in The Globe of the 20th ult. The Supreme Chief Ranger handles his subject as if he understood what he was talking about (and he generally does). The letter will be found well worth perusal.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the Great South American Kidney Cure. You cannot afford to pass this magic relief and cure. Druggists. e

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

The Issue Between Mr. McCabe and Oronhyatekha.

I. O. F. PLANS DEFENDED.

Mr. McCabe's Proposition to Refer Accepted.

The Equitable League of America—The Position of the Question in Dispute.

To the Editor of The World:

SIR,—I have just found time to consider the last letter of W. McCabe, the General Manager of the North American Life, relating to the Independent Order of Foresters, which appeared in The World of the 20th ult., and in which, among other things, he accuses me of "shirking" his alleged challenge to establish the following statements made by him, to wit:

(1) That the rates of the I.O.F. are entirely insufficient to enable the order to meet its liabilities.

(2) That they are erroneously constructed and most inequitable, especially to the younger members.

(3) And consequently the insurance plans of the order are not, as advertised, on a solid financial basis, neither are they safe nor permanent.

It will be remembered that Mr. McCabe proposed to refer said statements to certain "old line" men named by him. My reply to the challenge was as follows:

Finally, I beg to say that I accept Mr. McCabe's challenge to have the question at issue referred, as he proposes, to any one of the gentlemen he names, and to the President of the National Fraternal Congress, provided

(1) Mr. McCabe will give the actual experience of his company, viz., the North American Life, in the matter of income and expenditure, number and age of policyholders, and the rate of mortality experienced by that company since its inception.

(2) That the experience of the companies and societies mentioned in table No. 2 will be made a part of the reference and taken into consideration in determining the status of the I.O.F.

If the stipulations I made, viz. (a), that the President of the National Fraternal Congress be made one of the referees, and (b) that the actual experience of the North American Life and certain other "old line" insurance companies and certain old and well-known societies be made a part of the reference are reasonable and germane to the question at issue between Mr. McCabe and myself, that there is no justification whatsoever for his statement that I had "shirked" his challenge. I think that every intelligent reader of your paper who has read the challenge and my reply thereto will agree with me when I say that the conditions named by me are reasonable and fair, and therefore the challenge was not "shirked," but accepted.

But to leave no room for doubt in Mr. McCabe's mind as to my acceptance, I now beg to observe if any intelligent gentleman will say that it was unreasonable for me to ask that the President of the National Fraternal Congress be one of the referees, or that it is not germane to the question at issue between us to ask for the actual experience of the North American Life, and of certain other well-known insurance companies and fraternal societies, as to what it has really cost them from first to last to furnish insurance, I will in that case accept Mr. McCabe's challenge with out conditions. I trust, therefore, he will now name which of his friends he desires to act as judge, and we will submit the case of the I.O.F. to him at the earliest possible date.

Let me briefly recapitulate what we propose to establish before such judge, to wit:

(1) That the Government table, on which Mr. McCabe seems wholly to rely, is based on the assumption that every policy-holder in a company will stay with it till his policy matures or otherwise becomes a claim, and that the interest on investments is calculated far below what it really is in practice.

(2) That, as a matter of fact, in actual experience, policy-holders stay in a company, on an average, less than 10 years, and, therefore, the Government table does not indicate the actual facts in the premises. For instance:

(a) The duration of the policies involved in the construction of the "Combined Experience Table" was only 8¼ years.

(b) The duration of the policies under observation in forming the later, or "Institute of Actuaries Table," was 9.12 years.

(c) W. D. Whiting, actuary and insurance commissioner of Maine, at the annual convention of insurance commissioners held in 1889, stated, in a paper read before the convention, that "the average expectation of life is about thirty years, whereas the average duration of policies is less than ten years."

(3) That a careful medical selection reduces the mortality rate among the insured lives to about one-half the rate laid down in the standard mortality tables during the first five years, and that the gains from medical selection, according to some authorities, do not pass away entirely till after ten years or more. Mr. McCabe, in his last letter, is compelled at last to admit this position of the I.O.F., and in this admission he gives his whole case away. He says: "Gains from medical selection have been repeatedly investigated, with the result that they are but temporary, and almost wholly disappear after the seventh year."

