THE TORONTO WORLD

One-Cent Morning Newspaper



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TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1884

The Chinese Question

The trades congress last week did well to give prominence to the Chinese question, along with that of too much assisted mmigration of our own kindred. This country is threatened with a terrible evil which if not checked in its beginning may ere long develop gigantic proportions. The legislature of British Columbia has proregimeters of britan columbia has pro-tested, but to apply a remedy it it may probably be found that nothing short of the imperial authority will suffice. And if the aid of that authority is to be ob-tained at all it will have to be through the be here any day. Let action of the dominion government. us hope, therefore, that in the house of the attack on this dreaded evil will be renewed the approaching session with more vigor than ever before, and that Sir John's government will see the necessity of doing something.

for securing such provincial legislation as will authorize cities and towns to impose a The argument that Chinese labor is ne-cessary to build the railway is fast losing municipal tax of from \$400 to \$600 or each bank or branch of a bank ; \$100 on its force. For some time back there have each insurance company of any kind; been more Chinese in the Pacific province than the contractors could or would em-\$500 on each street railway company ; and ploy, the consequence of which, as re-ported, is that thousands of them have \$200 on each gas company. Street railway companies and gas companies are purely local, and might therefor been cut adrift with nothing to do and no find it difficult to fight this tax directly, means of living except by robbery, with were it imposed. But that they would quickly find means of balancing it in some perhaps murder added. This state of hings north of the border is of course way or other, and at the expense of the greatly aggravated by the prohibition which is enforced to the south of it; forccitizens, too, nobody of common sense will for a moment doubt. The insurance coming the miserable victims of the "Six Companies" to land on British soil. However it may have been a year or two ago, it is certain that all the Chinese the railway will employ are there already. If more continue to be brought in it must be take the short cut at once should the thing crank and a chronic nuisance, but he was for other purposes or upon other pretences, for the railway excuse is visibly played on the hundred dollars to their rates, and forthwith be put in a straight jacket.

to complain of on the island, arage smallness of the liabilities that the from the interest which both take the contest now going on in Ireland. start with little or no capital and expect In this case it is clear that the Roy to live at the expense of their catholic party was to blame. However They show that the commercia has been pretty well cleared, and that con-sequently better times may reasonably be offensive to the feelings of eatholics there

an orange procession may have been, it did not threaten the slightest bodily injury or a cent's worth of damage to any of them. It does not look well for the catholics that The other day we gave the substance o an article from the Montreal Post contrastthey did all the killing on the occasion ng the financial administration of Ontario Two of their own number were killed to be and Quebeo in favor of the former. An sure, but that was by themselves in the steemed correspondent in the city of Que-ec says that some of the Post's figures confusion. Now, suppose that the orange-men had been allowed to march up the streets, and down again, without molesta-tion, who would have been the worse of it? were incorrect ; that Ontario has the larger subsidy : that Quebec has given much more largely to railways ; that Quebec carries Murder is not a good argument.

A Nonsensical Proposal.

many burdens which are put upon the municipalities in Ontario; that there is a great difference in the nature of the two It may be that in the pride of our posession of free institutions we have gone too far, and have been boasting too much populations. But admitting all this we that soldiers are played out, and that with us the constable suffices to keep the peace. In the United States the belief is rapidly are still of opinion that Quebec has been extravagantly governed when compared with Ontario. preading among peaceable citizens that be ore long an increase in the army will be necessary, not to fight Indians or to repel While the average amount of the lia-

bilities of the 1384 tradesmen who failed in Canada and Newfoundland during the past foreign invasion, but to put down insuryear was \$11,000, that of Ontario was only ection and murder at home, on occasions where the constable can do nothing. That \$8289.24, the best showing of any province excepting Prince Edward Island, where the involves expense, but protection against murder must be obtained at whatever cost. average was only \$8000. The average in Quebec was \$14,611.87, in New Brunswick It does not seem premature to suggest that the dominion authorities had better take \$15,562.50, in Nova Scotia \$12,000, in Manitoba \$12,366.38, and in Newfound efficient measures to prevent the battle for Irish nationality being fought on Canadian land \$9600. soil, and in blood, too. The conflict

