HE TORONTO WORLD.

A Gne-Cent Morning Newspaper PFICE: 18"KING ST. RAST. TORONTO

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FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL

W. F. MACLEAN. TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, 1884.

PRESS FOR SALE.

The double cylinder Hoe machine which The World is now printed. Will print a sheet 31 x 54 inches or any thing smaller. In first-class condition.
Also two Stonemetz folders, which will be sold with the machine or separately. The whole at a bargain.

We are indebted to the Montreal Wit ness for some figures showing the prices of bread in a number of old country towns. It appears that the editor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal recently sent out inquiries to the town clerks of various places in England and Ireland as to the price of in England and Ireland as to the price of bread, the answer to which we will put in as condensed a form as possible. Eight English towns give an average of 28 cents are never youngly while nine Irish towns average. per pound; while nine Irish towns average 3 cents. But in the Irish towns named there are included Kilkenny, which returns 4 cents, and Cork, which returns 33 cents. These are evidently exceptional figures, and it is not easy to guess why bread is so much dearer there than any where else. As examples of how bread sells in large English cities we may quote Manchester 23 cents, and Newcastle 3 cents. These are the prices for secondclass bread, while for first-class bread the price is 1 cent more on the 4 lb, loaf in Manchester, and 2 cents more in New.

treal, suppose we select Manchester, the great English "metropolis of manufac tures," where certainly we should expect to find bread dear, if anywhere. Well, Manchester prices are, for the four lb. loaf, first class, 6d., or 12 cents; second class. 51d., or 11 cents. We should judge that cessors, in more than one point. Appar fully three-fourths of all the bread sold in ently the work is intended to suit not only Toronto is second class; perhaps it would the parliamentarian and statist, but also be nearer the truth to say seven-eighths. the general reader. In the impossibility For first class bread 13 cents is charged in of uniting these incompatibles lies the Toronto, or 1 cent above the Maschester fault. Had the editor confined himself to price. For second class bread some shops succinct and terse records of the various charge 11 cents, and some 12; while in a subjects on which he treats, the politician very few shops the loaf can be had for 10 cents. Toronto appears to be on the average about one cent above Manchester on the four pound loaf; rather a remarkable circumstance, we should say.

The Montreal average for the six lbs loaf is 18 cents; which is at the rate of 12 cents for the four lb. loaf. This is the price of first class bread in Manchester; but certain we are that Montreal bread, taking all things together, would fall a good deal short of averaging second class. Surely bread ought to be cheaper in Mon treal and Toronto than in Manchester But when we find that it is actually a fraction dearer, then, surely, we have a right to ask somebody to rise and explain.

The Bribery Commission.

Monday saw a new phase in the proceed ings of the bribery commission. The evidence l'as come to an end, and arguments are now heard. To judge from yesterday this will be a dry and sleepy affair. Their lordships looked very much as if a good deal more than "forty winks" would be very enjoyable; the deputy-sheriff unconsciously nodded forth and back his head with an occasional sud ten cessation of the process; only the ever-toiling Samuel Blake went monotonously on. We do not rashly assert that the eminent Q. C. had anything at all to do with this somnolent state of affairs: we merely mention the two

The Two-Wine Theory.

Scriptural arguments do not go for much with practical people in the controversy between prohibitionists and their opponents, for the obvious reason that the question is one of now and here, and not one of there and then, under totally different cir. cumstances, many centuries ago. The scriptures certainly forbid drunkenness, and just as certainly do not prohibit the moderate use of wine or its congeners. Still both factions persist in dragging the bible into the me'ee, and in appealing to it as though it were some speaking oracle or conscious entity that could be induced to

explain its meaning. Particularly weak is the prohibitionists position upon what is called the two-wine theory. They foolishly contend that the wine countenanced by holy writ was nonintoxicating, and that the good wine provided by Christ at wedding feast was practically a raw, saccharine juice, less piquant than lemonade and less sparkling than pop And this they do in defiance of the dicta of eminent commentators and the practice of the church in her communion service throughout the ages, to say nothing of the common sense which tells us that it was not necessary to perform a miracle for the purpose of producing such an insipid re-

Without sttempting to cover so large question is a brief article, we call attention to an instructive incident in the con troversy. Dr. Samson of Philadelphia some time ago published a book in support of this theory, and secured for it the endorsement of the National temperance dorsement of the National temperance society. Samson was immediately assailed by a pulsant philistice named S. C.