(4) That if the deaths and lapses, as is always the case, in first-class active companies and societies be replaced by fresh and young blood, the result will be that the death rate experienced by such companies and societies will always be away below the estimated rate given in the Government table.

Mr. McCabe also endorses this position of the I.O.F., for in the literature regarding his "commercial plan" he says: "All legitimate gains from the consequent low death rate and careful selection, and from lapsed policies (sic) accumulate for distribution among those who continue their payments for fifteen years."

(5) That the effect of the conditions mentioned in 2, 3 and 4 all contribute towards the reducing of the mortality rate among the insured lives below the rate given in the standard mortality tables, and therefore the actual cost of insurance will always be below the estimated rate in the Government table, and that, too, without taking any account of the fact that the Government table is calculated on a basis of only 4½ per cent. interest, while the actual interest earned by insurance companies is nearer 6 per cent. than 4½. When, therefore, Mr. McCabe alleges that the rates of the I.O.F. are inadequate because they are less than the figures of the Government table he simply begs the question.

(6) That as the premium rates of the North American Life and other old-line companies are "loaded" to the extent of 25 per cent., while the I.O.F. takes only 5 per cent. of the premium receipts, it follows that the I.O.F. can reduce its premium rates below those of the North American Life by the difference in the "loading" for expense in the two corporations, and still be on the same financial basis. For example, the North American Life, since its organization up to 1st January, 1893, had taken of its premium receipts the enormous sum of $28,853,59 for management expenses, inclusive of interest paid to the "guarantors," while the I. O. F., during a corresponding period, has taken, including capitation tax, only $139,714.62, notwithstanding the fact that the I. O. F. did an immensely larger business, having actually paid more than twice the amount of benefits, and seven hundred and four times more new insurers than its old-line competitor.

(7) We shall also call the attention of the referee to the fact that Mr. McCabe has not in any of his letters made any fair estimate of the full paying powers of the I. O. F. His attacks have been directed entirely to what I may call the outworks of the order. He has chosen to take this course, not because he is ignorant of the constitutions and laws of the I. O. F., for he has been supplied with a copy thereof. He knows, as every member of the order knows, that there is a reserve power possessed by the order of calling in as many extra assessments as may be required at any time; and this reserve power makes the order absolutely safe; safer by far than any old-line insurance company. The "reserve" of the I. O. F. lies in the pockets of its membership, and will be forthcoming should it ever be needed. But with the experience of companies and societies of all ages, including some from 75 to over 100 years old, before us, we have every reason to believe that we shall never need any of our "reserve."

As already explained, we as Foresters are banded together to give our families mutual protection to the extent of $500 to $5000 at cost, whatever that may be. We know that no insurance company in the world can do any better for our families than this. For the reasons given in paragraph 6 the actuaries of insurance must always be greater in old-line companies than in fraternal societies by the difference in the cost of management, which, as shown, is very considerable.

I quote a couple of paragraphs from one of Mr. McCabe's publications, issued when he launched his "commercial plan" of insurance, which was to have wiped out the I.O.F. and all similar institutions. They are as follows:

Pay As You Go and Get What You Pay For.

"It may be said, therefore, that the old plans are an ingenious system of accumulations, providing for future deficiencies by present overpayments and increasing the burden of the present time beyond the necessary limit (sic) in order to provide a margin of safety for the time to come."

"Our capable actuary can or will deny that some system of insurance, based upon the plan of payments graded according to age, is perfectly sound, provided an element of undoubted security be introduced, which will enable the company to guarantee the payment in full of some definite stipulated amount."

The I.O.F. is just such an institution as Mr. McCabe outlines in the last paragraph.

Our rates are graded according to age, or, as Mr. McCabe has it, "the mortuary payments or ratios for each $1000" are based, according to age at entry, on the rates given in the "combined experience table." When reorganizing the order we believed that it would not be necessary to increase the rates paid by our members, viz., the cost of risk at age of entry, because of the rejuvenating process which would be constantly going on in our society, and because of the gains due to a "careful selection" of our membership. In the twelve years which have elapsed since reorganization that belief has been abundantly strengthened by our actual experience, for in that time we have planted the order firmly on two continents, we have increased the order by 54,115 members, we have paid promptly all legitimate claims against the order, and after paying all demands against us we had left on the 1st Feb., 1894, out of our "inadequate (sic) premium rates" the sum of $875,860.