The papers are coming out strongly for deepens in the mother country, and it may the appointment of a government inspector of banks. The Quebec Telegraph, the Montreal Shareholder, and the London Herald have all advocated such a measure

The Ottawa city council has thought fit within the past few days. to put before the public a proposal which nonsensical to a degree, but which would The Montreal Shareholder is in favor o

be a dangerous one were it likely to be a national express company; the present one it considers to be a fungus on our railadopted. Delegates from all the cities and towns of Ontario are asked to meet on the way system. Either the government of 5th day of January, either at Ottawa or the railways should own the express lines Toronto, and for what? To take measures not Americans, who simply run the con cern for all the money they can get out of

> Geo. Francis Train, in characteristic language, announces that he will publish a new weekly paper entitled New Bill Tweed. Geo. Francis has recently obtained a cen

tain amount of notoriety as a newspaper orrespondent by publishing many lines of doggerel dedicated to somebody or the other. The old man undoubtedly has sev eral screws loose, but there is a method in his madness

John J. McBride, who is going to blo us all up, is denounced in Buffalo as a crank panies have at their command a very direct way of meeting it; and we have heard that and a chronic nuisance. We can well be the twenty-eight stock companies doing lieve it, but these men if not locked up business in the province have agreed to have dangerous moments. Guiteau was be done. They will simply add five cents tolerated until too late. McBride should

rom streets not yet blocked; but as the

number of cedared streets is continually

The Philadelphia Record says we ought

to push forward the construction of the

Canadian Pacific railway as rapidly as

increasing this ought to be less felt.

it can only be by establishing a an money market, and that may be y establishing a capital bank whose would be by daily settlements with dit banks, force them to indrease serves and redeem them from being tradesmen were of the kind that private room of the Army Medical museum, has been polished and bleached until it looks like an ivory figure. erves and redeem them from being noises of British and foreign manuorizon

mere agencies of British and foreign manu-facturers. In my last I called attention to the mortgageable property and its uses. Hith-erto it has been depreciated fully more than one half by using it merely as security for borrowed money. That may sound strangely, but I give the following rea-sons for thinking so. A first-class mort-gage is capital to the extent that it is se-curity—a self evident proposition ; yet, strange to say, there is no law to justify its use as capital. A property that is good security for so much money means good for so much capital, that is, capital is security and security is capital. Then it follows the capital may be lent or borrowed as the owner chooses. To recognize it as capital is simply to charter a bank of issue to lend on first-class mortgages.

owner encoses. To recognize it as capital is simply to charter a bank of issue to lend on first-class mortgages. The proprietors of mortgageable property are of two classes—they who may borrow and they who may invest. The latter class may exchange their mortgages for stock of the bank paying a good dividend; the others may, as is now usual, borrow at a current rate. Is it too much to ask that a mortgage be treated by a similar law that allows of the discounting of a promissory note by an issue?—that it be placed upon the same level? If that were done the assets of the new bank would be capital, whereas the assets of existing banks are mostly credit. Surely in a fair field a capital bank of issue would have a chance of holding its own, alongside of credit banks. As the existing banks deal in credit payable in gold, the new bank would deal on security payable in gold and which would be the most reliable basis for the currency? All that is demanded isfair play, and Canada would have a money market of its own that would double the facilities for the development of domestic industries.

industries. Truly we are a dignified people, dancing attendance upon British and foreign manu-facturers, as hewers of wood and drawers of water, and all because Canada has not a of water, and all because Canada has not a money market. If we are worthy sons of noble progenitors, will it be any disparage-ment to take a leaf out of their own books, and turn the tables against them? And is it not as easy as lying, or as simple as the egg-trick of Columbus? INQUIRER. *Toronto*, Dec., 1883.

Some people prefer death to marriage. This is probably because after death there is no pain, but after marriage there is no-thing else but payin'.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Monday, Dec. 31. The flour market was a little more active t day. Strong bakers' (Canadian) sold \$5.25 t \$5.50; American at \$5.45 to \$6.85. A lot of 12 orls. superior sold \$5.60.

