REFLECTIONS ON THE SITUATION

VIII.

[*By R. W. Thomson.*]

If one ventures to argue against the proposed commercial surrender of Canada he is straightway accused of "waving the old flag." The crime is not a heinous one; it may even wear the aspect of virtue when compared with the offence of inviting foreign politicians to strike at our farmers, fishermen and railways. But appeals to sentiment are wholly unnecessary to free trading or other opponents of unrestricted reciprocity. Having a long advantage on the economic ground they can well afford to meet the enemy there. The assertion that we should not discriminate against England is not an appeal to sentiment. If it look so then that is an illustration of the profound truth of Edmund Burke's dictum: "Never was there a jar or discord between genuine sentiment and sound policy. Never, no, never, did nature say one thing and wisdom say another." Orthodox political economy, the political economy of John Stuart Mill and other true Liberals, has never been accused of sentimentality, and this political economy says we should not discriminate against England. Why not? Because discrimination against England would be discrimination against cheap supplies—it would be to tax ourselves—it would be putting obstacles in our own path to purchasing in the cheapest market. This is why free traders must either refuse to discriminate against England or must desert their economic principles.

***

What a tangled web do Sir Richard and his satellites weave in this very matter! They say:

"It is nonsense to talk of a commercial union with England. It is nonsense, because England will not discriminate in our favor. She cannot do so without loss to her own people. They will not discriminate against cheap supplies from the States—they cannot afford to tax themselves in any such insane way."

"Agreed," cries the free trader, "but what a muddle-headed or dishonest lot you fellows must be, when you cry with one breath that England must lose by discriminating against cheap supplies, and cry in the next breath that Canadians should do that very thing!"

***

Why is the American farmer so much worse off than the Canadian farmer? Because the Canadian farmer has had the advantage of cheaper supplies of English and other European goods. The United States tariff is some thirty per cent. higher than our own. Hence the American combinester has been able to rob the American farmer much more than our combinester has been able to rob our farmer. That is one of the reasons why Canadian farmers have been slowly adding to their capital, while American farmers of like geographical and climatic situation have been positively and relatively going backward. The facts have been supplied, in previous numbers of these Reflections, by quotations from authorities that no one has tried to or can confute. Mr. Thomas G. Sherman estimates the indirect taxes paid by the people of the United States at $1,132,000,000, "a yearly tax equivalent to $12.86 per capita, or $64.30 for the family of five. If this is the approximate sum of the indirect taxes bearing upon the average farmers of America, it is quite enough to account for the decline of American Agriculture." (J. R. Elliott's "American Farms.")

***

There is an old maxim: "Better the devil we know than the devil we don't." Why should our farmers fly from the evils they have to those from which their worse-off neighbors suffer? Let them consider how the power of the trusts and combines worked by the Goulds, the Rockefellers, the Flaglers and all the other colossal money-grabbers of the Republic would be increased were a un iform tariff carried round the States and t he Dominion. Then, with the three-thousand mile line rubbed out, the Trusts and Combines would be relieved of the fear that this country may resort to free trade and offer to American farmers the spectacle of a people supplied with all manner of very cheap manufactures. That spectacle, and the accompanying smuggling from here into the States, would probably cause the American farmer to smash the monopolies that curse him. As things stand now we have many sorts of goods, for instance, all manner of woolens, far cheaper than they are on the other side. This is a consequence of our lower tariff against Great Britain. And because these cheap goods are just across the line from millions of American farmers the American combinesters dare not put up prices on the other side to what they could be put if Sir Richard and Mr. Blaine were enabled to wipe out the three-thousand mile line. Then the screw would be clamped down with a vengeance, and our farmer soon reduced to the condition of his American competitor. It should not be forgotten that Mr. Blaine is the gentleman who said: "Trusts are largely private affairs."

***

Before me lies Mr. Charles Whiting Baker's admirable book of 1889 on "Monopolies and the People" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York). Mr. Baker is Associate Editor of The Engineering News, and his volume is crammed with facts that the Canadian farmer ought to know. Let us read a little from this authority:

"It seems to be true that the popular agitation has had no effect is lessening the number of trusts, or checking their formation and growth; and they continue to increase and to gather their profits, while the public impatiently wonders what it is going to do about it." (Page 9.)

***

During the year 1887 (the trust was formed in January of that year (the price per gallon of linseed oil rose from 38c. to 52c; and this price was kept up or exceeded during 1888. That is to say, every purchaser of linseed oil, or everyone who had occasion to have painting done, pays to the members of this trust, for every gallon of oil that he uses, about 14c. over and above the sum which he would pay if competition were allowed to do its usual work in keeping down prices.

