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LARGE, AIRY, WELL FURNISHED bedroom, overlooking orchard; very central; strictly private family; no children. Box 158, World Office.

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AN ENGLISH GRADUATE, ACCUSTOMED to mission and temperance work; able to play organ and train a choir; would be glad to obtain employment. Address M. A., World. 351

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WANTED TO RENT — BUTCHER'S Store in city. Apply Box 159, World.

WANTED — A SAMPLE ROOM; MUST be central and rent low. Apply Box 160, World.

WANTED—GOOD PAYING SIDE LINE by a grip commercial traveler on commission. Hardware preferred. Box 7, World Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SUITE OF rooms; central; business part of city. Apply by letter only to secretary Canadian Military Institute.

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SWEATERS—NEW GOODS TO HAND. 95c, $1.25, $1.50, $2.50. Dixon's, 65 King West.

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SHIRTS—Dixon's dollar shirts are the talk of the city; we give a rattler for this money, and other prices besides. We always invite comparison.

UNDERWEAR IN SPRING WEIGHTS, from $1 suit for French Balbriggan and Hats in the latest styles at Dixon's well-known low prices.

FOR SALE — A 16-FOOT SAILING Skiff. Big sail plate, centre-board, and all complete. A bargain. 143 Duchess-street.

VALUABLE SECOND HAND LAW Books for sale, at Bigford's book binder shop, corner of Church and Colborne-street; very cheap.

JERSEY COW FOR SALE—PURE-BRED, due to calve (second calf) this week. An excellent milker. Price $60. T. C. Patteson, Postmaster, Toronto.

SAILING SKIFF, 16 FEET, MAINSAIL and jib; for sale cheap. Apply 143 Duchess-street.

KENNY'S CELEBRATED HAIR RESTORER —The most effective purifying and beautifying hair remedy in the world. Prepared and sold at 370½ College-street, Toronto, and for sale by all druggists. 246

ART.

J. W. L. FORSTER, PUPIL OF MONS. Bougereau. Portraits in Oil, Pastel, etc. Studio, 81 King-street east.

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P. W. NEWTON, TEACHER OF BANJO Guitar and Mandolin. Private lessons. Thorough instruction. All Jennings' splendid banjo music. Clubs conducted reasonably. Studio: Nordheimer's, 15 King-street east, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Evening lessons only at residence, 6 Irwin-avenue, off Yonge-street.

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ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE Horse Infirmary, Temperance-street. Principal or assistants in attendance day and night. Telephone 861.

LAWN BOWLS.

LAWN BOWLS—FINEST LIGNUM VITAE Bowls, correct Scotch pattern, in pairs or sets, with plates and marks to order. Some choice woods. Order early. Samuel May & Co., 68 Kingstreet west, Toronto.

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CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, TORONTO and Stratford — Canada's greatest commercial schools. Circulars free.

BARKER'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 14 King west, the place for Stenographers. Circulars free.

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ISLAND—CAPT. GOODWIN'S STEAM yacht Morning Star leaves for the Island every morning at 7.30 from Conger's dock, foot of Church-street. Towing to and from the Island. Wagon express service in connection with boat. Furniture moved from any house in the city to any place on the Island on shortest notice. Tel. 253.

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD IS FOR sale at the Royal Hotel newsstand, Hamilton.

NELSON R. BUTCHER & CO., CANada Life Building, Toronto; Shorthand Writers; Smith Premier Typewriters; Graphophones and Phonographs. Machines rented and supplies.

OAKVILLE DAIRY—473 YONGE-STREET— guaranteed pure farmers' milk supplied, retail only. Fred Sole, proprietor.

LEGAL CARDS.

CLARKE, BOWES, HILTON & SWABEY Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Janes Buildings, 75 Yonge-street. J. B. Clarke, Q.C., R. H. Bowes, F. A. Hilton, Charles Swabey, E. Scott Griffin, H. L. Watt.

