THE TORONTO WORLD
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1883.

A WORD TO RETAILERS.

We took occasion recently to point out that, while there has been a great fall in the *wholesale* prices of most articles of food which comes from the farm, *retail* prices of the same still keep up to the old figures. We have now to add that the fall then spoken of is still going on, in both grain and provisions. In England, at latest advices, harvest prospects were highly favorable, heavy arrivals of wheat from abroad were coming in, beyond present needs of the market, and prices were falling. The stocks of wheat in Liverpool on the 1st instant were 4,500,000 centals, or more than four times the quantity on the same date last year. The stocks of flour were 340,000 sacks, being more than double those of a year ago. The following exhibits the stocks of breadstuffs at Liverpool at the periods mentioned:

	July 1, 1883.	July 1, 1882.
Wheat, centals	4,500,000	1,114,376
Corn, cental	290 000	189,584
Flour, sacks	340,000	148,379
Flour, bbls	7,800	3,298

Those who want to make a "boom" in wheat will scarcely find a basis for it in England, we fancy. Nor are boom prospects any better on this side the water. The Montreal Gazette, a paper that keeps track of the situation pretty carefully in its commercial columns, says that accounts received tell of splendid weather recently for the crops throughout the Northwest, with an improvement of fully fifty per cent. in harvest prospects. Further, it is now an ascertained fact, and beyond all question, that there is a very large amount of last year's grain still in farmers' hands in the States, and in Canada too, in proportion, it may safely be added. All this, however, does not seem to make the loaf of bread a cent cheaper.

The downward tendency of *wholesale* prices is seen also in meat and provisions. Last week witnessed the greatest tumble in beef known in England for some time. Values went down 1½ cent to 2 cents per pound, or from $15 to $20 on the one beast. As to the prospects for pork and lard, let us quote again from the Gazette:

> It is pretty certain there will be no dearth of hog products in Canada for some time, as we learn upon good authority that more than one firm in Chicago have been selling large quantities of pork and lard, not only in our principal cities but at some of the interior points. It is safe to say that the deliveries of western pork in Canada will be liberal from this out. We were informed yesterday of a round lot of lard shipped by a Chicago house to a party here, against which a draft has been drawn, although it is said to be purely optional on his part whether or not he takes it up when the goods arrive. It is also stated that in all probability the lard will go into store and be held here for account of the Chicago shipper. It would appear by this that some of our western friends find it convenient to do a little financiering at times by pushing the product into the dominion."

According to the best accounts from New York, Montreal and other important shipping points, stocks of butter are rapidly accumulating in the hands of farmers, dairymen, jobbers and speculators' with the certainty that some day soon the pressure of fresh, new butter upon the market will force the old and too long kept stuff down to the price of grease. But so far butter still sells high over the counter in Toronto at all events.

It may be said that something like this was talked of last year, but did not come. There is a reply to this. The year 1881 was a very poor year for grain and grass and consequently for beef cattle, hogs and butter, especially in the western states. The year 1882 was a good year for all these, but much of its abundance was taken merely to fill up the gap caused by the deficiency of 1881. But now that the old gap has been filled up, present abundance and the prospects of a second good year begin to tell powerfully upon the markets. Another circumstance—the collapse of the Chicago lard corner and the failure of all recent attempts to "boom" either wheat or pork, show that there is no ring of speculators strong enough to keep up prices in the face of actual abundance, both in Europe and America. The great failure of McGeoch in Chicago, and the lesser one of Hodgins in Montreal, are having an effect on the provision market which is almost incalculable.

Now, our word to retailers is this. It may be that they are really selling as cheaply as they can afford to do, on the basis of the prices they have to pay to commission dealers and jobbers. If so, it is time for them to "brace up," and firmly to intimate to these parties that wholesale prices are down, and that the public insist upon having the benefit of the fall. The facts are most unquestionably as we have above stated; nobody in the trade will venture to deny them. Just to obviate denial, we have quoted from good authority. We hope to see Toronto retailers have the nerve to insist upon getting their supplies at the low wholesale prices of the present time instead of the high prices which have passed away. And it may strengthen their backbone in this respect if their customers make a little more pressing and particular inquiry as to the very considerable fall in the *wholesale* prices of most necessaries of life which has recently taken place.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