Brace, who so effectually bembarded him

chase quite a number of feathers. But if these are the chief characteristics of the expensive office why perpetuate it?

Ohio and West Virginia on toast to day.

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turned tail, and repudiated him and his work, to the great gratification of all haters no doubt, of others who love something

Thus it often occurs that the advocacy of the unwise friend is more harmful than the assault of the cunning enemy. Prohibition must rest its case upon something ore practical and more modern than Galilean grape juice and tortured texts, if it wishes to command the respect of practical people, who regard drunkenness as one of the evils of the present age.

Competition or Control?

The Globe has been driven by stress of veather, or force of circumstances, or some other form of compulsion, to consider a certain question very much affecting the future of Canada. Our railways being pretty well divided up between two great impanies, are they to remain in com or be put under government control? The question is an important one for the country: and an extremely critical one for the reform leaders, let us add.

It is about time the country knew what

Mr. Blake's views are on this question. He has said very little about it in public; but what little he has said gives the impression that he favors free trade in railways : in other words, unlimited competition, with government control reduced to the minimum. Mr. Mackenzie, we know, looks he is opposed on principle to amalgamation, after having lent the power of his government to force the whole Midland system from Toronto to Belleville, with the

Nipissing road to boot, into amalgamating with the Grand Trunk. Now, should the two great companies amalgamate, where will the reform party stand on this question : The Globe rather weakly says that "monopoly without proper regulation will not be endured in Canada." Dear me! It would be interesting to know to what extent the false position on the railway question which the reform party occupies to-day is due to the fact of its leaders having so hopelessly committed themselves to the free trade fallacy of "no government interference."

This, the fifth volume of The Dominio Register and Review, errs, as did its prede encumbered with the trivial details which are now profusely scattered through the pages. To the general reader these details (often interesting) are naturally welcome but they are lost in an intermixture of dry opics. This is characteristic of the first 150 pages which are devoted to the political history of the year. Amidst highly ary intelligence we find elaborate accounts of merely congratulatory and valedictory speeches; minute descriptions of decora-

valuable statistics and general parliamenttions; recountals of rumors which led to nothing, etc., etc.; all of which could be better learned by turning up any newspaper file. The review of literature, science and art is, however, good, although not every one will agree with the remarks of the introduction. We are pleased to see a large share of space given to the important subject of forestry. The account of the progress of education is full and accurate, as also is the obituary. The ages and other data respecting living Canadian public men are a happy addition to this volume and comprise over five hundred

The mayor of Sedalia, Mo., weighs 410 pounds. He is almost heavy enough to be

nome of the lonely." A chap is apt to feel lonely in church, if unaccompanied by a coin, when the plate perambulates himwards.

A local contemporary complains of the odor of a dead fox lying at the head of Bay street. Peradventure the hunt club is merely putting up a sure thing for its

Two thousand Philadelphia workingmen have formed a coal club, and will fight the dealers out on that line if it takes all winter. There is more sense in this than in grumbling at prices.

By the wreck of the Wasp the British taxpayer lost thousands of pounds, and the government fifty two sailors. The Wasp was on her way at the time to collect rents in default to the amount of ninety pounds. The costs of this collection might make a Toronto bailiff weep for the wrongs of his

It is claimed out west that high licens a a better temperance expedient than pro hibition, because it is more workable. I is alleged that in Illinois the Harper law is cutting down the number of saloons and improving the character of those which re! nain. In Chicago alone it will close eight hundred gin mills and add a million dollars to the city revenue.