What profits are the members of this trust making? Let us suppose that they were just able, at the old price of 38c. per gallon, to pay all their running expenses and 4 per cent. on the capital invested, making nothing for profits beyond a fair salary to the managers of the business. Then the gain of 15c. a gallon in the selling price is clear profit to them. Now add to this the fact, which was plainly brought out in the foregoing supposed statement by a member of the trust, that it is possible by means of the trust to greatly reduce expenses in many directions as well as to increase receipts, and we begin to form some conception of the profits which this trust is harvesting. If we wish to put the statement in figures, suppose we take the annual consumption of linseed oil in the country at 30,000,000 gallons. Then the profits of the trust from the increased prices alone will amount to four and one-half million dollars per annum.

According to the little book entitled "Trusts," by Mr. William W. Cook, the production of the following articles was, in February, 1888, more or less completely in the hands of trusts: Petroleum, cotton-seed oil and cake, sugar, oatmeal, pearl barley, coal, straw-board, castor oil, linseed oil, lard, school slates, oilcloth, gas, whisky, rubber, steel, steel rails, steel and iron beams, nails, wrought-iron pipe, iron nuts, stoves, lead, copper, envelopes, paper bags, paving pitch, cordage, coke, reaping, binding and mowing machines, threshing machines, plows and glass—a long and somewhat jumbled list, to which, however, at the present time, there should probably be added: White lead, jute bagging, lumber, shingles, friction matches, beef, lead pencils, cartridges and cartridge-shells, watches and watch cases, clothes-wringers, carpets, coffins and undertakers' supplies, dental tools, lager beer, wallpaper, sandstone, marble, milk, salt, patent leather, flour and bread. It should be said that, as regards most of these combinations, the public is ignorant beyond its knowledge that some form of combination for the purpose of restricting competition has been formed. For the purpose of our present investigation it makes little difference just what this combination may be.

***

There are two American trusts to which our farmers should give special attention. It is thus described on page 77 of Mr. Baker's book:

Another staple article of consumption in which combinations are known to exist is meat. It is affirmed that a combine of buyers and slaughterers controls the markets of Chicago and Kansas City, and both depresses the price paid for cattle in the market, and raises the price of beef to the retail dealer. This monopoly proved so oppressive, and attracted so much attention, that in February, 1889, Governor Humphrey of Kansas called a convention of delegates from the legislatures of ten different states and territories to devise a system of legislation, to be recommended for adoption by the several states, which should destroy the power of the combination.

One of the combinations investigated by the New York State Committee appointed to investigate trusts and similar organizations, was an association of the retail butchers, and the brokers buying sheep, lambs, calves, etc., from the farmers. The purpose of the association is to prevent competition among its members and keep control of prices in its own hands by charging a higher price to outsiders than to members of the association. The ultimate effect is to increase profits by paying less for the animals and getting higher prices for the meat sold.

The New York Legislative Committee discovered that a milk trust had control of the supply of milk for New York City, fixing the price paid to the farmers at 3c per quart, and the selling price at 7c. or 8c. per quart.

***

As things stand now the American manufacturer who desires to sell goods to Canadian farmers must put the price down to compete with British and Canadian manufacturers. It is notorious that many American manufactures, notably agricultural machinery, are sold in Canada as cheaply as in the States, notwithstanding our tariff. With unrestricted reciprocity this would cease, the American combines would take in such of our manufacturers as could survive the first shock of competition against prices put down on purpose to destroy them, and what would happen afterward is thus described by Mr. Baker (page 99).

At last, however, the result which was expected by the founders of the protective tariff has come to pass. Our domestic mills and factories have a capacity beyond the present demand for their products. The home competition which was predicted has come; and if it had operated to reduce prices as was expected, there would now be employment for all our mills, for it is an axiom that every reduction in price increases the demand.

But the manufacturers who had been making enormous profits of 10, 30 and 50 per cent. on their capital for these many years, were far from willing to accept calmly the situation and reduce their profits to a reasonable figure. They have tried combinations of many sorts to keep up prices, and at last have found in the trust a strong and effective means of killing home competition and keeping up their profits, if they choose, to the highest point which the tariff permits.

Now, if we adopt free trade with the States, and that could only be by accepting their higher tariff, up would go very soon the prices of manufactures in Canada to the highest point which that tariff permits.

***

One more passage from Mr. Baker depicts the condition of things existing and to come in the States; a condition to which our farmers will assuredly come if they similarly submit themselves to the American combines.

