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TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1888.

The Craze After Foreign Markets.

The Mail is not fortunate in its reference to free raw material in connection with the cotton manufacture. It so happens that the raw material of this manufacture is free, both in Canada and in the United States, so that the "arguller" on the free trade side is rather at a loss to say just what he proposes to do about it; and so he shut up to the demand that the machinery be imported free, there being in this case nothing else that he can think of. But even were cotton machinery free, the difference that would make in favor of the manufacturer being able to turn out goods cheaper for export would be almost infinitesimal. For, say that on cotton machinery of a certain value $100 were saved through having it admitted free. The saving on each yard of cotton goods, or each piece, we had better say—turned out by that machinery during its running lifetime, would be some microscopic fraction of a cent, ridiculously insufficient either to build up or pull down an export trade. Across the border some champions of the Mills tariff bill got rather "caught" on the raw material question recently. They had been making a great cry for free wool, and had been holding forth upon the great export of woolen goods there would be from the States, if only American manufacturers had their raw wool free. Well, up starts somebody with the reminder that in the cotton manufacture the raw material was free already, and asking why a large export of American cotton cloths had not been established long ago. The American disciples of Cobden were "floored" by this: they could not tell. Probably some of them *could* have told well enough, had they been willing, but the true reasons would not have helped their argument any. The reasons why America, even with free raw material, cannot compete with England in foreign markets are these chiefly: First, because wages are higher in America than in England. And, next, because of England's superior command of ships sailing to every port on the globe, and of her long established commercial connections every where. England's large export of goods abroad rests only in part on *manufacturing* superiority, pure and simple; it rests probably even more on her advantages of a strictly commercial and financial nature. What the English manufacturer, with all his cheap labor and his undoubted skill, might fail to effect, the English merchant, with his long arm and his long purse, steps in and does with all ease. And until you are sure that you can compete with the English merchant, you had better regard your chances of competing with the English manufacturer as still among things doubtful. Perhaps there are exceptional circumstances about these recent exports of Canadian cotton cloths to China and Japan. We fancy that in that case all the evidence is not in yet. Let us wait and see.

The reflection may well occur to any rational man, whether this cry after "a foreign market" can ever possibly be satisfied, for every country in behalf of which it is raised. Apparently each and every country wants to manufacture for other countries, and to have foreign markets. That this ambition should be satisfied for them all is simply impossible, that is clear. Now, are we likely ever to come to this pitch of moderation, when a competent and really progressive nation shall be content to manufacture for itself? In this almost universal craze after a foreign market, must it not be that some nations are surely fated to find that they have been chasing an *ignis fatuus*? You cannot all live by foreign markets that is certain; when all want to be sellers, where are buyers to be found? Some of you must find yourselves in the miry slough at last. Never mind, you may say; "the survival of the fittest" will settle all at last. Will it, indeed? Some nations there may be, that will stubbornly refuse to give up their separate national existence, except on dire compulsion. Say that some other nations can make cotton cloth a quarter of a cent a yard cheaper than they can, they will still think this an insufficient reason why they must cease to be. The poet Gray truly tells us how reluctant the individual is to give up his natural life:

For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned:
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?

Shall we blame a worthy, heroic people should they show a similar clinging to their national life? Shall we marvel if, being unable to make cotton cloth except at some fraction of a cent per yard higher than what their neighbors can, they should refuse to consider that a sufficient reason why they must surrender their commercial independence, with their political independence soon to follow? More especially when we see it to be mathematically impossible for all nations to live on foreign markets, it being clear that if all were sellers only, there would be no buyers? Are we not indeed fools if we fail to see the *ignis fatuus* in this spreading craze after foreign markets, to satisfy which universally is clearly impossible? You have as yet given no sufficient reason why Canada must resign this pleasing, anxious being of hers, which we call independence, be it commercial, political, or both. And what sort of Canadians are they who have no policy for their country but that of national suicide?

University Holidays.

The World has raised some pertinent questions in regard to: (1) the time of commencing lectures at the Provincial University; (2) the uselessness of holding a convocation three weeks after the session begins and which, heretofore, has had the effect of "wasting the time of students" who took little care to be on hand for lectures before convocation was over; (3) that it was the duty of every professor, lecturer and fellow to be at his post at the advertised time of commencement.

Our remarks have already had effect and we hear that a reform in some directions at least is likely to follow a rattling of the bones. Professors who get four months holidays, or to put it in their own words, "but holidays, but freedom from delivery of lectures," ought to be at their posts on the first day of October and for a fortnight before that "to pick up the strings."

The World's contention and we mean to stick by it, is that lectures ought to begin on September 1. This may be a radical proposition, but what are professors for and why are colleges built and museums and apparatus collected and set up if they are not to work and to be used? Where is the efficiency and the economy in closing up any institution, and granting leave of absence to its officials and patrons for four months in the year? The more one thinks of it the more absurd does it appear to be.