The London Free Press thinks that Hon, John Carling would decline the lieutenantgovernorship of Ontario, because of "his simple habits and his antipathy to anything like fuss and feathers.' Ten thousand dollars per annum and found ought to compensate for considerable fuss and purchase quite a number of feathers. But if

of those to whom they naturally belong. Ohio is nothing if not republican, West Virginia is ditto democratic. of humbug, and to the gratification also, other result will confuse and surprise the party managers. It is to be borne in mind that St. John and Butler do not figure in the state campaigns, and that a tolerably straight party vote may therefore be ex-

The London Advertiser characterises t proposal to run a line of steamers from the Canadian Pacific slope to China and Japan as "a crazy project." The Advertiser has an insane idea that every national scheme projected under the auspices of its political antagonists is a crazy project. The chances are that our contemporary will have to enlarge its pri vate lunatic asylum before the "crazy projects" of this growing country are all dis

liberty still hangs fire. At least the torch of liberty does, because it cannot be ignited until after the pedestal is finished. If the French had sent over the whole thing complete the thrifty Yankees would have been enthusiastic and grateful. As it is, they are spending too much money in politics to invest much in liberty. If the statue only had a vote she might have hadtwo pedestals before this, but like the rest of her sex she is disqualified.

an of Canadian birth, who addressed the workingmen of Hamilton last summer, has been dismissed from the position of chief clerk of the bureau of labor statistics at Albany. The ostensible reason for his decapitation is that he sent private telegrams at the public expense, but his friends claim that he suffers for presiding at a Butler meeting. His place was offered to N. Thayer, president of the Troy working-N. Thayer, president of the Troy working.

men's assembly, but declined upon the ground that Mr. Thayer did not wish to be misunderstood as using his labor leadership to promote his personal purposes. This to promote his personal purposes. This has the right ring about it. When directors of labor movements accept politica preferment, they impeach their own mo tives and injure the labor cause. Apropos of Healy, the Buffalo News says that he ought to return to Canada, where he earned his political methods. Canada has about all the professional politicians she needs now. Besides, a young man, such as Mr. Healy is, has no honor among the

Sell Them to Where It Isn't From the Palmerston Telegraph. What will the old clergymen do with heir old sermons on drunkenness if the Scott act becomes law?

political moss gatherers of this country.

From the Toronto Telegram. The presidency may still be said to be either Blaine's or Cleveland's. One has

No Fear : Moses Cannot be Corrupted. From the Hamilton Times. It is said that a scheme is on foot among the stove and coal men to influence Moses

Oates in reversing his recent prognostica tion in reference to the mild winter, which he claims is to be expected this season, Moses, don't swerve! If you really see that we are to have a comfortable spell of weather in December and January don't go back on your word. Let us have the mild weather, and let the other fellows do as they please about it.

Let Us Put Our Paupers on Ice. From the Winnipeg Times.

In objecting to Dr. Barnardo's coloniza tion scheme, The Toronto World says there are children in that city who are growing up in ignorance, squalor and vice, and adds: "Our first duty is to them." Whom does it mean by "our"? Dr. Barriardo's work is purely benevolent; there is nothing to prevent anyone in Toronto from following his example in dealing with the waifs of that city. There is room in the Northwest for them as well as for Dr. Barnardo's, only they should come equally well provided for.

A Protest From Port Hope.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: In Saturday's issue of The World you have copied an article from the Port Hope Guide that is so cruelly unfair and exaggerated, I trust you will allow me space to reply in a few words of explana-

The gentleman alluded to is the last per son who would be guilty of a transaction such as that named. The reported conversation arose from an idle remark—a joke in fact—that has been distorted into something entirely at variance with the gentleman's real opinion and character; and I assure you that he would quietly submit to his business being closed up rather than countenance anything approaching to that of which he has been accused in the

article referred to.

I have good authority for saying that he feels the stigma that has been cast upon he feels the stigma that has been cast upon him—by some over zealous reporter—most acutely, and I am authorized to state that he and many others in the proscribed calling would give up to-morrow if they could see their way clear to get out without loss of nearly all they have in the world to support their families. Furthermore, that he especially—no matter what the Guide may publish—did nothing, and would do nothing, illegal to postpone the proper adminis-tration of the law in the matter of sub-mitting the Scott act to a vote of the rate-

The Outrageous Price of Milk.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: Kindly allow space for a few remarks on the milk question. There is no better paying business in this city if properly looked after than the milk business, as McCaul Street very well knows. Milk costs this month 12 cents delivered at the different stations on the railway lines; freight to Union station 14 cents; it sells the remark that he had already paid it.