We are threatened with a state of society in which most of the principal industries will be wholly given over to monopoly. Those in each occupation will band together to secure the greatest returns for themselves at the expense of all other men; while the few occupations which cannot thus combine in a monopoly—farming, and the different sorts of unskilled labor—will be filled to overflowing with those crowded out of other callings. Those who follow them will do so only because the monopolized occupations are closed to them. Thus will our farming population degenerate into a peasantry more miserable than that of Europe, and our laborers be ground down to a level lower than they have yet known.

Free traders are bound to vote against Sir Richard Cartwright on the 5th of March, not only for the reason that his policy would submit our farmers to the combinesters of the Republic, but because, once commercially united with the States, we should be unable to reduce our tariff of our own will and motion or take any steps toward free trade. Now The Globe itself, not long ago, urged upon Liberals the following considerations:

If, in a word, the workers in Canada's natural resources were receiving the best goods of the world at the lowest prices, their prosperity would be incalculably increased, their advantage over United States competitors would be very great, and the spectacle would soon induce the farmers of the United States to insist upon the reduction or abolition of the tariff that pens them in from cheap supplies. Were Canada filled with cheap articles the United States frontier would have to be guarded by an immense number of customs officials, and even then smuggling to a vast extent could not be prevented. Canadian commerce with Europe would be immensely increased, her railways kept busy in transporting her imports and products, her shipbuilders prosperous, her prairies settled rapidly, her strength, power and self-reliance incalculably enhanced. The United States people would within five years have recognised the advantages of free trade, and by imitating the example would open the continental market to the Dominion.

That policy of free trade would be not only a better fighting policy than Sir John took to, but would be more advantageous to Canada than even commercial union with the States. It would almost infallibly lead to the unrestricted reciprocity which is the sole object of commercial union, and in the meantime would be incalculably profitable. —Globe editorial, Sept 22, '87.

***

The Globe agrees with Mr. Chamberlain that the unrestricted commerce with the world which would come from adopting a tariff void of protective features would be even more profitable than unrestricted trade with the United States only. And the larger measure of free trade would certainly not tend in the least toward annexation or destruction of Confederation. On the contrary, it would link the Dominion more closely to Great Britain, and by removing the internal friction of forced commerce between the provinces, would greatly assist their mar ch together.—Globe editorial, Jan. 7, '88.

***

What could tend more to the "smashing of Confederation," and therefore to annexation, that a general persuasion that the country cannot get along without commercial amalgamation with a neighboring people who may be found unwilling to amalgamate commercially without amalgamating politically? The Globe performs a great public duty in pointing out to the people that while commercial union *on fair and honorable terms* is highly desirable, it is not the only alternative nor the best alternative to the policy which now impoverishes the community.—Globe editorial, Jan. 23, '88.

***

There is no argument for free trade between Canada and the States that does not apply against every restriction upon our commerce with the world. If it be said that the former is practicable and the latter impracticable, the answer is that that depends on the will of the electors, who can be educated to appreciate any truth and educated sooner to accept the half truth by preaching the whole.—Globe editorial, Feb. 14, '88.

***

Sir John Macdonald proposes to ascertain on what terms Washington will deal for a measure of reciprocity. He does not propose to fetter himself but to go into the conference free to do the best possible for Canada. Now look at what The Globe said on March 2, '88:

All must agree that it is very desirable to ascertain formally whether the United States will or will not deal on terms that Canada can profitably, safely and honorably accept.

If our neighbors will not deal on such terms the question will disappear from Canadian politics probably forever. But it cannot fall out of discussion till an honest effort shall have been officially made to discover exactly what United States views are. By refusing to look into the matter the Tories will strongly indicate that they are hostile to unrestricted commercial intercourse, and that they fear it may be obtained on unobjectionable terms.

Now that they have proposed to ascertain what Washington will agree to, The Globe denounces them as attempting to humbug the country!

***

In the same article The Globe refused to support the policy of discrimination against Great Britain and described it as "a sort of custo ms union that would involve Canada's acceptance of a Washington-made tariff, submit Canada to Washington-controlled discrimination against British trade, *and place the Dominion in a political relation giving her all the disadvantages of annexation and more.* Why have the Smashers ceaselessly painted the undeniable material advantages of unrestricted reciprocity yet refused to declare against Canadian-American political union as a method of getting those advantages? Is it not a fair inference that annexation is what they have really sought to promote? And has it not been patent for two years that the job of smashing the Confederation is that which they have constantly had in hand? No wonder they are disgusted by the wise liberal proposition that the Government should take steps to ascertain whether free commerce with the United States can be had on terms acceptable to patriotic Canadians."—Globe editorial, March 2, '88.