The liability of solicitors has recently received a new illustration. A Toronto solicitor, Mr. Caston, advised a client, Mr. Shaw, to register a declaration of his intention, on the death of his father, a lunatic, to claim certain property in Toronto, and proceed to attempt to make his title thereto good. An action was brought to compel the removal of the instrument from the register. Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot decided that Shaw had no interest in the property; that the instrument must be removed from the register, and decreed damages against both solicitor and client. Against the registrar, who had been included among the defendants, he dismissed the bill with costs, remarking that that functionary had done a wise thing in registering a doubtful document. Last week the court of queen's bench on re-hearing gave nominal damages against all the defendants, Shaw and Caston, solicitor and client, to pay the plaintiff's costs and the registrar to pay his own costs only, all the defendants having acted without malice. The court found that the registration of the declaration did not constitute a slander of title, but that it was made with a bona fide intention of being acted upon. Judge Proudfoot's decree was varied by striking out the averment that Shaw had no interest in the property. If solicitors are liable to be made responsible in damages for bona fide advice given to clients, they will find themselves living in a new world, where dangers lie thick around. Mr. Cameron, dissenting, held that the registrar was not necessarily or properly made a party, and that the bill should be dismissed against all the defendants.

THAT LIBRARIANSHIP.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: The courage and fidelity with which your paper has exposed, in the interest of public morality, all sorts of crooked jobs, from the aristocratic bank to the more vulgar swindle of a lottery, induces me to ask room in your columns for a question as to the late appointment in our much talked of free library.

The rewards of literary service in this county are few and far between. I suppose that there are more among them who, like myself, are literary students that did not feel convinced of the paramount claims of two of the late candidates to the position of librarian. I allude to Mr. G. Mercer Adam and Mr. Dent. The former gentleman has the merit of long-and-little rewarded editorship of our best Canadian serial; Mr. Dent's literary position all know. That those empowered to make choice of a librarian should have rejected Mr. Dent in favor of a gentleman whose qualifications are quite unknown is a grievence, but it seems only too probable that a worse grievence is behind it. I would ask through your columns, is it true, or is it not true that another candidate for the post of librarian stated that Mr. Dent was an "agnostic?" If so the assertion was, as those who best know the course of Mr. Dent's life are aware, a lie made out of whole cloth.

Mr. Dent is a member of the church of England, and a regular attendant at one of our city churches. But if Mr. Dent were a unitarian, an agnostic, or a tritheist, or a polytheist, or an unbeliever in theism of any kind, what has that to do with his fitness for the position of librarian? If in purely literary appointments religious persecution is to be added to political intrigue, there is likely to be something more rotten in the state of Canada than there ever was in Hamlet's Denmark. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bain will be able to deny the rumors now current as to his attack on Mr. Dent, otherwise the force of public opinion must cause the annulment of the late appointment. This matter is far too important to be left unventilated; and when such a master of style as R. W. Phipps, as well as the other able writers who discuss the librarian question in to-day's issue of The World, are so evidently in earnest in insistance on the appointment being reconsidered or recalled, it is probable that even aldermanic jobbery may find itself rebuked.

C. PELHAM MULVANY,
Toronto, July 6, 1883.

THE LIBRARIAN.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: They who win may laugh, it is said, and I presume Mr. Bain cares very little at the present moment what may be said in the matter, and now that the affair is closed I cannot see what good is to come out of a discussion as to the fitness of this or that man. As to Mr. Dent, it does not follow that because he has recently published a credible work on Canada, that he is therefore better suited for the position of librarian than many others. To my mind there are several other qualifications quite as important, and in fact more so, required to make the library a success than that of being a writer of local note, and I believe that of the two Mr. Bain is the best selection; at the same time I believe a better man for the place has been passed over than either. Be that as it may, I do not think the present appointment is to be envied, and if he succeeds with the advisers who will govern his actions, in placing the library on a successul footing he will do well. I have nothing against the board, they are all respectable men in their way; at the same time I think they are very much more at home in their special callings than with books. There is no doubt if a board had been appointed comprising those whom the people of the city felt were the "right men in the right place," there would have been no grumbling. It is not so. Political and religious influence, wire-pulling and all that has been resorted to, and we have the result—dissatisfaction all round—and what is worse, that a strong effort will probably be made to kill the whole thing.

ONLOOKER.
Toronto, July 5, 1883.