LOBB & BAIRD, BARRISTERS, SOLICitors, Patent Attorneys, etc., 9 Quebec Bank Chambers, King-street east, corner Toronto-street, Toronto; money to loan. Arthur F. Lobb, James Baird.

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FINANCIAL.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF PRIVATE FUNDS to loan at low rates. Read, Read & Knight, solicitors, etc., 75 King-street east, Toronto. ed

LARGE AMOUNT OF PRIVATE FUNDS TO loan at 5½ per cent. Apply Maclaren, Macdonald, Merritt & Shepley, 28-30 Toronto-street, Toronto.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES of life endowments and other securities. Debentures bought and sold. James C. McGee Financial Agent, 5 Toronto-street. ed

RURAL MILITIA CALLED OUT

Continued From First Page.

nection established are more likely to make the enterprise a success and of advantage to Canada than new contractors would be.

Mr. Speaker ruled out of order a question by Dr. Landerkin calling attention to an article in a Peterboro newspaper which represented that healthy and robust men are pensioners on public bounty. Mr. Speaker said the question did not conform to the rules of Parliament and ought not to be put.

Dr. Landerkin: I withdraw the question. (Laughter.)

Ouimet Answers McCarthy in French.

Mr. McCarthy asked: 1, "Whether the Minister of Public Works is correctly reported in The Montreal Herald of the 8th inst., in the speech which he made on the occasion of the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec to the Monument National, as having said: 'It was here that they (the French-Canadians) had once been conquered, but could boast that they had reconquered their country since the Queen was represented in the province by a French-Canadian. As to himself, he could say that he had shown lately in the Federal Cabinet that the French-Canadians were not only respected, but that they could even command.'" 2, "If so, to what did the Minister of Public Works refer, in saying that 'He had shown lately in the Federal Cabinet that the French-Canadians were not only respected, but could even command.'"

Mr. Ouimet, in reply, said: "With due respect to the rules of the House, I could question the right of the hon. gentleman to put such a question on the order paper, but as my refusal to answer might be given a wrong interpretation, I will give him a short resume in my own language of what I said on the occasion in question." The Minister then proceeded to read, in French, the following: "Speaking of the position of the Canadians of French origin and French language in this country, and of the presence of one of our countrymen as Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, I said we had reasons after all to congratulate ourselves that we were still at home, and that we had re-conquered our country; that we had reason to be proud of the fact that our nationality could command the respect of other nationalities at Quebec and at Ottawa as well."

The Minister's action in replying in French evoked loud laughter.

Dr. Montague, replying to Mr. Borden, said the Department of Agriculture was considering the steps which might be necessary to effectually prevent the introduction into Canada of the fruit pest known as the San Jose scale. He added, however, that the best entomological opinion in the United States believed the pest is likely to be confined to that section of the continent south of the international boundary.

The Charge Against Mr. Watters.

Mr. Curran, replying to Mr. Davies, gave the following particulars of charges against T. J. Watters, late acting commissioner of customs: 1, The Wabash R. case. Watters received from the Wabash Railway Company six drafts amounting in all to the sum of $543, which, instead of depositing at once in the Bank of Montreal to the credit of the Receiver-General, to the proper customs account, he converted to his own use. 2. The Blackwood case. Watters had a departmental cheque for $750, dated Aug. 2, 1893, made to his own order on pretence that it was all required to pay the expenses of Customs Officer Blackwood to England on official business. This cheque Watters deposited to his own credit. Out of this sum he paid $152. Out of the $500 Watters kept the $250 from Aug. 2, 1893, and the $153 from Sept. 20 of the same year until Sept. 21, 1894, when on that day, after an interval of about 14 months, he deposited the $403 to the credit of the Receiver-General. 3. The Durafort case—Watters on Aug. 10, 1894, received $214, money of the Government's, which he converted to his own use, and subsequently on Aug. 22, 1894, he deposited an equivalent amount to the credit of the Receiver-General, which deposit was in part made up of cheques which he had received as a departmental officer, from the Wabash Railway and Maine Central Railway, and which latter cheques should have been deposited to their proper account. 4. The Maine Central Railway case, similar to the Wabash case—Watters received five cheques of $25 each, which he converted to his own use, 5. The Grand Trunk case. Watters received $80 from the G.T.R. Co., and converted it to his own use. 6. The Watson case. An advance of $25 was made by the Customs' Department to Officer J. A. Watson, to meet certain traveling expenses. This amount was subsequently paid over to Watters, who, instead of depositing it to the credit of the Receiver-General, converted the same to his own use. Mr. Watters having made restitution on a plea of guilty was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the County jail, without hard labor. The Minister of Justice, acting on the advice of counsel, intimated through him he considered the ends of justice would be satisfied by the punishment afterwards imposed.