These two most significant sentences headed a Globe editorial of Saturday last:

"Yesterday we warned our friends to beware of roorbacks. If we had known what sort of roorback was coming we should have considered the warning unnecessary."

What was it they expected? What dreadful disclosure did they fear? If ever a rattled paper exhibited an uneasy conscience ——!

ECHOES FROM THE CHURCHES.

The Pulpit Theoretically Should Have Nothing to do With Politics, But Practically it Has Much.

"Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's," were the words Dr. Hugh Johnston announced as his text in Trinity Methodist Church last night. The large audience found no respite from politics even on Sunday. After remarking that free institutions are based on religion and inveighing against a state church, the preacher commented on the relation of the minister to politics. "He must not," said he, "degrade the pulpit to propagate his own private and political views."

Referring to tax-paying, Dr. Johnston said: Our whole system of taxation is a bungling machinery, unequal and oppressive, often unfairly levied and unwisely squandered, yet government must be supported. The custom house officer is a nuisance, yet he is not to be evaded, and while our tariff walls are built so high we must accept all the consequences of a limited market. While we choose to support this great army of custom house officials we must pay the dues. It is for electors to repeal old laws and pass new ones and no sentiment of loyalty should lead us to legislate against the interests of our own country or of our fellows.

There are three great questions coming up to be settled. There is the great reform in trade relations, wherein by means of enlarged markets relief shall be afforded to all classes of our citizens who are unduly taxed in the necessaries of life. There is the great reform in labor and the great reform in temperance.

He Says He Won't Be Damned.

Rev. Dr. Wild last night told a large audience in the Bond-street Congregational Church why he refused to be damned. The sermon was an answer to some letters objecting to certain expressions used in his Doctor recently in one on creeds. One of his correspondents had taken the ground that those who died without receiving the sacrament of the Mother Church (the Catholic) were lost. "I'd' not recognize the Roman Catholic Church as the mother church and therefore refuse to be damned." He said that unanimity was essential for church growth, not uniformity as taught by the Roman church.

Woman's History and Woman's Mission.

At the morning service at St. James' Cathedral yesterday Rev. Canon DuMoulin preached a sermon to young women. Taking for his text Gen. iii, 20: "And Adam called his wife's name Eve; because she was the mother of all living," the canon divided the subject into heads, woman's history and woman's mission. He gave a very thorough and instructive comparison of the characters of Eve and the mother of our Lord, and sketched the true mission that devolves upon the women of to-day. The sermon teemed with practical admonition and was listened to with the greatest attention by the hundreds of young women present.

Recruits for China.

Rev. F. A. Stevens of the China Inland Mission has been in the city for a few weeks endeavoring to secure financial aid to carry on the mission work among the heathen Chinese. Since his arrival several missionaries have left the city and more will start in a few weeks. In Association Hall last night Mr. Stevens addressed a large audience and impressed upon them the importance and needs of the mission. He trusted that Toronto would show its Christian element by assisting "China's millions."

Church Notes.

There were crowded audiences and great jubilation at Bathurst-street Methodist Church yesterday on the occasion of the opening of the new organ, a description of which appeared in The World last week.

Very impressive was the service in Bloor-street Baptist Church last night, when Pastor Wallace continued his description of "The Prodigal's Return and Hearty Welcome." Earnestness and pathos were the chief characteristics in a remarkably effective extempore address.

It was missionary Sunday in Sherbourne-street Methodist Church. The attendances were large, the music specially good and the addresses by Rev. Dr. Burns of Hamilton very effective. Ald. Gibbs was chairman at the evening service.

The anniversary services of Southside Presbyterian Church, Parliament-street, were held yesterday. Rev. W. L. Scott preached in the morning and Mr. Theodore G. Matcheff from Macedonia in the evening. Mr. Matcheff is a native of Bulgaria and appeared in the pulpit in the picturesque costume of that country. Both services were well attended. The annual social will take place to-morrow night.

Three services were held at the Auditorium yesterday. At 10 Rev. J. M. Wilkinson gave a thoughtful and practical address to a large number of children. At 3, Joe Hess, the converted prize fighter, delivered a temperance lecture to a crowded house. In the evening Mr. Wilkinson was again assisted by Joe Hess, who made an earnest appeal for "more Christianity of the heart and less of the head." The hall was packed.

A series of tri-weekly noonday services, from 12.30 to 12.45 o'clock, for business men, is to be held in St. James' schoolhouse, Church-street. The first will be held to-day and will be continued on Wednesday and Friday next.

Dark and Sluggish.