WOMEN AND THEIR WORK.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In your issue of to-day my communication on women, their wages and their work, appeared with a very grave error near the close. Either through an oversight on the part of the printer or an inadvertent omission on my own part in the manuscript, part of a sentence has been left out which spoils the sense of the thing. I did not by any means intend to say that I think "incompetent women should fill responsible positions." What I did mean to say was: "I am not afraid of incompetent women holding responsible positions. There are women who are capable of filling such positions, and I say let them fill them, and those who are gifted in other ways fill those positions for which they are most suited." Of course any one can see that there is a mistake somewhere in that sentence, but lest some of your charitable correspondents should take it up I deemed it necessary to make this correction.

ONE OF THE WOMANLY WOMEN.
Toronto, July 6, 1883.

HIRING BOATS—A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Now that we have upon us the boating season and its usual attendant evils, accidents or misfortunes, will you permit me to refer to the most recent case where disaster and death occurred to a gentlemen by reason of his not knowing the boat house from which he hired the boat. To an inexperienced person it is no doubt difficult to remember which is the place from whence the boat was hired, especially in the evening or late at night. My suggestion to remedy this, and it may be the means of saving life, is that the owners of boat houses that have or let boats for hire should be distinguished by a large single colored lamp, each owner of such boat house having a distinctive color—say, Noverre, red; Warin, green; Saulter, blue; Morris, lavender, and any other color or design they may adopt, and the parties letting boats should draw attention to their particular colored lamp on the hiring or letting of each boat.

Toronto, July 6, 1883. CHIP.

TORNADOES.

Scientifically Accounted For, and Some Remote Causes that Produce Painful Results Explained.

The following synopsis of a lecture delivered by Dr. Horace R. Hamilton before the New York society for the promotion of science, contains so much that is timely and important that it can be read with both interest and profit:

There is probably no subject of modern times that has caused and is causing greater attention than the origin of tornadoes. Scientists have studied it for the benefit of humanity; men have investigated it for the welfare of their families. It has been a vexed subject long considered, and through all this investigation the cyclone has swept across the land carrying destruction to scientists as well as to the innocent dwellers in its track. One thing, however, is certain; the cause of the cyclone must be sought far away from the whirling body of wind itself. Its results are powerful; its cause must also be powerful. Let us therefore consider a few facts. First, the appearance of a cyclone is invariably preceded by dark spots upon the face of the sun. These spots, indicating a disturbed condition of the solar regions, necessarily affect the atmosphere of our earth. An unusual generation of heat in one part of the atmosphere is certain to cause a partial vacuum in another portion. Air must rush in to fill this vacuum. Hence the disturbances—hence the cyclone. This theory finds additional confirmation in the fact that tornadoes come during the day and not at night. The dark spots upon the surface of the sun, whatever they may be, seem to cause great commotion in the atmosphere of the world, and it is almost certain that the extremely wet weather of the present season can be accounted for on precisely this basis. Is it reasonable to suppose that the marvelous effect of the sun upon vegetation and life in general shall be less than upon the atmosphere itself through which its rays come? The cause is remote, but the effect is here.

After describing some of the terrible effects of the cyclone, the speaker went on to say:

This rule finds its application in nearly every department of life. An operator is in San Francisco—the click of the instrument manipulated by his fingers, in New York. The president makes a slight stroke of the pen in his study at the White house, and the whole nation is aroused by the act. An uneasiness and disgust with everything in life, commonly called homesickness, is felt by many people, when the cause is to be found in the distant home thousands of miles away. An uncertain pain may be found in the head. It is repeated in other parts of the body. The appetite departs and all energy is gone. Is the cause necessarily to be found in the head? The next day the feeling increases. There are added symptoms. They continue and become more aggravated. The slight pains in the head increase to agonies. The nausea becomes chronic. The heart grows irregular and the breathing uncertain. All these effects have a definite cause; and, after years of deep experience upon this subject, I do not hesitate to say that this clause is to be found in some derangement of the kidneys or liver far away from that portion of the body in which these effects appears. But one may say, I have no pain whatever in my kidneys or liver. Very true. Neither have we any evidence that there is a tornado on the surface of the sun; but it is none the less certain that the tornado is there, and it is none the less certain that these great organs of the body are the cause of the trouble, although there may be no pain in their vicinity.