I know it will be a great satisfaction to Mr. McCabe to learn the since he wrote his first letter attacking the order the "surplus"—I beg Mr. McCabe's pardon—the "accumulations" of the I.O.F. have been increased by the goodly sum of $98,379. To-morrow or the next day I will deal with Mr. McCabe's "commercial plan" and show therefrom the hypocrisy of his attacks upon the I.O.F.

In closing, I may be permitted to say that it is not my intention to take any notice of any future letter from Mr. McCabe until he gives satisfactory explanation in reference to his statement that "The Equitable League of America, with a membership of 300,000, having on hand only $516,000 to meet maturing liabilities of several millions of dollars," coupled with the suggestion that it was a society like the I.O.F. On reading the statement, never having heard of such a society myself, I wrote to the President of the National Fraternal Congress regarding it. He replied that, so far as he knew, there was no such society. I then caused inquiries to be made in New York and Chicago, and the reply was that no such society had been known to exist. As a result of these inquiries, in replying to his letter containing the statement, I said, "No such fraternal insurance society or assessment insurance society has been or is now in existence." In Mr. McCabe's last letter there is no reference whatsoever to this subject. I submit that I am entitled to an explanation, and if Mr. McCabe is unable or is unwilling to explain I shall be justified in concluding that the society was a myth; and in that case I am sure all intelligent readers of your paper will agree with me when I say that under such circumstances any man's time is too valuable to waste in a controversy with a gentleman who adopts such methods. Yours sincerely,

ONONHYATEKHA,
Supreme Chief Ranger, I.O.F.

Toronto, Feb. 22, 1894.

Rare Old Port.

A great many people are aware of the excellent quality of Feuerheerd's Commendador Port Wine (bottled in Oporto) and regularly supply themselves with it. This wine was introduced in Canada nearly 20 years ago, and to-day can safely lay claim to be the leading bottled Port brand registered. Beware of imitations. 135

Facts Cannot be Controverted.

Of a verity this is true: that on Saturday night there were fifteen people in a Yonge-street car and eight of them bought Toronto Sunday Worlds on the way between King and College. Here is further evidence of the influence and circulation of The Toronto Sunday World: A society man who resides outside the city in the summer said to the editor: "My wife is pestered with enquiries as to where she is living. I wonder if a paragraph in your paper would post them and keep people from bothering both her and me? At any rate put it in and we will try." A little two-line item was inserted, and a week or ten days afterwards the gentleman said: "I must have been your note in The Sunday World, for nobody has asked either of us our address, while my wife has been overrun with callers." These are facts that speak for themselves and that advertisers would do well not to overlook.

The Toronto Sunday World that is published at 9 o'clock on Saturday night contained, besides a whole lot of miscellaneous news and reading matter, the following special features:

Sam Hunter's great cartoon: What It's Coming to.
Wiman Released on Bail.
A Train Blown into a River.
Peixoto's Plight.
Jabez Balfour to be Extradited.
A Canadian newspaper fined for publishing a true report of a speech made at an election meeting.
Annual Meeting Royal Military College Club.
Hockey on Saturday.
Change of Venue for Hooper.
British Repulse on the Gambia.
Validity of the Ontario Insolvency Act.
Difference of Opinion in the Cabinet Regarding the Manitoba School Matter.
A Modern Madonna.
Another World's Fair Fire.
International Curling at Albany.
Social Functions in Lent and General Society Gossip, by Niobe and Betsy.
Movements of People of Fashion.
The Barn Dance; illustration.
Indoor and Outdoor Costumes for elderly women.
Bismarck's Old Enemy; illustrated.
A Spot in Old London; illustrated.
A Drawing by Thackeray.
From Day to Day, by The Captious One.
In the Cause of Music and Lyrical Notes, by Clytie.
The Armies of Europe.
Dress Male and Dress Female.
A Medical Hobgoblin.
Bacon, Owen and Shakespeare.
The Blood Indians in Danger of Extinction.
Literary and Topical Notes.
The Massacre of Major Wilson's Party, by F. C. Selous.
A Lenten Episode.
Von Bulow's Love Story.
Short Stories, Poetry, Humor, etc.
Sir Edwin Landseer's Dogs, splendidly illustrated.
Ministering Angels These, being the story of Toronto's trained nurses, by Pop, jr.
A Page of Horse News and Notes, by Pop.
The Horse Market and the King of Horses That Sell Best.
The Star of Piccadilly, a sketch of the career of the notorious Duke of Queensberry.
The Three-Year-Olds of the Year.
Human Bones at a Premium or the Scarcity of Medical Subjects, by Cela.
Wolseys and Katharines, Famous People Who Have Played Those Characters.
The Week's Theatrical Attractions.
A Continuous Theatre in Toronto.
How to Make a Dynamo.