The Winnipeg Great Northern Co.

Mr. Curran, replying to Mr. McCarthy, said that E. St. Louis was charged with having obtained the sum of $144,874 on false pretences in connection with the Curran Bridge Works, and with having unlawfully destroyed his books.

Mr. Haggart, replying to Mr. McCarthy, said the Government had not entered into any agreement, or passed an order-in-council recently, with regard to the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway Company, but it had with the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway Company, which was chartered to build a railway to Hudson Bay. The Government had no communication with the company since the letter of April 27, which has already been published, and in which the Minister of Railways says that the Government cannot recognize the new contractors.

The Budget Debate Continued.

The Budget debate was continued by Mr. Masson, who ably defended the National Policy. He showed that it had been a great protection to farmers and had given them the home market.

Dr. McDonald of Huron followed, and occupied the attention of the House for a considerable time before and after recess.

Sir James Grant congratulated Mr. Foster on his admirable Budget speech, the ablest financial exposition he had heard during the last 25 years. He ascribed to the National Policy the immunity the Dominion had enjoyed from recent depression. He spoke of the immense development of forest wealth and mineral resources of the Dominion since 1878. He was compelled to dilate on the resources of Canada owing to the gloomy utterances of the Opposition.

Mr. McMullen moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House adjourned at 11.15 p.m.

Notes.

Mr. Davin will move for a grant of $20,000 to aid in establishing creameries and cheese factories in the territories, and that the Government grant a bonus on butter exported to England, and also that the duty on butter be increased from four cents to six cents per pound, in order to enable Northwest farmers to compete with Australian butter in British Columbia markets.

A report was current here to-day that the Canadian Pacific Railroad had offered to build the Hudson Bay road for a subsidy of $7000 a mile, but it is generally discredited.

Messrs. C. Robinson, Q.C., and Charles Moss, Q.C., are here attending the Supreme Court.

Mr. Davin has a sharp eye to the next election. He cites certain rates on freight charged by the Canadian Pacific, and compares them with rates on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways in the States, showing that the Canadian Pacific rates are much more favorable. He will therefore move that the Government open negotiations with the Canadian Pacific to arrange for the carriage of produce from the Northwest for the next 20 years, 10 per cent. cheaper than at present, the Government in return to guarantee bonds of the company for a certain amount for 20 years.

Mr. Foster gives notice of a bill respecting the discharge of the Markland mortgage.

Hon. G. W. Ross is in the city and was honored with a seat on the floor tonight.

Mr. Denison will move that the Government take advantage of the international convention as to industrial prosperity. Great Britain joined this convention in 1884, Queensland 1885, New Zealand 1894. Its design is to protect inventors and merchants, by securing uniform legislation in reference to patents, trade marks, designs, etc.

Contractor Leamy to-day conceded the request of the striking laborers on the street railway extension, and this afternoon they resumed work on the basis of $1.25 for nine hours' work.

Ahearn and Soper of this city have secured the contract for building the Oshawa Electric Railway.