We are willing to hear the other side and give below the reasons urged for the continuation of the present system:

REASONS FOR FOUR MONTHS' HOLIDAYS.

1. Universal practice of Universities.
2. The staff work during the holidays.
3. Students also work during hol days.
4. The present two terms are long enough for lectures. During the holidays the students read by themselves and mature and digest the knowledge they have gained.
5. In many departments the students carry on practical work during the holidays, e.g., in natural sciences and modern languages. Divinity students are actively employed during this time in professional work.
6. Many students earn money during the holidays which enables them to attend during term.
7. The men may work somewhat at high pressure during terms, but the increase of terms would put another expensive month on their stay in Toronto, and this would act against poor students.
8. Most of the staff are back at the beginning of September preparing for lectures.
9. Many University lectures take many days in preparing, and hol days are used for such.
10. Supplemental examinations could not be held earlier (for men could not prepare for them between May and August), and lectures could not begin before supplemental examinations were held (students would not know in what year they were).
11. Few of the staff get more than 2 months holidays in reality.

These are all more or less special pleadings, but we give them for what they are worth. But our great conundrum is still unanswered, why is the month of September wasted, and part of October as well?

The Result of Grain Corners.

Those people who endeavor to convince the farmer that "corners" on grain, such as "Old Hutch" manipulated the other day, are beneficial to them because they raise prices must credit the farmer with meagre intelligence. The "corners" of the past have had the most disastrous results, and have robbed this continent of the control of the European grain markets: British millers and consumers in 1881, when the Keene "corner" locked up wheat and forced prices so high, resolved to free themselves from dependence on the United States' unscrupulous speculator by extending the sources of supply elsewhere. Many thousand miles of railway were built in India, opening up new and immense areas of cultivation. The Australian, New Zealand, Russian and Egyptian trades were all stimulated by the demand America had left unsatisfied. Every "corner" artificially restraining export has increased the competition that stands arrayed against us in foreign markets, the effect of which, in the long run, has been to place the price of wheat where little or no profit is left for its producers in the United States.

"Whatever temporary gain there may be to the farmer in the locking up of grain in order that a few persons may have 'stacked' cards to gamble with," says The New York World, "the flooding of the market on its release and the ultimate effects pointed out above are injurious to him to an infinitely greater degree. This is the plain and unadulterated truth in the premises. There is no use in trying to show that 'corners' are good things for the community, nor will there be until it is satisfactorily demonstrated that highway robbery improves trade."

The Agricultural Department at Washington estimates the wheat crop at 411,000,000 bushels in round numbers. The Farmers Review puts it at 419,000,000 bushels. The Financial Chronicle estimates the United States surplus at an even 100,000,000 bushels, or 20,000,000 bushels less than that of 1887. The actual product of 1887 was 450,000,000 bushels, and as compared with the estimates of 1888 a shortage of from 37 to 45 millions is indicated, but that shortage is a long way from justifying the addition of a penny on the price of a loaf.

Fashionable Furniture.

G. W. Tickell & Co., 108 King-street west, (nearly opposite Rossin House), carry an extensive stock of fashionable and reliable furniture. They are constantly introducing new designs and respectfully solicit an inspection of their show rooms. 26

Sudden Death at Stouffville.

STOUFFVILLE, Oct. 22.—Mr. J. Mclean, barrister, died here last evening after four days' illness. It was thought yesterday that he was much better and his sudden death has cast a gloom over the village. Inflammation of the lungs was the cause of his demise.

Fine Groceries, Wines, Etc.

We have one of the largest and choicest stocks in the Dominion of general groceries, fine groceries, table delicacies, and very old wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. Families in any part of the city will be called upon for orders if required. Send for catalogue. Mara & Co., 280 Queen-street West. Telephone 713. 135

Death of a Missouri General.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Oct. 22.—Gen. Jas. Craig died suddenly last night, aged 74. He was one of the most prominent men in Missouri.

Through Sleeper to New York.

By the popular West Shore route, leaves Union Station daily, except Sunday, at 5 p.m., arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m.; Sundays at 12.20 noon train. Remember the West Shore lands passengers either at up town or down town stations in New York.

It Will Be Open in 1890.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—At a meeting at Lyons M. de Lesseps declared that the Panama Canal would be opened for traffic in July, 1890. He said he wished to correct the report that the opening would be delayed until 1891.

Millichamp's Celebrated Show Cases.