The butter market is steady. Creamery sold at 25c to 261, choice selected tub will bring 19c to 21c. The English market for bacon has decidedly proved during the past few days. The ineased demand for fancy and Stafford

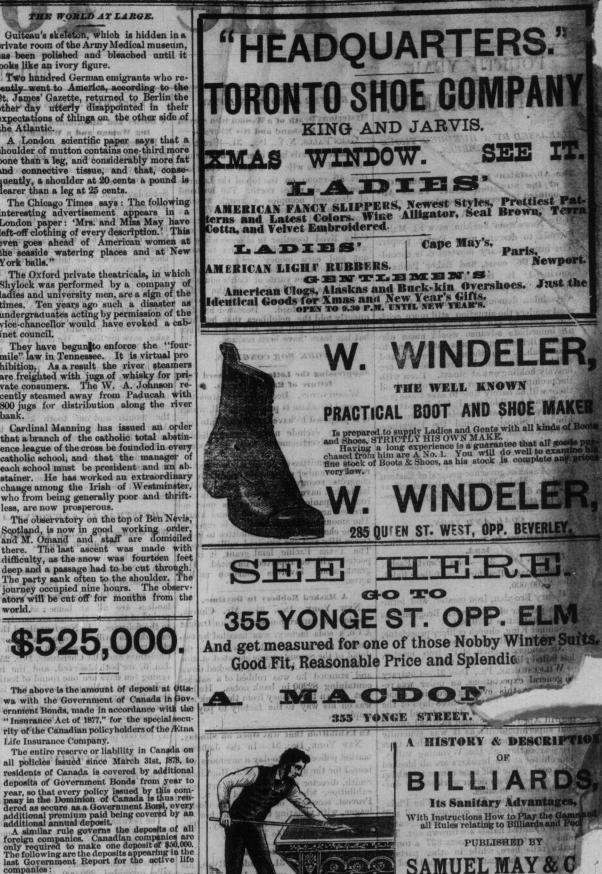
A Year's Failures in Canada.

Bankruptcles in the States.

Butter and Cheese Markets

s advanced prices from 6d to 1s. The duty on printed cottons is no All importers must have invoices certified

Etna Brits. Empire. Briton correct by the firm or corporation from whom the goods are purchased. This rule will strictly ced by the c ms au



THE WORLD AT LARGE.

looks like an ivory figure.
Two hundred German emigrants who recently went to America, according to the St. James' Gazette, returned to Berlin the other day utterly disappointed in their expectations of things on the other side of the Atlantic.
A. London scientific paper says that a shoulder of mutton contains one-third more bone than a leg, and considerably more fat and connective tissue, and that, consequently, a shoulder at 20 cents a pound is dearer than a leg at 25 cents.

dearer than a leg at 25 cents. The Chicago Times says: The following interesting advertisement appears in a London paper: 'Mrs. and Miss May have left-off clothing of every description.' This even goes ahead of American women at the seaside watering places and at New York balls."

The Oxford private theatricals, in which Shylock was performed by a company of ladies and university men, are a sign of the times. Ten years ago such a disaster as undergraduates acting by permission of the vice-chancellor would have evoked a cab-ingt coursel net council.

They have begun to enforce the "four-mile" law in Tennessee. It is virtual pro hibition, As a result the river steamers are freighted with jugs of whisky for pri-vate consumers. The W. A. Johnson re-cently steamed away from Paducah with 800 jugs for distribution along the river hand.

Cardinal Manning has issued an order that abranch of the catholic total abstin-ence league of the cross be founded in every catholic school, and that the manager of each school must be president and an ab-stainer. He has worked an extraordinary change among the Irish of Westminster, who from being generally poor and thrift-less are now properous. ess, are now prosperous

less, are now prosperous. The observatory on the top of Ben Nevis; Scotland, is now in good working order, and M. Omand and staff are domiciled there. The last ascent was made with difficulty, as the snow was fourteen feet deep and a passage had to be cut through. The party sank often to the shoulder. The journey occupied nine hours. The observ-ators will be cut off for months from the world world.

\$325,000 New York... 97,333 North Amer. 54,998 Ontario Mut. 54,000 Standard....

A marked difference is noticeable mount of the Ætna's deposit, compared he largest in either column, opposite

ents desiring good districts for the comis

MANAGER

then let the tax engineers fire away. The out. This important consideration should companies need not care, they will not be be pressed home upon the house by the hit, but the citizens will have to pay for people's champions, if any such there be the powder and shot. As for the bank tax in it. They have the advantage in arguproposal, the banks are strong enough to put such a tax at once upon the business ment now, most conspicuously, and they are not what they profess to be if they do men of any city or town that may enact it. not use it most vigorously.