Buy The Toronto Sunday World off the newsboys, or order it from your newsdealer, or have it mailed or delivered free from the office, 83 Yonge-street, on the following terms: $2 a year, $1 for six months, 50c for three months, 20c for one month or 5c a copy.

THE BARGAIN NET IS NOW SPREAD, and you can catch prizes every time in the purchasing of anything from the Cooper Rossin House stock of superb gents' furnishings, bought at 56 cents on the dollar, moved to and now being sold off at positively half price at the Army and Navy store, corner of Yonge and Temperance-streets. It's a perfect rending, tearing and mutilation of former prices. Study the economy these prices teach.

Auditorium This Week.

Manager Daniels at the Auditorium this week is going to leave no stone unturned to give the best entertainment so far this season. In addition to his present company of favorites he has engaged quite a number of specialty artists, in fact his salary list will be twice as large as his opening week here. he says, "As my patronage has been phenomenal, I am going to give my patrons a double company, and no doubt this week business will surpass all others."

Mr. Joab Scales of Toronto writes: "A short time ago I was suffering from Kidney Complaint and Dyspepsia, sour stomach and lame back; in fact I was completely prostrated and suffering intense pain. While in this state a friend recommended me to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I used one bottle, and the permanent manner in which it has cured and made a new man of me is such that I cannot withhold from the proprietors this expression of my gratitude."

The Career of the notorious Duke of Queensberry is an article of much interest in The Toronto Sunday World of Feb. 25.

Obstinate Cough Cured.

GENTLEMEN,—I had a very bad cough which I could not get rid of, but by using Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam I was cured in two or three days. It is the best and surest cough medicin I know of. JOSEPH GARRICK, Goderich, Ont.

Safe, Certain, Prompt, Economic—These few adjectives apply with peculiar force to Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a standard external and internal remedy, adapted to the relief and cure of coughs, sore throat, hoarseness and all affections of the breathing organs, kidney troubles, excoriations, sores, lameness and physical pain.

MAY CAUSE A ROW.

The Gift of the R. C. Y. C. Building to the Skiff Club.

There may be a small row at the Council meeting on Monday night over the disposal made of the old R. C. Y. Club building at foot of Simcoe-street, by the Council at its last meeting.

The Property Committee at its meeting on Feb. 1 recommended that the building be given to the West End Sailing Skiff Club without charge.

As early as last fall several parties inspected the building, with a view of purchasing it as soon as the city was ready to sell. As soon as Surveyor Sankey heard that the Property Committee intended to give away the building he wrote Chairman Crawford, informing him that he had several applications from parties who wish to purchase it. This letter was written the day following the meeting of the Property Committee. Among offers received was one from ex-Ald. M. J. Woods, who had the building examined by an architect. Mr. Woods informed Mr. Sankey that he would give $200 for it.

In the face of this, and notwithstanding the cry of hard times, and the wave of economy that is rolling around the City Hall, this gift to the Skiff Club was allowed to pass the Executive and Council.

California and Mexico.

The Wabash Railway has now on sale winter tourist tickets at the lowest rates ever made to Old Mexico and California. These tourist rates are available for the great winter fair at San Francisco. The banner route is the great Trunk Line that passes through six states of the Union and has the most superb and magnificent trains in America.

Full information may be had from any railroad agent, or J. A. Richardson, Canadian Passenger Agent, northeast corner King and Yonge-streets, Toronto.

Our Population.