Dark and sluggish describes the condition of bad blood. Healthy blood is ruddy and bright. To cure bad blood and its consequences and to secure good blood and its benefits in the safest, surest and best way use Burdock Blood Bitters, strongly recommended by all who use it as the best blood purifier.

Have you seen or heard of the new Corn Cure, to be had at H. C. Blachford's, 87 and 89 King-street east. Warranted to cure in eight hours or money refunded; or woods-walking made easy, foot powders for tender feet. Blachford is great on comfortable feet every time. 3

WILL THE PROF. EXPLAIN?

HANLAN DISCLAIMS ALL CONNECTION WITH BETTING MEN.

His Was a Straightforward Career—A Big Skating Program—On the Winter Race Tracks—Some Baseball Briefs—Billiards in Chicago—Varsity Athletics—General Sport.

At the meeting of the Toronto Athletic Club last Thursday night Prof. Goldwin Smith stated that he "believed Hanlan's career was injured by men of a too speculative turn of mind," and was thus reported in The World.

Now the ex-world's champion is justly annoyed on account of this statement and is anxious to know what Mr. Smith really wished to convey. Hanlan was seen on Saturday and said:

"I never was connected with betting men. They followed me around as they follow political candidates and many other persons. I defy any man to say honestly that my reputation or career as an oarsmen has been in any way affected by betting men.

"Therefore I am very anxious for an explanation as to Prof. Smith's assertion. I do not think it is right for a public man to make such an assertion, and as a matter of fact I will not stand it."

Hanlan then related how he had at various times been "approached" without effect. He considers that he should get credit even from Prof. Smith for his straightforward career.

THE HORSES RACE.

Appomatox Runs Third to Bargain and Kyrie at Gloucester.

GLOUCESTER, Feb. 21.—To-day the track was a sea of mud, and notwithstanding the many withdrawals there were good fields. Results:

First race, 3-4—Lady M. 1, Banker 2, The Doctor 3. Time 1.30¾.

Second race, ¾ mile—Madge L. 1, Sir Rae 2, King Solomon 3. Time 1.20¾.

Third race, ⅝ mile—Copperfield 1, Censor 2, Morristown 3. Time 1.12¾.

Fourth race ⅞ mile—Gen. Gordon 1, Miss Maggie 2, J. T. 3. Time 1.44.

Fifth race, 3½ furlongs—Bargain 1, Kyrie 2, Appomattox 3. Time 1.36¼.

Sixth race, 1⅛ miles—Gounod 1, St. Albans 2, The Forum 3. Time 2.16¾.

Valuable Thoroughbreds Poisoned.

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.—A dispatch from Celbridge, County Kildare, says that nine valuable thoroughbred race horses and hunters at Sherwin's training stable, at Celbridge, have been poisoned by arsenic, which was placed in the oats given to them for food. The thoroughbreds were owned by the Duke of Leinster's steward, Captain Thornton, and other men of the neighborhood.

Rancocas Wins from the Cracks.

GUTTENBURG, N.J., Feb. 21.—First race, ⅝ mile—Glitter II 1, Gilmour 2, Vance 3. Time 1.07¾.

Second race, ¾ mile—Lemon 1, Shotover 2, Ruth 3. Time 1.23¼.

Third race, ⅞ mile—Rumpus 1, Katrina 2, Standford 3. Time 1.29¼.

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles—Rancocas 1, Joe Courtney 2, Golden Reel 3. Time 2.05¾.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs—Latina 1, Miss Williams 2, Humdrum 3. Time 1.20¾.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile—Count Luna 1, Arizona 2, Clamor 3. Time 1.33¾.

Fullerton Waterloo Cup.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The coursing match at Altcar, near Liverpool, for the Waterloo Cup closed to-day. In the first run of the first heat to-day Colonal J. T. North's dog Fullerton, by Greentick, out of Bit of Fashion, defeated T. Baxter's dog Button Park, by Jester, out of Brampton. In the second run, G. F. Fawcett's bitch Faster and Faster (late Pride of Oakfield), by Northern Express, out of Pride of Belmont, beat Bowril. This left Fullerton and Faster and Faster to run the deciding heat. Fullerton was the favorite in the betting, starting in the final heat at odds of 5 to 2 on him. He proved the winner, defeating Faster and Faster by two lengths.

The World's Skating Championship.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Representatives of the National Amateur Skating Association met in this city to-night and completed arrangements for a fancy skating contest for the championship of the world, to be held Monday in the rink of the Empire Curling Club here. The program is a long one. The entries are: Louis Rubenstein, Montreal; George D. Phillips, New York Athletic Club; Embury McLean, New York Athletic Club; J. F. Bacon, Arlington Boat Club, Massachusetts; Herbert F. Evans, Boston. The prize is now held by Rubenstein.