The banks are too strong to be fooled with Let it be hoped, too, that we will get a in this way. rest by clerical and other cranks, and, If the great financiers of the Ottawa city wrongheads, and enthusiasts who misapply scripture to sustain their most unscriptur al position, and to make the worse appear the better reason. The apostles were com manded to go and teach all nations, begin ning at Jerusalem ; but we do not read that they were told to organize an immigration of the heathen into Palestine. The command to "go" is significant; and the apostles and their successors went to the ends of the earth in obeying it. They went to heathen lands and preached on the spot where the heathen were. But this was before the absurdity and the crime of inviting the heathen to come and occupy christian lands had been invented. Nor had the view been advanced, then, that it was our christian duty to take the work from our own poor, and the bread from their mouths, in order to give it to heathen or any other strangers. In both the old and the new testaments the whole tenor of there would be in calling the ordinary press of the country godless because it is fre scripture teaching on the subject of charity is that we are bound to care for the poor of from denominational control. There are our own land, whom we have with us al-

East and west together we have already more Chinese within our borders than is desirable, and it may not very clearly appear how we are to get rid of them all at once. But clear enough it is that by the instinct of self-preservation we are warned to take the most vigorous measures for preventing the incoming of any more. It cannot be that the imperial government is bound by any treaty which forbids it to interfere. Admitted that British subjects have the right to enter China, only a few places in it, however, and that, therefore Chinese subjects must have the same rights on British ground. We say, give the latter the same rights, but nothing more. Declare that the number of Chinese claiming to come upon British ground must in no case exceed the number of British living in China. And further limit the classes who may come in to those who are employers of labor in some way or other, such as merchants, travelers, scholars, etc., the eyes, would we be disposed to think that only classes among our own people who seek to live in China for any time. This would be equal justice, perfectly fair to both sides, but doubtless the wrongheads ones.' will object to it. On this question people of common sense will have to combine and resolutely "sit upon" the enthusiasts who, in their insanity, would entail a tremendous

curse on future generations.

The Newfoundland Murders. There has been rioting at Harbor Grace, in Newfoundland, and lives have been lost,

so it is said. The true way to describe

what has happened would be to say that

council would leave nonsensical tax pro posals alone and attend to their own hom business they would better serve the inter est of their constituents. The probability is, indeed, that a main reason for this splurge of theirs with reference to taxation of banks and insurance companies is the desire to conceal their own failure in the performance of home duties. They had better contract their ambition a little; to

possible, and then remarks. "Arriving attend to the needs of the dominion capital immigrants who start for Manitoba too will give them all they can do. But we often halt on this side of the line, where will join them in a crusade against exemp- they find a milder climate, cheap lands and stable government." The Record, how-

ever, takes the sting out of the remark by The Montreal Star aptly answers the saying of its own city: "-Dirty cellars -dirty drains-dirty sinks-dirty wellscharge so often made against Toronto uni-versity that it is "godless": "There is no more sense in calling Toronto university typhoid fever-physic-funeral." The immigrant, we take it, would rather live 'godless' because it is not controlled by than die. this or that religious denomination, than

> A New Money Market-No. 6. To the Editor of The World.

enominational colleges, and there are non-Sir: The community is divided into two parts: the money lender and the money

minational colleges. There are denominational newspapers and there are nonporrower. The first class are counted b NEW YORK, Dec. 31.-The failures of 1883 tens; the latter by tens of thousands ominational newspapers. Now if it is the dominion of Canada, as reported by Dun amely, the farmer, manufacturers, men going to be maintained that a newspaper Wiman & Co., number 1384, with Habil chants, mechanics and laborers, nay all nust be 'godless' unless some church ap who are employed by or paid by others' points its editor and watches over its colcapital; and the material prosperity of all imns, we should like to know it, and to dis cuss the question gently with the maintainer these active people depends upon finance of the proposition. The case, we hold, is precisely parallel to that of the nonand sound banking, turning the balance of trade with other countries in favor of Candenominational colleges. It is often said,