retail at 28 cents as I and others well know; 13½ cents from 28, the retail price, leaves 14½ cents profit on each gallon of milk sold. McCaul Street says a man can deliver 40 gallons per day, say 32 gallons which is 4 cans of 8 gallons each; 32 multiplies and the leaves accordingly stronged with the 143 gives the gross profits on the stronged with the stronged wit

pairs say \$4 per month, say \$47 per month for delivery. Deduct that from amount of gross profits and you have \$94.60 as the profits of each wagon per month. This profits of each wagon per month. This does not make any allowance for reut, but McCaul Street and many others sell quite enough over and above the 32 gallons, the basis of this calculation, to pay rent and other incidental expenses. Verily milkmen's lot is a hard one, but not so hard but many in this city are much worse and but many in this city are much worse and more to be pitied than they. The present price of milk is simply outrageous considering the cost and should not be tolerated; it should not have been raised to 7 cents per quart this month at least.

OUTRAGED CONSUMER.

"I WILL MARRY CHARLIE."

Springfield Maiden Elopes with an Oily-Tongued Advertising Agent. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 12.—Quite a nsation has been caused here by the anouncement that on Thursday of this week Charles H. R. Miller, assistant advertisng agent for the Union, and Emma, the 19-year-old daughter of E. E. Towne, of the cigar manufacturing firm of Towne & Fuller, had quietly left for New York and were married in that city on Thursday evening. The bridegroom is about 24 years old, of pleasing address, and originally belonged in New Haven. He came to this city last winter and was engaged by the Union at once. He went to board at one of the best hotels, joined the First church Sunday-school, and sought to enter society. He became acquainted with Miss Towne at church gatherings, and was invited to her home in an aristocratic portion of the city. He quickly availed himself of the invitation and has been a corstant caller at the house for some months. It is said that her parents did not pay much attention to his visits at first, but as time went on and they became more frequent, objection was made. This did not disconcert the glib tongued advertising man in the least, and the young lady, who believed herself in the midst of "love's young dream," was not averse to his attentions and did not take kindly to her perents' interference. 19-year-old daughter of E. E. Towne, of David Healy, a New York labor politiciand did not take kindly to her parents' in-

They started for New York. Their flight was at once known to their parents, and the followed them on the next train. The he returned home.

A Good Record. Among the many thousand bottles of Hagyard's Yellow Oil sold annually in Canada not one has ever failed to give satisfaction. It cures rheumatism, colds and all painful complaints and injuries. 2-4 About American Workingmen.

LONDON, Oct, 12.-Thomas Burt, the radical member of parliament for Morpeth, has published an article regarding the prospects of the working classes in the prospects of the working classes in America. He says: "I was in America in 1883, and took especial note of the condition of the working classes in the mining centres of the country. I came to the conclusion that, while upon the whole labor is better paid in America than in England, yet the position of the laborer in many parts of America are most uncertain. The chief advantages to the laborer in America consist in openings and advantages afforded by chances of obtaining possession of land. The best and most accessible lands of America are fast being appropriated, of America are fast being appropriated, and I do not think the outlook for labor in that country exceedingly attractive."

- Quick transit from a state of feet leness, bodily languor and nervous irritation induced by dyspepsia—to a condition of vigor and physical comfort, follows the use of the standard regulating tonic and stomachic, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which speedily conveyer indigestion constitution billions conquers indigestion, constipation, bilious complaints and female complaints, purifies the blood, and reinforces the vital energy. He Wouldn't Answer.

Pittsburg Chronicle: The mild-eyed nanaging editor looked suspiciously at the new applicant for repertorial work and asked: "Do you get drunk?" "No, sir, I asked: "Do you get drunk!" No, sir, i never touch it," replied the young man, with great dignity. "You won't answer, then," sadly replied the managing editor. "The second week you'd be sending down "The second week you'd be sending down notes that you were laid up with rheumatism; then you'd stay away two weeks right in the middle of an important trial on account of sickness. You'd leave your crow feet stuck all over a page or two of manuscript, and all we'd know about it would be your note the next day that you had been attacked with the heart disease. No you'd better learn to get drunk. We No, you'd better learn to get drunk. We can gauge you then," and the managing editor mournfully called out; "Put a man on Goosequill's route, Goosequill's

—For over sixteen years G. M. Everest of Forest has sold Hagyard's Pectoral Bal-sam, and its sales are steadily increasing. It cures coughs, colds and all lung complaints; is pleasant to take and always re-liable. 246

Paralyzed by a Hornet.