Mr. Cockburn saw the Postmaster-General to-night in reference to the Atlantic mail service, and says the prospects are good for the Dominion Line vessels, Labrador and Vancouver, sharing in the service this year.

CALLS LABBY A LIAR.

O'Donovan Rossa Offers to Fight Anywhere Labouchere Wants

London, May 13.—O'Donovan Rossa tonight delivered a speech at Bermondsey, in the course of which he read the letter purporting to have been written to him by Mr. Labouchere, the Radical leader, which was the cause of Rossa's attempted harangue in the House of Commons on Wednesday last, when he was ejected from the Strangers' Gallery. After reading the letter Rossa declared that Mr. Labouchere was a liar and a scoundrel. If Mr. Labouchere wanted satisfaction for these words, Rossa added, he would fight him with any weapons, whenever and wherever Mr. Labouchere chose.

An Enormous Traffic.

Some idea of the enormous passenger traffic of our great railways may be obtained by inspecting the annual report of the New York Central Railroad, which has just been made public.

In 1882, this great company carried for the first time in its history over ten million passengers; in 1885, the number carried during the year had increased to nearly thirteen millions, and in 1889 there were transported on its trains over eighteen millions of passengers.

Eczema is thoroughly eradicated by the persistent use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. 257

Try, Try Again.

A few figs added to stewed pears.

Small boiled potatoes, fried in deep lard, after dipping in egg and crumbs.

Washing fine flannels in a pail of tepid water to which a tablespoonful of borax has been added.

Washing Valenciennes lace in lukewarm suds, and ironing over several thicknesses of flannel.

Removing whitewash spots by instantly washing in strong vinegar.

Rubbing tin teakettles with a woolen cloth damp with kerosene.

Washing smoke-stained lamp chimneys in warm suds, and while wet, rubbing with dry salt, or with vinegar.

Removing brown stains on baking dishes by dipping a damp flannel in whiting and rubbing well with it.

To keep polished steel from rusting by wiping with a very little oil on a cloth.

Dipping brooms in boiling water once a week to make them tough.

Stopping small holes in plaster with one part plaster of Paris, three parts fine sand, mixed with water.

Keeping silver bright by occasionally putting in strong borax water, which is boiling hot when the silver is added.

What Folks Say About Eating.

The wicked man liveth to eat, but the good man eateth to live.—Socrates.

Intemperance in eating is generally more noxious than excess in drinking. —Celsus.

Moderate eating is the wise man's cognizance . but surfeiting epicurism is a fool's chief glory.—F. Oiger.

The chief pleasure in eating does not consist in costly seasoning, or exquisite flavor, but in yourself.—Horace.

In the vigor of youth, scarce anything we eat appears to disagree with us: we gratify our palate with whatever pleases it, feeling no ill consequence and therefore fearing none.—D. Bolton.

No one need think ill of eating, or of any of its associations except the abuse; to eat, in the true idea of the act, requires a far more scientific use of the mouth than is the case with mere feeding.—L. H. Grindon.

Housekeeping in Paris.

Nothing is cheap in Paris except the cabs, and they are not so in the end, as the low fare tempts one to use them oftener than necessary, writes an American traveller. You have resolved to keep house in furnished apartments, and having with much difficulty found a few rooms which you consider habitable, face the question of household expenses, and find that what you consider mere necessities are so costly as to become luxuries. Coffee is seventy and eighty cents a pound, and not good at that. With beef at fifty cents and ham at sixty cents, and butter at eighty cents a pound; with tea, very poor tea, at one dollar a pound, lamp oil at fifty cents a gallon, eggs at forty cents a dozen, and matches worth their weight in coin, with canned and preserved fruits and vegetables entirely beyond a modest purse, milk at twelve cents a quart, and gas one of the luxuries of fortune's favorites, housekeeping in Paris, unless you have unlimited income or can live without the necessities of a fairly-ordered life, is not a state to be desired.

Pertinent and Impertinent.