I know whereof I speak, for I have passed through this very experience myself. Nearly ten years ago I was the picture of health, weighing more than 200 pounds, and as strong and healthy as any man I ever knew. When I felt the symptoms I have above described, they caused me annoyance, not only by reason of their aggravating nature, but because I had never felt any pain before. Other doctors told me I was troubled with malaria, and I treated myself accordingly. I did not believe, however, that malaria could show such aggravated symptoms. It never occurred to me that analysis would help solve the trouble, as I did not presume my difficulty was located in that portion of the body. But I continued to grow worse. I had a faint sensation at the pit of my stomach nearly every day. I felt a great desire to eat, and yet I loathed food. I was constantly tired and still I could not sleep. My brain was unusually active, but I could not think connectedly. My existence was a living misery. I continued in this condition for nearly a year, never free from pain, never for a moment happy. Such an existence is far worse than death, for which I confess I earnestly longed.

It was while suffering thus that a friend advised me to make a final attempt to recover my health. I succeed inwardly at his suggestion, but I was too weak to make any resistance. He furnished me with a remedy simple yet palatable and within two days I observed a slight change for the better. This awakened my courage. I felt that I would not die at that time. I continued the use of the remedy, taking it in accordance with the directions, until I became not only restored to my former health and strength, but of greater vigor than I have before known. This condition has continued up to the present time, and I believe I should have died as miserably as thousands of other men have died and are dying every day, had it not been for the simple yet wonderful power of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy I employed.

The lecturer then described his means of restoration more in detail, and concluded as follows:

My complete recovery has caused me to investigate the subject more carefully, and I believe I have discovered the key to most ill-health of our modern civilization. I am fully confident that four-fifths of the diseases that afflict humanity might be avoided were the kidneys and liver kept in perfect condition. Were it possible to control the action of the sun cyclones could undoubtedly be averted. That, however, is one of the things that cannot be. But I rejoice to say that it is possible to control the kidneys and liver; to render their action wholly normal, and their effect upon the system that of purifiers rather than poisoners. That this end has been accomplished largely by means of the remedy I have named I do not doubt, and I feel it my duty to make this open declaration for the enlightenment of the profession and for the benefit of suffering humanity in all parts of the world.

Rossin House.

The Rossin is the largest hotel in Canada, only two blocks from Union station, corner King and York streets, finest situation in Toronto. Its thoroughly first-class appointments, large corridors, lofty ceilings, spacious, clean and well ventilated rooms (the whole house having been painted, frescoed and decorated this spring), detached and en suite, polite and attentive employees in every apartment, together with unexcelled cuisine, make it specially attractive to the travelling public. Elevator running day and night. Hot and cold baths on each floor. Electric bells in rooms. Fire escape in each bed-room. Prices graduated.

Do You Expect a Cure?

If so, don't delay too long. We have cured hundreds of patients suffering from consumption, bronchitis, laryngitis, asthma, catarrh and catarrhal deafness, who could not have been helped had they delayed one month longer. And we have refused treatment to over 100 cases during the last year who delayed one month too long. By the use of cold inhalations conveyed to the diseased parts by the spiromizer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, and other proper local and constitutional treatment, we are curing thousands of cases of the above named diseases every year. Write, enclosing stamp for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly, which will give you full information and reliable references. Address International Throat & Lung Institute, 178 Church street, Toronto; 13 Philip's square, Montreal, P. Q.; 81 Lafayette avenue, Detroit, Mich.; or 106 Alexander street, Winnipeg, Man.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

From the Weekly (Toronto) Mail, Aug. 24.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissue, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination—this accomplished, he claims the catarrh is practically cured and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him two years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Mr. A. H. Dixon, 305 and 307 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for his treatise on catarrh.

TENDERS WANTED

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR THE
Erection of a Brick Factory and Out-Buildings
ON NIAGARA ST.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect, to whom tenders can be sent on or before Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A.M. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. WALLACE BLAIR, Architect,
56 22 King street east.

Arcade to be Built.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS,

Lump and Separate (to be sent to the Company) will be received up to

JULY 13, 1883,

at noon, for the necessary works required for the erection of an Arcade Building for the Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Company, to extend from Yonge to Victoria streets, opposite Temperance street, Toronto.

Plans, etc., can be seen at the office of the Company, 9 Victoria street, Toronto, at any time from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. from this date.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. GORMLEY,
Managing Director.
CHAS. A. WALTON,
Architects, etc.
Toronto, June 28 1883.

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders are required for making extensive alterations and additions to residence on Robert street.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect, to whom tenders are to be sent on or before Tuesday, the 10th inst.