John Van Wert and one or two others were hunting squirrels near White Lake, Conn , on Thursday. Van Wert was aiming at a squirrel when he was seen to fall to the ground as though he had been shot. When he was picked up he was blind and helpless. There was a lump at the base of his skull as big as an egg. A hornet's nest hung in a tree near by. The hornets was a lump at the base of his skull as big as an edg. were flying angrily about. One had stung Van Wert. The sting had struck a nerve at the base of the brain. At last accounts Van Wert was still lying paralyzed and

Mr. W. R. Lazier, bailiff, etc., Belleville, writes: "I find Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil the best medicine I have ever used in my stable. I have used it for bruises, scratches, wind puffs and outs, and in every case it gave the best satisfaction. We use it as a household remedy for colds, burns, etc, and it is a perfect panacea. It will remove warts by paring them down and applying it occasionally."

Sued for Five Cents. The Chicago Tribune says that a G. W. Beck of that city has been a subscriber to that paper for many years. When a bill was sent to him by the Tribune circulator, M. C. Eames, about Sept. 1, requesting him to pay his subscription for the quarter, Mr. Beck returned the bill with the remark that he had already paid it.

centa more, and so on, until for nine days consecutively the constable had called upon Mr. Eames, and the desk of the innocent circulator was covered with legal papers. The nine suits are to be tried before Justice Meech on Saturday. The ferocity Mr. Beck exhibits in seeking Mr. Eames gore is appalling when it is considered that the plaintiff is obliged to pay \$2 every time he brings a suit; so that he has already spent \$18 in the pursuit of his adversary. The costs will probably be swelled to \$25 before the end of the suit, which will prove an expensive luxury for the lo.er who will have to foot the bill. Mr. Beck was interviewed upon the subject of his grievance. "I will show Mr. Eames that he cannot bulldoze me," he said. "In April last I paid my subscripject of his grievance. "I will show Mr. Eames that he cannot bulldoze me," he said. "In April last I paid my subscription to the Tribune up to Oct. 1, and I am going to bring a suit every day against the circulator of the Tribune until it expires. The other day a collector came here from Mr. Eames' office, and was very impertinent. He demanded to see my receipt and I declined. Then Mr. Eames stopped my paper, and I brought these suits to teach him a lesson. I will see it through now to the end." Mr. Beck showed the reporter his receipt, signed by Mr. Eames, entitling him to a daily copy of the Tribune up to

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of 2000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn maiady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patient 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 parasties in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure, to their extermination; this accomplished, the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures plished, the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four 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 the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for

—Henry Clement, Almonte, writes: "For a long time I was troubled with chronic rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit, until a gentleman who was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used it was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, and for croup, burns, cuts and bruises, it has no equal."

THE GENUINE PIANO MANUFACTURED BY

Guelph, Ontario.

The undersigned respectfully announce that on the 9th day of April, 1884, Joseph F. Rainer dissolved partnership with Frank Sweetnam and John Hazelton, as piano manufacturers, and that said Joseph F. Rainer, in connection with his son, will continue to manufacture the original cross-scale Pianos, of which the said Joseph F. Rainer is the sole inventor.

These Pianos have now been before the publicior 23 years, and have always ranked among the very best, and are celebrated for quality of tone, great power and durability of action, prompt clastic touch, fine finish and elegant style of case, combined with every known improvement. The most complete and unbroken list on record, embracing a period of 30 years, and made up of 28 first prizes, medals and diplomes received at the principal exhibitions in Canada—Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London. At the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphis, in 1876, we secured a medal and diploma for our piano. The great favor with which the cross-scale pianos have been received for so long a period, and the reputation they bear, has induced others to jimi favor with which the cross-scale pianos have been received for so long a period, and the reputation they bear, has induced others to imitate them. We therefore caution intending purchasers and dealers wishing to obtain the original cross-scale piano to see that the name of "Rainer & Son" is on each instrument. We make the Upright and Square Grand Pianos. For further particulars, Price List, &e., address RAINER & SON, Gueiph, Out.