Business makes a man as well as tries him.

Eat a peck of salt with a man before you trust him.

Generally we love ourselves more than we hate others.

Error, though blind herself, sometimes bringeth forth children that can see.

No Comfort There.

Mad Subscriber—My name's Smith, sir.

Editor (coolly)—Yes, I've heard it before; three Smiths hung for horse stealing in 1860.

Mad Subscriber—You're a liar, sir! all my family died in their beds.

Editor—Ah, I see; shot 'em before they had a chance to escape!—Atlanta Constitution.

ANTS THAT KEEP FARMS.

PROFESSOR M'GEE VISITS THE AGRICULTURAL ANTS OF MEXICO.

They Plant Fields of Grain—And Reap Their Harvest Regularly When the Season Arrives—Wide Regions in Which no Green Thing is Seen Except on Their Farms.

Professor W. J. McGee, of the government scientific corps, recently paid a visit to some very remarkable farmers in Sonora, Mexico. These are the so-called agricultural ants, which plant fields of grain and regularly harvest their crops. Upon the latter they depend wholly for food. In fact, if the crops should fail, they would perish of famine. On the other hand, the cereals which they grow have been specialized by cultivation, like the wheat and rice of the human husbandman and would quickly disappear if the attention of the insects was withdrawn.

The fields of the farmer ants cover scores or square miles in Sonora, a large part of which is quite densely populated by them. The home of a colony is marked ordinarily by a circular clearing from five to thirty feet in diameter, on which nothing is permitted to grow. This serves as a sort of parade and exercise ground. Around the clearing is a ring of luxuriant grass from three to twenty feet wide. On the seeds of this grass the insects subsist, planting it every spring and garnering the crop in the autumn. Across the rings which surround the formicarles run turnpikes a few inches wide, connecting farm with farm for many furlongs.

In the region described there is practically no vegetation except the grasses cultivated by these ants. The latter appear to keep down and exterminate all other plants, such as cacti, greasewood and mesquite. The plants naturally prevailing in that part of the country are entirely absent from the most thickly-settled farming districts. In short, these insects have developed an art of agriculture peculiar to themselves, have made conquest of the land for their needs, and have artificialized certain cereals as thoroughly as maize and barley have been artificialized by man. "Thus," says Professor McGee, "the rigorous environment of the desert has developed one of the most remarkable intelligences; and, incidentally, an animal and a plant have come to be mutually dependent upon each other for existence."

The agriculture of these ants seems to be far more extensive in Sonora than in Texas, where their farming operations have been exhaustively described by Henry C. McCook. On the flat tablelands of the Lone Star State their farms are plentifully scattered. These, like those of Mexico, are mostly flat and circular clearings, from which communication is had by roads with the surrounding cultivated herbage. In the center of each such clearing is a hole which serves as a gateway, opening into the subterranean formicary. There are several species of these ants, however, and at least one of them constructs a conical mound, which takes the place of the clearing. So widely distributed are the farms that they are found in the very streets and gardens of Austin.

At the time of the harvest one or more of the roads leading to the formicary may be seen on any fine day to be thronged with workers, marching to and fro in a double column, one going and one coming. The pathway is trodden hard by their feet. Those coming are heavily laden, each carrying a seed. They do not gather the seeds from the grass tops, but pick up those which have ripened and fallen. For these they search on the ground in the forest of grass stalks, feeling for them with their antennae. Having secured one the worker ant lifts it, adjusts the burden so as to be carried most easily and finds her way back to the road, along which she trots homeward, finally disappearing through the gateway.

Within the gate is a vestibule, from which a passage way leads downward at a slant to the rooms beneath. Some of these rooms are nurseries for the rearing of the young of the colony, while others are granaries in which the seeds are stored. Usually the rooms are shaped somewhat like a horseshoe, the walls and floors being neatly and smoothly finished with plaster, for which suitable earth is brought from above and made adhesive with the saliva of the insects. There is apt to be one grand storeroom two inches or so in height and three or four inches long, the other apartments being somewhat smaller. All of them are formed with domes.