WM. WALLACE BLAIR, Architect.
22 King street east.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS & HELMETS

Parties wanting to buy HATS, Wholesale or Retail, should visit us now. Our Stock is all opened up. We show full lines of HELMETS in all the New Shapes, also Hard and Soft FELT HATS in Very Fine Qualities and Light Weights for Summer.

W. & D. DINEEN,
Manufacturers & Importers.
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"SUMMER HATS"

Helmets, all colors, Men's and Boys.
Straw Hats, New York Styles.
Christy's Drab Shell Hats, the latest
LATEST LONDON AND NEW YORK
Men's and Boys Felt Hats.
Tress & Co.'s London Silk and Felt Hats. All at Low Prices.

J. & J. LUGSDIN,
101 Yonge St., Toronto.

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London Guarantee & Accident Co.,
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OF LONDON, ENGLAND,
CAPITAL - - - $1,250,000.

Parties crossing the Ocean and residing or travelling in Europe should procure a policy from this well known British Company, being thereby in a position to receive prompt compensation at the Head Office, London England, for any injury sustained, an inducement that no local or American Companies can give.

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ALEXANDER CROMAR, City Agent. A. T. McCORD, Resident Secty.

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Having purchased a large range of Ladies'
LINEN COLLARS,
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LACE FICHUES
At a great bargain we are now offering splendid lines in these goods at very great reductions from usual prices.

Inspection Invited.

Edward McKeown's
Popular Dry Goods House
182 YONGE ST.

TEAS

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NEW STATIONERY GOODS!

A. W. FABER'S PENCILS—all kinds.
GILLOTT'S PENS—all popular numbers.
ROWNEY'S Pencils, Color Boxes, etc.
DENNISON'S Tags, Tickets, Labels, etc.
18 Bales COVER PAPER—all tints.
4 Bales TWINE.
10 Cases TINTED WRITING PAPER.
5 Cases BINDERS' CLOTH.
4 Cases LEATHER—splendid assortment.
5 Cases LINEN PAPER, 11, 13, 16, 18 lb.
2 Cases MARBLE PAPER.
3 Cases TISSUE PAPER.
New Goods Constantly to Hand.

BROWN BROS.,
Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, 66 & 68 King street east, Toronto.

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NATURALISTS' MANUAL,
containing descriptions of
NESTS AND EGGS OF
150 North American Birds,
also directions for collecting and preserving birds, eggs, nests and insects, only 75c., (the trade supplied.).

W. P. Melville, 319 Yonge St.,
Dealer in books, stuffed birds, eggs, birds eyes, &c.
Send for price list of birds and eggs. Birds and animals stuffed to order.

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$3 PER DOZEN
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THOMAS E. PERKINS,
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AMUSEMENTS.

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THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
BARNUM & LONDON
UNITED MONSTER SHOWS.
BARNUM, BAILEY & HUTCHINSON, Sole Owners
$3,000,000 REPRESENTED. $4,800 DAILY EXPENSES
More than the Entire Receipts of any other in the United States.
TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11

3 Elaborate Exhibitions—80 Acts—10 a.m., and 2 and 8 p.m. Doors open at 9 a.m., and 1 and 7 p.m. Location—College and Lumley Streets.

2	Menageries Under Two Tents	2	1	Huge Elevated Stage 60x80 feet.	1
1	Hippodrome in Nearly ½ Mile Track	1	—	For Olympian Games Making	—
1	Museum of Living Curiosities	1	8	FOREVER UNITED SHOWS.	8
3	Circuses in Three Rings	3			

MAJESTIC POWERFUL MASTODONIC WONDERFUL JUMBO

Only Nursing Baby and 29 Elephants, 32 Racing, Mecca and Burden-Bearing Camels and Dromedaries, 7 Wide-Open Performing Lairs of Wild Beasts, 16 Open Palace Dens in Parade, Giraffes in Harness and Groups, Menagerie of Loose and Led Animals in the streets, and 30 Cages of Rare Wild Animals and every Cage a Carved Chariot, 33 Golden Tableaux Cars, 6 Zulu Warriors with Princess and Babies, 13 Nubians, Pagans and Mahommedans, Australian Black Trackers, Cannibals and Boomerang Throwers, Bushmen and Wild Beast Hunters in Grotesque Dress, Tribe of Sioux Indian Savages, Mexican Vaqueros and Cow Boys from the Plains, etc. Only Museum with Goshen, the 8-foot Giant and 1000 Wonder Marvels.