MANUFACTORY—Market Souare. y2

OLD COUNTRY PASSAGES.



The Royal Mail Steamship. Adriatic of the White Star Line, has a dining-room and state rooms for a strictly limited number of intendiate passengers. This accommocation which is on the SALOON DECK, is furnished with the electric light and every modern confort. Besides the advantage of being in magnificent ship, passengers will find it superior in ventilation and many other respect to the salon are some account. egnificent snip, passengers with respects the saloon on some ocean steamers. The driatic sails from New York for Liverpool is Queenstown on the 2nd October.

T.W. JONES, General Agent,
246 25 York street Toronto

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. CEDAR

Fence Posts Wanted

Tenders are invited for about 200,000 cedar fence posts, in quantities of not less than 5000, to be delivered during the coming winter. Specification and form of tender can be had on application to JOHN TAYLOR,

Tenders endorsed "Tender for Fence Posts and addressed to the undersigned, will be r eived on or befere Tuesday, October 21st. JOSE PH HICKSON,

JURY & AMES Tailors, 83 Bay Street. Have just opened their Imported Fall Stock of WORNTED TWEEDS and all kinds of Over coating. First-class workmanship and goods at moderate prices.

COX & CO STOCK BROKERS.

Members of the Toronto Stock Exchanguy and sell on commission for cash or margin all securities dealt in on the Toronto, Montreal, New York STOCK EXCHANGES. Also execute orders on the

Chicago Board of Trade in grain and Provisions. Hudson's Bay Stock bought for eash 26 TORONTO STREET.

A T. KERR Member of Torento Stock Exchange Buys and sells on commission Stocks, Bonds and Debentures, Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

FALL GOODS! BOOTS AND SHOES.

TORONTO SHOE COMPANY, COR. KING AND JARVIS STREETS,

NEW AMERICAN GOODS. Ladies' N. Y. Square Toe and Low Heel "Dongola" Button Boots La ies' american Kid Button. Square Toe. Low Heel. Latest Style. Ladies' and Gents' Light American Rubbers and Felt Overshoes.

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THE BEST

MOST

And are made right here in Toronto. Make your selection and leave your order at

91 YONGE STREET.

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500 QUEEN ST. WEST

J. YOUNG. The Leading Undertaker. 347 YONGE ST.

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No. 373 Queen st. west, Teronto. Parkdale
Branch, 69 Queen st., Parkdale. Open day
and night. Charges moderate,
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THE ROYAL BASE BURNER KING OF STOVES.

The only one that received a Prize at the Toronto Exhibition of 1884. Everyone wanting a first-class stove should exchange for ROYAL with

Of 60 and 62 Jarvis Street.

The only man who received a prize in the stove department. Tons of castings for all repairs 60 & 62 JARVIS ST.

PARKDALE PROPERTY FOR SALE. The prettiest lot in Parkdale, on Queen Street, on the top of the hill, overlooking the lake; well planted with fruit trees and vines four years old. Apply to

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81 King street east.

J. F. BRYCE. Successor to Hunter & Co., PHOTOGRAPHER,

107 King Street West, Toronto. MR. BRYCE has been studying for several years, under the leading photographers in the United States, and was latterly Chief Operator for Mr. J. F. Ryder, the celebrated photographer of Cleveland, Ohio, Since succeeding to Messrs, Hunter & Co.'s business he has renovated and refitted the studio with all the latest improvements in accessories, etc.

J. B. ARMSTRONG PRACTICAL TAILOR.

J. B. ARMSTRONG, N. B.—Prompt attention to all orders.

A Large Consignment o Palmer's Celebrated Honey Sir R. Burnett's English Malt Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE CELEBRATED



PURE, WHOLESOME and CLEAN. Does

98 Adelaide St. East, Terente.

If gave him more water, but another word. I stood over few moments, and gave full thoughts. These were abroy the neigh of the horse.

my situation, and made hast from the seast. from the spot. Then and t body of my dead brother, I

A PIECE OF

"Step a little brisker. my horse, with a chirp.