The seeds before being stored in the granaries, are husked. All refuse, including husks and imperfect seeds, is carried out and thrown outside the limits of the formicary. Nothing is permitted to remain on the clearing. Anything that falls upon it is cut to pieces and taken away. If a luckless tummblebug rolls its ball into the forbidden territory it is driven away, or if it refuses to retreat is promptly killed. The workers possess very formidable stings, which are used with effect upon too inquisitive human beings. The poison seems to be quite powerful, causing a good deal of inflammation and sometimes nausea. However, the insects are quite peaceful unless outrageously disturbed.

In Texas the farmer ants also gather the seeds of crotons and of several species of weeds. After they have harvested their grain in the autumn they carefully cut away all the dry stubble, so that their fields may be ready for planting in the spring. Respecting the methods of planting adopted by the insects, no reliable observations have been made up to date. All of the labor of whatever description is performed by the workers, who are undeveloped females. The males do nothing, the sole purpose of their existence being to perpetuate the species. The developed females are destined to become the mothers of future colonies.

The developed females and the males have wings, while the workers possess none. The workers constitute the bulk of the population, being divided into two classes—workers major and workers minor. The former are chiefly distinguished from the latter by the fact that they have bigger heads. The males are bigger than the workers and smaller than the females. The average female is five-eighths of an inch long. The color of the farmer ant is dark brown. The males and developed females do not go out of doors at all except for exercise and sunbaths.

These ants always establish their colonies in places where there is unobstructed sunlight, doubtless because shade would interfere with their farming operations. If a tree grows up near them, they will cut off every one of its leaves in early spring. They work only in the cool part of the day and when it is cloudy. About the 1st of December they retire into their habitations and appear to undergo a sort of hibernation. Doubtless their stores of grain serve to provide them with food during this period. In early spring, when it is sunny and warm, they come out and bunch themselves in balls as big as a man's fist. When fairly aroused to activity by the advancing season, they start in busily to clean up the clearing, removing all refuse and making everything ready for the planting. Their favorite cultivated plant is the familiar buffalo grass.

Modern.

Mrs. Newgurl (to daughter)—Goodness me, Kitty! Don't stand there with your hands in your pockets in that way—you don't know how ungentlemanly it looks!

OLD AGE.

Has It Really a Germ Like the Mumps or the Measles?

A few years ago an Italian bacteriologist proclaimed that he had discovered the "germ of old age." The idea was scouted by all scientific men, but there may be something in it, after all. At any rate there seems to be good ground for believing that germs, if not a specific germ, are at least one of the most important influences which bring on old age.

It has long been known that the ptomains or toxic substances produced by microbes are capable of setting up various degenerative processes. Degenerative changes in the joints, liver, the kidneys, and other organs, have been directly traced to this cause.

The writer has for some time held the opinion that the degenerative changes incident to advancing age are due to the same cause: namely, the toxins absorbed from the alimentary canal. These toxins are constantly present in greater or less quantity, according to the extent to which fermentative and putrefactive processes prevail in the stomach and intestines. These processes depend, first, upon the integrity of the digestive processes in the individual, and, secondly, upon the character of the substances introduced into the alimentary canal as food. . . .

These considerations suggest at once the thought that while all human beings must necessarily be constantly subject to the influence of toxic substances generated in their own alimentary canal, and consequently must grow old and succumb sooner or later to the degenerative processes of old age, these processes may be greatly accelerated by subsisting upon a diet which favors the production of toxic substances in the alimentary canal.

If this theory is correct, we should expect to find the greatest longevity among those animals and those men who subsist upon the simplest and purest diet, other conditions being equal. It would be impossible to find a sharper contrast than that which exists in this respect between carnivorous and vegetarian animals. Contrast, for example, the dog, which grows old, becomes rheumatic and infirm in eight or ten years, with the donkey, which lives a useful life to 40 or 50 years, and the elephant, which is still active and useful at 100 years.