Athletics at the 'Varsity.

A committee has been appointed by the University Literary Society, consisting of Messrs. D. P. McCall, C. A. Stuart, W. S. McLay, J. McIntosh, A. F. Edwards, J. Warbrick, W. Lingelbach and W. A. Lee, for the purpose of drafting bylaws and a constitution for the 'Varsity Athletic Association. They will report to the Literary Society Friday, March 6.

Another Victory For Capron.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—In the Brunswick-Balke Collendar billiard tournament Friday night Maggioli defeated McLaughlin. Score: Maggioli, 400; best run, 44; average, 9.4-44. McLaughlin, 364; best run, 36; average, 8.20-43. Catton defeated Hatley, 400 to 226; Carter beat Shaw, 400 to 134.

In to-night's play Ives defeated Catton. The score was: Ives, 400; best runs, 101, 80, 81; average, 18.4-29; Catton, 153; best run, 25; average, 6.7-21. Hatley defeated Maggioli, 400 to 227: Hatley's best run, 62; average, 12.4-33; Maggioli's best run, 35; average, 7.3-32. Capron beat Shaw, 400 to 378; Capron's best run, 39; average, 5.41-71; Shaw's best run, 39; average, 5.23-70.

They Shot Saturday at Stark's.

At McDowall's shoot Saturday afternoon on Stark's athletic grounds the following sweepstakes were shot:

First sweep: Scott 10, Bayles 6, Fern 4, Winchell 4.

Second sweep: Scott 4, Winchell 3, Fern 3, Bayles 2.

Third sweep: Scott 7, Winchell 6, Fern 4, Bayles 4.

Fourth sweep: Wilton 4, Winchell 4, Leroy 3, Fern 2, Bayles 2.

Fifth sweep: Fern 6, Wilton 6, Leroy 5, Bayles 3, Winchell 3.

Sixth sweep: Wilton 8, Fern 6, Winchell 5.

With the Trapshooters.

The annual supper shoot of the members of the Owl Gun Club will be held at sparrows on Wednesday next at the Woodbine Race Track. The annual supper of the club will be held in the club rooms on the same evening.

The Local Boxers.

Pattillo would not spar Marks at the Olympic Saturday, saying that he wanted $25. Samson, the strong man, wanted to see a go and was willing to contribute $20 of the amount, which was raised. Still Pattillo failed and Tom Riddell volunteered. Four rounds were sparred. Fitzpatrick, who was present, challenged any man in Canada.

The Sporting World.

Pugilist James J. Corbett was once a clerk in the Nevada Bank at San Francisco.

A London despatch says that John M. Ward, the famous American baseball player, was seen at a theatre last evening in company with his wife, Helen Dauvray. The couple seemed to be on cordial terms, and it is believed that they have become reconciled.

The Bank Hockey League match between Dominion and Imperial, which was to have taken place on Saturday afternoon, had to be postponed as the ice was too soft. This game may decide the championship of the banks. Weather permitting, the rival sevens will line out on the Granite ice next Tuesday at 8 p.m.

Knights of Labor.

The Knights of Labor aim to protect their members against financial difficulties, etc., Haggard's Yellow Oil protects all who use it from the effects of cold and exposure, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat and all inflammatory pain. Nothing compares with it as a handy pain cure for man and beast.

Napoleon's Head.

Napoleon's head was of a peculiar shape, but that did not protect him against headache. Sick headache is a common and very disagreeable affection which may be quickly removed, together with its cause, by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the never-failing medicine for all kinds of headaches.

CHAS. S. BOTSFORD

524 and 526 Queen-street west

NEW Dress Goods, new Mantle Velvets, new Plushes. There's beauty—distinctive beauty—in each fresh arrival. Ours is the store to which you can turn in search of novelties with the certainty of getting them—remember this fact this season. Fashion prescribes many new weaves that are worthy of more than passing notice. They'll all be here.

The new plushes come in the leading shades of broche and striped goods. All pure silk and the finest ever seen in Toronto are here. Shades are in seals, navy and greys. We managed so well in buying them that you can have the $3.75 goods at $1.50 a yard; the $4.50 goods at $1.75.

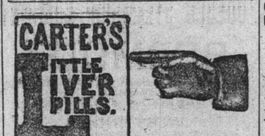
Just as good a word can be said of the new plain and broche Mantle Velvets. We sell the qualities valued at from $4 to $7 a yard from $1.50 to $4.50.