Only Three-Ring Circus, with nearly 300 performers. 80 Acts at every performance. Only huge Elevated Stage, 60x80 feet. Only Original Clowns and Popular "Dudes," and all the Great Sensations of the Whole Exhibition World Worth Seeing. Largest Tents ever built; nearly 600,000 Square Yards of Material, and covering 8 acres of ground. **Only Real Roman Hippodrome Races. $1,350,000 Matchless** Parade from the grounds at 8.30 a.m. daily. 614 People, 312 Draft Stock. 100 Race and Ring Horses, 40 Ponies and Jerusalem Donkeys, 65 cars in 4 trains. Ask the Station Agent. Every feature, act, animal or individual advertised positively exhibited. Try to find something advertised which we do not exhibit and tell us about it. We specially invite criticism. Only exhibition which the moral classes delight to patronize. More tone and respectability than any other. Its people are better behaved and dressed, even the supernumeraries wore button-hole bouquets in their lappels.

Esf For the comfort of those who desire to avoid the crowds on the grounds Coupon Tickets, good for Reserved Numbered Chairs, can be purchased at the usual slight advance at J. S. Robertson & Bros'. News Stand, opposite Postoffice, on the day of Exhibition only.

Positively no Free Tickets Given Away. 20,000 Seats. General admission 50 cents. Children under 9 years 25 cents. Reserved Numbered Chairs Extra.

Stratford, Monday July 9, Guelph, Tuesday July 10, Oshawa, Thursday July 12, Port Hope, Friday July 13, Hamilton, Monday July 23.

SOAPS.

LILY WHITE, PERFECTION AND QUEEN'S OWN
SOAPS!
STAND UNRIVALLED FOR
Purity, Healthfulness and Superior Washing Qualities.

Made on strictly scientific principles. They are a perfect guarantee against the possibility of injury or discoloration of the finest fabrics. Manufactured only by

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LIFE ASSURANCE.

BUSINESS OF 1882

The following figures are taken from the "Abstract of Life Insurance in Canada for year 1882," recently laid before Parliament by Prof. Cherriman, Superintendent of Insurance. We give only the leading Companies and in alphabetical order:

COMPANIES.	Premiums of the Year.	Increase over 1881.	Amount of New Policies.	Increase over 1881.	Number of Policies in force.
Ætna Life	$505,524	$101,927	$2,478,401	$657,039	10,090
Canada Life	733,010	64,899	3,753,535	*	15,202
Confederation	277,515	62,777	2,350,060	432,846	6,355
Equitable, N. Y.	253,868	33,603	1,633,800	554,800	2,892
London & Lancashire	103,147	24,447	845,050	112,350	1,877
Ontario	161,982	1,459	1,720,550	126,717	4,335
Standard, Scot.	236,513	41,789	1,359,057	286,447	3,647
Sun, Montreal	215,108	66,554	1,557,167	* *	3,318
Travelers	107,972	13,067	639,509	120,509	2,416
Union Mutual	103,923	9,119	647,250	175,200	2,211

* Decrease $161,245. * * Decrease [illegible]

PREMIUMS PAID. The total to 38 companies in Canada in 1882 was **$3,544,605**—an increase over 1881 of **$449,919.** The **ÆTNA LIFE** received one-seventh of the whole, and its increase of **$101,927** was greater than that of any other Company, and nearly *one-quarter* of the whole increase.

New Insurance. The total taken was, by 25 companies **$20,455,255**—an increase over 1881 of **$2,837,244.** The **ÆTNA LIFE** was patronized to the extent of nearly one-eighth of the whole, and its increase of **$657,039** was greater than any other company and nearly *one-quarter* of the whole increase obtained.

Policies in Force. The total number in force in the Dominion in 38 companies, at the close of 1882, was **69,048**—an increase over the previous year of **6,191.** The **ÆTNA LIFE'S** Canadian membership accounts for **10,090** of the whole, and its year's increase was **1,003,** or nearly *one-sixth* of the whole increase.

The extraordinary increase in the **ÆTNA'S** business throughout the Dominion is an evidence that it meets a public want, viz: Life Insurance of the **most select character,** furnished by means of annual cash dividends at NET COST PRICE. Every Life Policy it issues with profits is Non-forfeitable after three years, and every Endowment Policy after 2 years, and all secured by full deposit of the Reserve at Ottawa.

WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager, TORONTO