The same is true among men. The greatest number of persons now alive above 100 years are to be found among the Russian peasants, who rarely taste meat. These people have been practical vegetarians for so many centuries—perhaps from the earliest ages—that anatomists have noted a distinct difference in the length their alimentary canals as compared with those of the flesh-eating Germans, whose ancestors were cannibals.

Rheumatism in its proteau forms is one of the most constant and distressing disorder of old age. The relation between English roast beef and the gout and rheumatism, which prevail so extensively among Englishmen, was clearly pointed out by that distinguished physician and essayist, J. Milner Fothergill.

The above considerations, if not considered absolutely conclusive, are certainly worthy of thought. — Modern Medicine.

Dual Language.

He is a German, and the keeper of a saloon. He had been in America but a few short months, and consequently his knowledge of the English language is not great. It is no wonder, then, that he should make a few mistakes as to the interpretation of certain sounds expressive of meaning in the language he has adopted. He was sitting behind his bar waiting for trade Saturday afternoon, when a young man entered.

"Are you the proprietor?" was the inquiry.

"Ya, ich bin boss hier."

"Well, I'm the agent of Lipp's Publishing Company, and I want to sell you Shakespeare."

"Veil, ich habe Lieber's bier, und Maus' bier, und Schmidt's bier, und Home bier, und Milwaukee bier, und Budweiser. I tink me dot's genug. Didn't never hear of dot Jake's bier."

"Oh, you don't understand me. I am not speaking of beer. What I have to sell is a book."

"Veil, you come around in four oder five days und I haf bock, too."

The young man left in disgust, and exerted his energy on a more enlightened dago who lived next door.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Hard to Realize.

Van Jay—Do you know what is the hardest thing for a man to realize nowadays?

Fozzleton—Yes, a dollar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

GUINANE BROS
214 Yonge-street.

The Largest Shoe Store in Canada

Boots, Shoes and Slippers are daily arriving from the large manufacturers of Canada, England and the States at prices lower than the actual wholesale cost.

Orders for thousands of cases of shoes were placed before the sudden and heavy advance in leather.

Whether it was by a lucky chance or through our knowledge of the unsteady state of the leather market that these orders had been placed is immaterial.

You will reap the benefit of our large buying.

GENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Angola Kid Congress, patent tip	$1.75
Patent Leather Lace Walking Boots	2.15
French Calf Lace Boots, Chicago wing tips, Razor, London or Piccadilly toes, G. T. Slater & Sons	2.50
French Calf Lace Boots, Full Scotch Welts, Razor and London toes, Hatton & Co., London, England	2.50
Harvard Calf Lace Boots, leather-lined, hand-sewed, full Scotch Welts, Kempson & Stevens, New York	2.75
Boston Calf Lace Boots, sizes 6 to 10	.65

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Boston Calf Lace Boots	.65
Boston Calf Lace Boots, 11 to 13	.55

SPORTING DEPARTMENT.

Visit our Sporting Department. We import direct from London, England, Bicycle, Lawn Tennis, Racquet, Cricket, Football and 6-oz. Spiked Running Shoes. Lacrosse Shoes 30c, 35c and 40c.

GUINANE BROS.,
THE MONSTER SHOE HOUSE,
214 Yonge-street.

DIAMOND HALL.

Silver Daisy Bowls

are among our freshest novelties in Silver-Plated Table Appointments. They are equally useful for any kind of cut flowers.

With the advent of "SPRING FLOWERS," so welcome to us all, these and all our CUT GLASS and FINE POTTERY VASES and ROSE HOLDERS will meet with ready acceptance.

—o—

Ryrie Bros.
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
Cor. Yonge and Adelaide.