This fact is well understood by the and with truth, that the newspaper is one resent government; and it was in all of the most powerful educators of the age. riousness that the tariff was raised for That it wields an important moral influthe purpose of increasing domestic inence no sensible person will deny. That dustries and giving employment to all it is 'godless' because it is independent of denominational control no responsible perthese classes, but after a four years' experi-ment the trade of the country is on the eve son, we feel pretty sure, could be got to

ment the trade of the country is on the eve of a dead lock. Sir L. Tilley claims now in a mild tone that his policy has accumulated capital in the country, but advances no proof what-ever in support of the assumption. I have pointed out that as the bank reserves have not been increased nor the rate of interest reduced, the trade has not been protected. assert. That the papers which are under denominational control show a very superior godliness we at least are not dis posed to admit. Nor, with the parallel of the denominational press before ou the denominational colleges are necessarily very superior institutions from a moral A protected trade means increased compe-tition of capital. And if the fixed capital has been increased, has it not been pur-chased by the very bank debts which are point of view to the non-denominational

Because one trader in every forty-eight in Canada and only one in every ninety-four in the United States failed during the past year, Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co. are kind enough to say the showing for this country

chased by the very bank debts which are now bearing so heavily upon the exchequer? We have abundant proof of the increased debts, and it is charitable to assume there is an offset of fixed capital, but no proof, whatever that a high tariff has enabled in-dustry to pay for it; nay, the embartass-ment of the banks is proof to the contrary. But if the fixed capital is increased by any cause it is placed outside of the money market, and does not lessen the interest levied upon every borrower and laborer. If takes the money out of the pockets of one class and goes into another—robs Peter to pay Paul. is not very encouraging, despite the fact that the liabilities averaged only \$11,000 in Canada, while in the United States they averaged \$18,000. There is little doubt to pay Paul. Protection is really a bird of a differen that the year which ended yesterday was

In 18te. Markets by Telegraph. CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Flour dull. Wheat, good demand, regular: December 945e to 95fc. January 94fc to 95fc, February 95fc to 96fc. No. 2 spring 94fc to 95fc, No. 2 rod 97fc to 99fc. Corn unsettled; cash 55fc to 57fc. December 56c to 58fc, January 56c to 58fc. Oats unsettled; cash 32fc to 33c. December 94fc to 59fc. No. 2 spring 94fc to 96fc. No. 2 rod 97fc to 99fc. Corn unsettled; cash 56fc to 57fc. December 56c to 58fc, January 56c to 58fc. Auto at 56e. Pork firm; cash §13.75 to \$14.10, Decem-ber \$13.80, January \$14.06. Lard firm; cash \$8.75 to \$8.50. Bulk meats Shoulters \$6.10. short rib \$7.15, short clear \$7.45. Whisky un-changed. Receipts—Flour 14.000 blash, Shipments —Flour 25,000 blas, wheat 15,000 bush, corn. 80,00 bush, cats 31,000 bush, Tye 1,000 bush, try 12,000 bush, cats 31,000 bush. Shipments —Flour 25,000 blas, Wheat 15,000 bush, corn. 80,00 bush, cats 31,000 bush, rye 1,000 bush, corn 25,000 blash. The clearings here for the year amount to 80,000 bush barley 33,000 bush oats 4,5,000 bush, cash 25,000 bush barley 33,000 bush oats 4,5,000 bush, cash 25,000 bush barley 33,000 bush oats 4,5,000 bush, cash 25,000 bush barley 33,000 bush oats 4,5,000 bush, cash 25,000 bush barley 33,000 bush oats 4,5,000 bush, cash 25,000 bush barley 33,000 bush oats 4,5,000 bush, cash 25,000 bush barley 33,000 bush oats 4,5,000 bush, cash 25,000 bush barley 33,000 bush oats 4,5,000 bush, cash 25,000 bush barley 33,000 bush oats 4,5,000 bush per 10,201,000 bush barley 33,000 bush oats 4,5,000 bush per 10,201,000 bush barley 33,000 bush oats 4,5,000 bush per 10,201,000 bush barley 33,000 bush oats 5,5,000,000 bush per 10,201,000 bush barley 33,000 bush oats 5,5,000,000 bush per 10,201,000 bush barley 33,000 bush oats 5,5,000,000 bush per 10,201,000 bush barley 33,000 bush oats 5,5,000,000 bush per 10,201,000 bush barley 33,000 bush oats 5,5,000,000 bush per 10,201,000 bush barley 33,000 bush per 1,403,5,000 bush corn 37,800,000 bush oats 5,5,000,000 bu some half dozen or a dozen people have been murdered. For long time back Irish orangemen and Irish Roman catholics have lived together in Newfoundland very peaceably, but at last trouble comes, and kow? Not from any grievances that either the strong standing. They show by the LITTLE FALLS, Dec. 31.-Factory cheese old to day at 11c to 12c. Twenty packages of