Editor World: The increased number of men at present seeking employment in the city, in a measure indicating an increased population, reminds me that in The World of Oct. 20 last I called attention to the fact that the census, then about to be taken, would prove a failure, so far as indicating the real number of the population. As mere assertions without proof go for very little, I shall now, if you will permit me, avail myself of the opportunity of supplying some proof of my contention with regard to Toronto's population, namely, that it is not less than about 240,000. The city directory for the present year contains the names of 73,051 persons. Now it is the custom in many, if not most of the cities of the United States, to multiply the names published in the directory by 3½ to find the population of the city, and then not excluding the names of firms. The city of Buffalo formerly multiplied by 4½, but on my suggestion reduced it to 3½, as at present. As to how far this rule may be correct, as applied to Toronto, allow me to supply some statistical proof:

I find that the Dominion statistician states the population in 1881—I take my figures from the census of that year, because the last census is not yet sufficiently compiled for my purpose—to be 4,324,810. Of these 2,176,274, or considerably more than half, are below the age of 20 years, the dividing line being really about 19 3-4 years, one-half only of its population being above that age. Now, anyone can easily understand that very few below that age are in the directory, probably not greater number than of young people above that age still under the parental roof whose names are not in the directory. If the names in the directory be assumed to be all persons over 19 3-4 years of age the population would be ascertained by multiplying these names by two. But one-half of the population is represented by the female sex, a large portion of the adult half being married women, whose names, with very few exceptions, do not appear in the directory. By actual count I find that 12 1-2 per cent. of the names are feminine, leaving 87 1-2 per cent. male names. Supposing the names of all men over the age mentioned to be in the directory, which is not the case, the 87 1-2 per cent. would represent exactly one-fourth of the population. Now 87 1-2 multiplied by 4 equals 350, the same thing precisely as 100 multiplied by 3 1-2, proving the correctness of the system.

The figures given, as will be seen, are not theoretical, but from actual statistics, and I have myself seen them well verified on various occasions; and I think I have clearly demonstrated by these statistical figures that multiplying the names in the directory by three is altogether below the truth, even if the possibility be admitted that three and a half might be somewhat high.

The names in the directory for this year as stated are 73,000, which, multiplied by three, shows a population in round numbers of 219,000, in reality more if we consider the names omitted; but multiplying by three and a half gives considerably over a quarter of a million.

So far as concerns the correctness of the count in the directory, I may say that I verified that by actual count in 1892 and found the number of names to be even greater than stated.

Perhaps some one will exclaim: What, after all, does it matter? It matters just this:

Firstly. People are deceived into the idea that the taxes of the city, per capita, are much higher than they really are.

Secondly. While efforts are being made to reduce taxes by cutting down the salaries of school teachers we are deprived of a large additional grant from the Provincial Government, which we are entitled to for school purposes.

Thirdly. A false impression as to the city's progress is created abroad, very detrimental to the city's interests.

Fourthly. A misapprehension as to the city's progress, leading to the supposition that the city has been declining, has had more than anything else to do in the way of checking enterprise and causing a stagnation in the circulation of money.

The fact, however, that the city is still steadily and very considerably growing is borne out by many statistics, such, for instance, as the steady and rapid increase in the attendance at the schools, and like indications in other departments of the city.

E. PENTON.

In order to catch the trade winds the successful merchant keeps his sails unfurled in both calm and storm, and so, in like manner, has the Army and Navy store, corner Yonge and Temperance-streets, caught the rush of trade by purchasing Cooper's Rossin House stock of gents' furnishings at 56 cents on the dollar and rushing it off at half price. Bigger and better bargains in high-class gents' furnishings never yet tempted man.

Visitors to the World's Fair

are deeply interested in the sights. Smokers will be interested if they use the Student's Mixture Tobacco, which has no equal as regards quality and flavor. Be sure you get it.

Pure Water for Toronto.

[Meaford Mirror.]

Mr. Charles Barber of the Georgian foundry is the inventor of a machine which promises to revolutionize the present system of supplying water in large cities. The machine is especially adapted to Toronto, where the water supply is known to be anything but good. Mr. Barber's invention is evidently intended to overcome this difficulty and furnish the citizens with absolutely pure water. Mr. Barber proposes to overcome the effect of the leaks in the pipes by creating a pressure in the intake pipe. It is Mr. Barber's intention to test the machine in Toronto at an early date.

A Medical Hobgoblin, Ministering Angels These