I was riding along a c

dense woods on both si

that I feared anything,

sire to be in the shadow

dark; hence I was in a hi

at least five miles to go,

fu! whether I would rea

I rode on a mile, in

denly I thought I heard a

My horse stopped, and

tentively. Hearing nothin horse, but had hardly go when the sound again fe

This time I dismounted, horse to stand still, made the bushes and looked abo

son who seemed to be i

person gave vent to another by the sound, I soon stupprostrate body of a man.

prostrate body of a man. "What's up?" asked I

whats up? asked I questioner him.

He replied by anoth writhed as if in terrible pair I could get nothing out of collected a pile of dry brafire. The flames flared ulight I again looked at troudd scarcely believe my or

could scarcely believe my ebrother, who had shared troubles and joys.

I stood for some time a

but when he uttered anoth derly bent over him and of toned his coat. A ghastly

side met my view, and I had been made by a ball from

fierce desire rose in my bre for revenge. Can you blam "Who did it, Alf?" as "Tell me who did it, and I'i

out of his bosom!"

My brother tried to an could not ariculate a word, n i hoo ng brook and filled wa er, and letting him drin tened his face and hands; my handkerchief, I place wound. I knew my broth live, and I only wished to fit the terrible deed.

"Tall me who did it Also."

"Tell me who did it, Alf

Promise you won't m

faintly.

a pretty tall man—black ey young—little finger on righ He stopped suddenly, and his hand on the wound as if

"Don't know his name,"

forest before dark.

getting dark, and altho-

BY ALD, FA

out the murderer, if possible up the body, placed it befor horse Nell rade quickly towa As I rode along my though of the most exhilarating, as a easily imagine. My brothe before me; I felt as thou nothing for which to live; desire for revenge again tool me, and, naturally enough, turned and dwelt upon the n
"Pretty tall, with black e
and young!" repeated I, ag
There were many of that de
it would be hard to find the

it would be hard so find the my brother from among ther words were the only clue:

"Little finger on right—Most probably he meant could not well have meant. But what of the little finger hand? Was it hurt in any bruised? He might have m he might also have meant the was off entirely; in fact I at I that he intended to say the I I soon reached the village.

I soon reached the village of the vi

had been engaged to my brot self.

After the funeral, I proc place where the murder hamitted, to see whether I or another clue. I found one thought, might prove so hardly had any expectations It was a piece of cloth, of and fantastic print, which bound round a finger. I pliftly in my inner yest pool fully in my inner vest p I did not feel like hunting derer yet, but decided to r village for some time. I that the villain might be

A week after the funeral lat Nellie Burton's house as there was introduced to a st name was Hiram Sheffield. name was Hiram Sheffield.
been there long, when I saw
ing to gain the hand of Nel
not please me overmuch.
feel disappointed when she
merry; for it showed that s
more for Alfred Lawrence,
than he wished.

"Miss Burton seems to
great deal for your brother, M
said he to me, once, when N
the room.

There was a scarcely per in his voice, that stung my

core,
"They were engaged,"
shortly.
"Have you as suspicions dered your brother?"

"None at all," answered what business it was of his.

"No clue?"

"Nothing particular."
He got up and walked a agreeable company, I suppose as glad he was gone. He h my brother lightly, and I co the man. A little while afte

to me.

"Dick," said she to me, "
met Mr. Sheffield before?"

"Never, that I know of,"
"Do you like him?"

"I cannot say I do. He of Alfred."

"Sweet He did not know the say I do. ot Alfred."

"Why! he did not know
"No He only seems to h
him. Who is he?"

"A friend of a friend of

answered she somewhat go walked away. When I went home I was in

When I went home I was in Sheffield to call upon him.

"To-morrow night, Mr. I you please," said he as we par we'll be friends,"

I went home, and my the upon Mr. Sheffield. I had thoughts of refusing the in overcame my dislike and con So the next night found me at of the Sheffield. of the Sheffied.
I was shown to the parlor
Hiram would be down soon.
listle girl of ten came in
"Horace said he't be drawn.

said she, as she seated herse chair. Sae then opened