At a ward nomination yesterday Mr. C. A cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson Bay at £23 and Northwest Land at 66s 3d. R. W. Biggar asked the candidates what The decline in Canadian bank stocks dur-ing the year has been at least 18 per cent. they were prepared to do in the matter of cleaning the streets. He said he spoke for nany, in affirming that they would will-Montreal Stock Excha ingly see more money spent in cleaning the blocked streets. It is said that if more of the money spent on the "old veterans" was put into improved scrapers and sweepers better results would be obtained. One eason why the blocked streets dirty so quickly is, that mud is carried on to them

Montreal Stock Exchange. CLOSING BOARD.—Montreal 177 to 1762; sales. 25 at 1764, 10 at 1763, 46 at 177, 25 at 1774. 79 :: 1774, Merchants 108; to 108; sales 155 at 1081. Union 67450 67; sales 20 at 674. Commerce 119 to 1184; sales 50 at 119. Canada Pacific railway, 56 to 553; sales 275 at 56, 200 at 564. Richelieu Nav. Co. 58 to 574, sales 100 at 584. 50 at 584. Montreal Passenger Ry. 1184 to 1184; sales 200 at 118, 30 at 1184. 25 at 1184. Montreal Gas Co. 179 to 1784; sales 175 at 1794. 25 at 1794, 150 at 1784, 200 at 180. WILLIAM H. ORR, TORONTO, Dec. 13, 1883. A. T. KERR. The Local Market. The Karkets' Market. There was a fail market. Some 200 bushels wheat sold so to \$2c for goose. About 400 bushels barley sold at 60c to 68c; and of peas sold at 74c. About 36c to 32c for goose. About 400 bushels barley sold at 60c to 68c; and of peas sold at 74c. About and \$5 to \$1.05 for timother of the sold at 56c to 50c per bag. Hogs sold at \$5 to 50c to 90c per bag. Hogs sold at \$5 to 26c to 90c per bag. Hogs sold at \$5 to 36c to 90c per bag. Hogs sold at \$5 to 36c to 90c per bag. Hogs sold at \$5 to 90c per dat. Apples \$2.5 to \$5.00 per term. The Market of Market. The mark wings are the prices paid at the sold 56 to 10c; ports, chops and roasts, 96 to 10c to 10c; ports, to 10c; lamb, per pound, 8c to 56 to 10c; ports, to 10c; lamb, per pound, 8c to 56 to 10c; ports, to 56 to \$6 to 14c; farge rolts, 56 to 10c; ports, be 56 to \$6 to 14c; farge rolts, 56 to 10c; ports, be to 16c; lamb, per pound, 8c to 56 to 10c; ports, be to 16c; lamb, per pound, 8c to 56 to 10c; ports, be to 16c; lamb, per pound, 8c to 56 to 10c; ports, be to 16c; lamb, per pound, 8c to 56 to 90c, ecolating, 15c to 16c; lamb, 12c to 14c; to 56 to 50 to ecolating, 15c to 16c; lamb, 50 to 50 to the to 16c; bacon, 16c to 14c; farge rolts, 50 to 60 to ecoleting, 15c to 16c; lamb, 50 to 50 to the colleting, 15c to 16c; lamb, 50 to 50 to the colleting, 15c to 16c; lamb, 50 to 50 to the colleting, 15c to 16c; lamb, 50 to 50 to the colleting, 15c to 16c; lamb, 50 to 50 to the colleting, 15c to 16c; lamb, 50 to 50 to the colleting, 15c to 16c; lamb, 50 to 50 to the colleting, 15c to 16c; lamb, 50 to 50 to the colleting, 15c to 16c; lamb, 50 to 50 to the colleting, 15c to 16c; lamb, 50 to 50 to the colleting, 15c to 16c; lamb, 50 to 50 to the colleting, 50 to the colleting, 50 to the colleting, 50 to the colleting, 50 to the colleting, 50 to 50 to 50 t Member of Toronto Stock Exchange. The Local Markets. British America Assurance Buildings, Buys and sells on commission Stocks, Bond and Debentures. Orders from the country wi receive prompt attention. E. STRACHAN COX. T. F. WORTS.