ERRORS OF YOUNG & OLD

Organic Weakness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, permanently cured by

Hazelton's Vitalizer

Also Nervous Debility, Dimness of Sight, Stunted Development, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Night Emissions, Dyspepsia, Seminal Losses, Excessive Indulgence, Drain in Urine and all ailments brought on by Youthful Folly. Every bottle guaranteed. Call or address, enclosing 3c stamp for treatise,

J. E. HAZELTON,
Graduated Pharmacist, 308 Yonge-street, Toronto, Ont.

Sir Van Horne's Sensation.

Duluth, Minn., May 13.—President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railroad has made a sensational deposition in the suit of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, v. the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway to foreclose a $8,000,000 mortgage. Denying charges of certain stockholders, who went to intervene on the ground of fraud, President Van Horne says that in 1881, C. K. Davis & C. Mitchell, A. M. Miller, W. W. Spalding, J.C. Hunter, H. M. Peyton and A. J. Sawyer received nearly 1500 shares of stock and $181,000 without consideration.

The Wabash Railroad.

Is now acknowledged by travelers to be the only true route to Chicago. St. Louis, Kansas City, Texas, Mexico and all West, Southwest and Pacific Coast points. Tickets sold at lowest rates to all points in America. Tourists and teachers should bear in mind that the Wabash is the only line that can take passengers to Denver via St. Louis and Kansas City and return them via Chicago, or vice versa. By going our way you pass through six states of the Union, in the finest equipped trains in America. All particulars from any railroad agent, or J. A. Richardson, Canadian Passenger Agent, northeast corner King and Yonge-sts., Toronto. 246

Dunnet & Co.'s Stock.

By an error in Saturday's issue the address of this stock was given as No. 34 Front-street west; it should be No. 24. Dunnet & Co. are going out of business; their stock was completely consumed by the great fire in January last, and the present stock was bought since that date for the sole purpose of filling orders then on hand.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Money saved and pain relieved by the leading household remedy, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a small quantity of which usually suffices to cure a cough, heal a sore, cut, bruise or sprain, relieve lumbago, rheumatism, neuralgia, excoriated nipples, or inflamed breasts.

JAS. H. ROGERS
Cor. King and Church-streets.

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We are clearing a line of GENUINE SCOTCH SUITINGS, latest designs, best goods, made in our best style, at the following special prompt cash prices:

REGULAR...
$25 to $28 Suits for $21
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Merchant Tailor and Men's Furnisher,
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Phone 5211. W. H. STONE.

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ENGLISH RIDING SCHOOL—LADIES' & Gentlemen and Childrens' classes. Riding taught in all branches. Pupils schooled over jumps. Charges moderate. $30 prize to best rider. Apply 72 Wellesley-street. Phone 4371.

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"DOWNTOWN OFFICES" OF DRS. NATtress. Henwood & Temple, Janes Building, N.E. corner King and Yonge-streets.

AUCTIONEERS.

HAMILTON TEBBS, AUCTIONEER, CENtral Auction Mart, 375 Queen west, opposite McCaul, desires consignments of any class of merchandise. Goods converted into cash expeditiously. Sales at private houses receive careful attention. Prompt settlements. Advances on goods consigned for absolute sale. Confidential.

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LAKEVIEW HOTEL, Cor. Winchester & Parliament-sts
Every accommodation for families visiting the city; take Winchester car from Union Station to the door; terms moderate. Table d'Hote 6 to 8.
JOHN H. AYRE, Manager.

DAVISVILLE HOTEL, WALTER H. Minns, proprietor, Davisville, North Toronto, Ont. Street cars pass the door. Meals on European plan. First-class boarding stable attached. Every accommodation for driving parties, cyclists and summer boarders.

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

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H. S. MARA, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE Licenses, 5 Toronto-street. Evenings, 680 Jarvis-street.

PERSONAL.

BRICKLAYERS — KEEP AWAY FROM Detroit; trouble here. By order, Daniel O'Keefe, sec.

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