The new Henriettas are here in full display. Shades and qualities are both good. We sell the All-wool Henrietta in the new shades which you've known at 45c for 35c a yard. Also a special line All-wool Henriettas 50c a yard, well worth 67½c.

Henriettas, silk-finished, 46 inch goods, 75c a yard, well worth $1.

In dealing with this store everything is open for examination. Personal examination, if convenient—examination by samples, if you do your purchasing by mail. We fear no competition, and consequently solicit fair criticism.

CHAS. S. BOTSFORD, TORONTO



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK HEADACHE

Acche they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

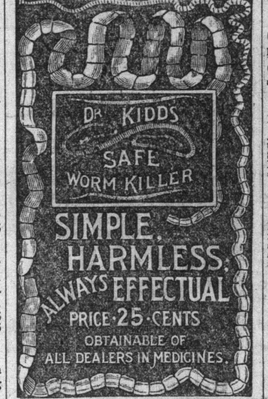
ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



NASAL BALM

It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms your have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasal Balm. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasal Balm is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

NEVER FAILS. CURES COLD IN HEAD AND

CATARRH

NERVOUS DEBILITY

Exhaustin Vital Drains (the effects of early follies) thoroughly cured. Kidney and Bladder Affections, Unnatural Discharges, Syphilis, Phimosis, Lost or Failing Manhood, Varicocele, Old Gleets and all Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs a specialty. It makes no difference who has failed to cure you. Call or write. Consultation free. Medicines sent to any address. Hours 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sundays 3 to 9 p.m. Dr. Reeve, 345 Jarvis-street, 3d house north of Gerrard-street, Toronto.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET!

BLONG'S BAZAAR

25,000 Pieces of Music

Vocal and Instrumental.

Your Choice This Week for 5c.

This music was bought at Bankrupt Sale and ranges from 5c to 60c per sheet.

SEIZE THIS OPPORTUNITY.

BLONG'S BAZAAR

St. LAWRENCE MARKET

H. R. Frankland

will cater to the Public at 22 and 24 St. Lawrence Market.

Choice beef, mutton, veal and lamb, whole sale or retail. All of the choicest brands having been selected from the leading breeders and feeders of the Province.

Special bargains for the Christmas Trade. Do not forget.

FRANKLAND'S

JOHN MALLON & CO

Butchers & Provision Dealers

12, 14 & 16 St. Lawrence Market

ONE CENT A POUND OFF

ALL MEATS

FOR WEDNESDAY

Also 5 cents a brace off Wild Duck and Partridge and 2 cents a pound off Venison.

Joshua Ingham, Jr.

No. 1 STALL.

SPECIALTIES FOR WEDNESDAY

Lamb, Pork and Prime Beef.

SEE OUR DISPLAY

R. LAVERY & CO

32 & 34 St. Lawrence Market.

Pork and Provision Dealers, now offer to the public great bargains in first-class Butter. Good Cooking Butter 10c per lb., first-class Dairy from 15c to 18c per lb.; also a great variety of Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon always on hand. Kindly give us a call and get good value for your money. Remember the address, 32 St. Lawrence Market.

R. LAVERY.

BARTON BROS,

Wholesale Department

28 WEST MARKET-ST.

RETAIL

20 & 22 ST. LAWRENCE MARKET

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY To Buy Fruits and Vegetables

FOR THE BEST MEAT ON THE MARKET

ADAMS & WALLER

CAN BE RELIED ON.

The price is right and the quality first-class. Hotels and Restaurants should know this, and do; but to the few who do not your orders will receive punctual and prompt attention, which, coupled with the best of quality of meat, should not be lost sight of.

28 ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

JAMES PARK & SON

Stalls Nos. 41 to 47.

OFFER BARGAIN DAY PRICES —IN—

BUTTER and POULTRY

On Wednesday

Small Packages of Butter done up for Family Use.

HERSON & CO

NO. 18 STALL.

Specialties for Wednesday

Hams, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs and Sausage.

Special Value for Tuesday.

WILLIAM DENNIS

BUTCHER

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

NO. 17 ST. LAWRENCE MARKET, TORONTO.

HENRY T. BROWN

BUTCHER. NO. 2 STALL.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET

The display at No. 2 this week of Xmas meats is one not to be excelled in Toronto, and will be worthy your patronage. I have always been noted for a choice display, but this year I have overstepped the bounds. I will have on exhibition 10 choice Durham heifers and steers; also 30 carcases of Southdowns mutton and lamb, 2 fatted calves and a quantity of pork; turkeys, geese and ducks in abundance—all fed by Lemuel Srigley of Aliandale expressly for me. All these meats are for sale and will be sold at reasonable Xmas prices, and don't forget the day before Xmas is bargain day at St. Lawrence Market.