COX & WORTS STOCK BROKERS. (Members of the Tor nto Stock Exchange

Buy and sell on commission for cash or margin all securities dealt in on the Toronto, Montreal and New York

STOCK EXCHANGES, Also execute orders on the Chicago Board of Trade

in grain and Provisions. Hudson's Bay Stock bought for

Daily cable quotations received 26 TORONTO STREET.

THE amounting to nearly \$16,000,000. The failur are divided as follows: YANKEE DISH CLOTH Try it. You will never part with it. ONLY 15 CENTS. Sent by mail, postpaid, 25c. ied. Agents wanted

Bargains in Everything for Everybody at the

213 YONGE STREET.

NEW YOUX, Dec. 31.—The business failures of the United States in 1883 numbered 9184, as against 6738 in 1882. Liabilities for 1883, 172 R. CLUFF. against-67.53 in 1882. Liabilities for 1883, 172 millions against 101 millions in 1882. The fail-ures last year were greater than any year since 1878, when the number reached 10,478, with liabilities of 234 millions. A close anal-ysis shows that out of every ninety-four per-sons engaged in business in 1883 one failed, while one person out of every sixty-four failed in 1878. Fall and Winter stock of Boots and Shoes now complete, comprising all the latest styles in izes and half sizes, and four different widths. Gent's Fine Boot's and Shoes made to

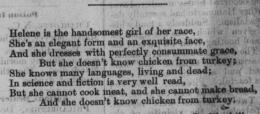
HARRY WEBB

482 Yonge St., Toronto,

Wedding Cakes and Table Decor-

ations OUR SPECIALTIES.

Toronto Bargaining House,



"She Does Not Know Chicken from Turk

And she doesn't know chicken from turkey. She can play a "Fantasia or "Nocturne" with skill; Can sing up to "B"—has a wonderful trill; Can write a good story or sonnet, but still She doesn't know chicken from turkey. She's been up the Tiber, the Rhine and the Nile, She's a painter in every popular style— Can decorate china, a plaque or a tile, But she doesn't know chicken from turkey.

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTO

Price 25c in paper (in cloth, 50c in hard of

Mailed free to any add

She's always self-satisfied, graceful and cool; A critic, both just and correct as a rule; And knows every stitch of the Kensington school, But she doesn't know chicken from turkey. She can work a design by Lansing or Burt; But she cannot cut out for her children a skirt. Or make for her husband a well-fitting shirt— She doesn't know chicken from turkey.

The decay beneficial to the content of the decay of the second se

Knew barley from rice, knew a tart from a pie ; Knew barley from rice, knew a tart from a pie A boil from a stew, a broil from a from a fry ; And if she went into the market to buy, Knew very well chicken from turkey. For, to make a home happy, all knowledge m Arts, science and service their benefits lend ; Then, ladies so clever and wise, condescend To know about chicken or turkey.

MRS.- CLARKE'S

WIIOLESALE AT

WARWICK



Now, here comes the moral of this little tale, Which showed that Helene did not know the word "fall," For she went to where cookery books were for sale, Ard made known her desire to the elerk. He. From several volumes, immediately took A copy of "Mrs. Clarke's Cookery Book," And said, "You'll soon know, if through this you will look What to do with a chicken or turkey."

CATERER, COOKERY Ornamental Confectioner NOW READY AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

Special attention given to sup-plying Weddings, Evening Par-tics, etc. A full supply of all re-guistics, including Cosaques, silver Dishes, Centres, Cutlery, Table Linen, Table Napkins, etc., constantly on band.