W. CREALOCK, 670 Dundas-street. B. SMITH 648 Dundas-street

CREALOCK & SMITH

Wholesale and Retail Butchers,

13 & 15 St. Lawrence Market

TORONTO, ONT.

Slaughter 40 Cattle and 100 Lambs Weekly.

TELEPHONE 1526.

WM. DUFFEE

NO. 27 ST. LARENCE MARKET.

If you want a great bargain, Wednesday is the day. I have provided a good supply under my own personal supervision, Beef, Lamb, Mutton and Veal. Do not forget me as I will give you a bargain. Come early to avoid the rush.

ISAAC WATTS

29 St. Lawrence Market,

Butcher and Provision Dealer

Fresh and Salt Meats, Sugar-Cured Hams, Bacon, Sausages and Poultry.

Orders called for daily and promptly attended to. Terms Cash.

E.K.SCOLEY

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

STALLS 35, 37 & 39.

CALL ON WEDNESDAY

And inspect stock and prices.

JOHN M'CARTER

BUTCHER

7 and 9 St. Lawrence Market

A large stock of prime meats always on hand.

EAST YORK ELECTION

LIBERAL - CONSERVATIVES

Resident in the City, who have Votes in East York, will oblige by

Leaving Their Addresses -AT-

MACLEAN'S HEADQUARTERS

NO. 25 IN THE YONGE-ST. ARCADE

NOTICE.

[Patent Act of 1872, and amendments. Section 28.

Notice is hereby given to all persons desirous of using the invention in the manufacture of steel for which Letters Patent No. 30,702 were granted February 11th, 1889, by the Dominion of Canada, to Matthew Graff, that the undersigned is prepared to grant licenses upon reasonable terms under said Letters Patent, and otherwise place the patented invention in possession of the public in accordance with the provisions of the above recited act. Communications may be addressed to me in care of the Carbon Iron Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. All applications will receive prompt consideration and reply.

MATTHEW GRAFF, Patentee. 41

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—107 AND 109 JARVIS-STREET and 4 houses in rear, 35 feet 9 inches frontage, depth 132 feet. Apply to Wm. Lavin, 109 Jarvis-street, or to Maclaren, Macdonald, Merritt & Shepley, 28 Toronto-st. 246

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, TWO DETached solid brick, stone fronted houses in Parkdale, new. Anyone desiring an investment can have it here. Kerr & Breeze, 11 Victoria-street.

$3600—A SOLID BRICK 8-ROOMED dwelling, furnace and all conveniences, near Yonge and Bloor.

$7000—DETACHED BRICK HOUSE in Spadina-ave., 10 rooms.

HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY ON easy terms. R. H. Humphries, 36 King east. 36

NO. 3 COLLEGE-ST.—CLOSE TO YONGE—large semi-detached brick house, lot 34x150, choice position for doctor or dentist. R. H. Humphries, 36 King east. 36

APARTMENTS TO LET.

A LARGE PARLOR BEDROOM, WELL furnished, without board, private family, near Yonge-street. Box 100, this office.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE ORDERED BOOTS and shoes. T. Moffatt, 145 Yonge-street. Perfect fit guaranteed.

VETERINARY.

GEORGE H. LUCAS, VETERINARY DENtist, 168 King-street west, Toronto. Telepoune No. 1819.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE HORSE Infirmary, Temperance street. Principal assistants in attendance day or night.

PERSONAL.

HOW TO WIN AT RACES—A STEADY INcome made on the race track. Sure system sent on receipt of 50c. Address "Jockey," St. Catherine-street branch Postoffice box 61 Montreal. 612

AGENTS WANTED.

THE COSMOPOLITAN LIFE AND CASUALTY Associations issue weekly life, accident and sickness insurance. Plans and features entirely new and popular. Sound insurance from a reliable home institution. Reliable agents wanted. Head office, 12, 14, 16 King-street west, Toronto. ed

FINANCIAL.

ALEX MACLEAN, REAL ESTATE AND Financial Broker—9 Victoria-street, Toronto. Building loans effected without delay. Mortgages bought. Special rates for large loans.

AT LOWEST RATES—MONEY LOANED ON a good first or second mortgage. Jackson & James, Bay and Richmond-streets, Toronto.

TRUST AND PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN on mortgage of improved city or farm property. Fireproof vault accommodation for securities and papers. Apply J. P. Eastwood, 35 Canada Life Buildings, Toronto.

A BROKERAGE BUSINESS IN MONEY IS conducted by H. H. Williams, 54 Church-street, Toronto. Loans made without delay on city property.