This old, familiar name, having long ago become a fireside word, it is quite needless to make any comment upon their world wide reputation and upon the reliability of the firm and the sound principles on which they do business. A visit to their extensive show rooms will convince intending purchasers that this is headquarters in Canada for dispensing cases, wall and counter cases. Office, store, bar, and bank fittings a specialty. Reasonable terms lowest prices. Telephone 667, 31 Adelaide-street east. 246

Heavy Snow in Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—There was a heavy snowstorm in Northern Minnesota yesterday, and the beautiful now lies deeper in that section than at any time before at this season for six years.

If attacked with cholera or summer complaint of any kind send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this modern medicine say it acts promptly, and never fails to effect a thorough cure.

Another Co-onist.

MINNOTA, Dak., Oct. 22.—Patrick H. McNamara, postmaster and city treasurer, has fled to Canada. His accounts are short $2,000.

Economy

Is the parent of wealth, a saving of even 10 cents on every dollar expended will surprise many a mother at the end of a year. McKendry & Co. aim in the dry-goods and millinery line at saving at least this amount to their customers, and how successful they have been thousands of the women of this city are willing to testify. The dress goods department of the Waterloo House is stocked with best goods at very low prices.

LEADING TURF WINNERS.

AMERICA'S MOST SUCCESSFUL STABLES THIS SEASON.

The Dwyer Brothers Lead—Probable Starters for the Cambridgeshire—Racing at Sandown Park—New York again Defeats St. Louis.

People who visit any of the great race tracks in the vicinity of New York half a dozen times during a season, and see the hundreds of thoroughbreds battling for supremacy, generally return to their homes full of wonder at the magnitude of the racing interests in America; but it is safe to say that not one in five hundred really comprehends the stupendous enterprise in which millions are devoted to the development of speed in the thoroughbred by the racing associations in the North, South, East, and West, and of the millions of dollars yearly invested in young stock by those whose income is purely of the speculative order, as every horseman will confess that the purchase of stock is a lottery in which hundreds of thousands are sunk yearly.

The very largest purchasers of young stock in America during the past five years have been the Dwyer Brothers, Michael and Philip, of Brooklyn, whose famous stable is known throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Dwyers never breed any of their own horses, differing in this respect from Messrs. Haggin, Belmont, Withers, and other successful racing men. They went into racing purely for the money there is in it. They were butchers in Washington Market, New York, less than twelve years ago. Year after year they were the heaviest purchasers of the best yearlings, paying fancy prices. The richest stakes of the country were completely at their mercy, and the Dwyer luck became a synonym for anything that was remarkable through fortune's whims.

They were the largest winning owners on the American turf last year, with almost $200,000 to their credit, of which the great Hanover alone contributed over $80,000.

At the beginning of the season of 1888 their prospects never appeared rosier, and throughout the length and breadth of the land the fleet went forth. "Conceds the great two and three-year-old prizes to the Dwyers; they have a string unequalled in merit." It was said that their two-year-olds were phenomena, two or three being the equal of Tremont. Out of over $50,000 worth of yearlings but half a dozen saw the post as two-year-olds. Taking it all in all the Dwyers had a poor season, but they still lead the winning stables. They are in the van of the Cassatt, Baldwin, Withers and Belmont aggregations, with $122,610 to their credit. The largest winners of the Dwyer stable was Sir Dixon, and up to the end of the Jerome Park season won $35,040 for his owners. Bella B. ranges next with $20,130 to her credit. Kingston's victories reach $16,420. Oregon, their best two-year-old, whose early spring career was most promising, earned $6365, while Inspector B. brought in $6055. Aurania contributed $7020 before she threw McLaughlin and ran away on that eventful day at Monmouth Park last summer. Tea Tray, the high-priced rogue of the stable, could only earn $3150 in return for the $10,000 paid for him as a two-year-old, while Tavistock and Goldfish each contribute $1500 to the general fund. Poor Hanover ran three times, earning but $1450, against the $86,000 or more placed opposite his name in 1887. Pontiac, Inspector B. and Joe Cotton, three illustrious cripples, earned $2060, $2550 and $750 respectively. Ballston won $2000 and Fordham, $2440. This brings the total up to $122,710—not a bad season's work, but nothing in comparison to the magnificent showing of former years.

The amounts won by the principal stables up to the close of the American Jockey Club's fall meeting were:

Dwyer Brothers	$122,710
J. B. Haggin	122,546
Chicago stables	93,555
E. J. Baldwin	90,000
Augustus Belmont	77,481
Bryant & Scoggan	72,735
D. D. Withers	73,265
A. J. Cassatt	66,410
S. S. Brown	63,975
J. D. Morrissey	20,050
W. Gratz	18,150

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Probable Starters for the Cambridgeshire to Be Run To-day.

The racing in England this week is about the most important of the year. The principal fixture is the Houghton meeting at Newmarket, which practically ends the season to many. The meeting began yesterday and continues to include Friday, and, as the Prince of Wales is to be present, his first public appearance after his return from his long Continental tour, the attendance is sure to be large and fashionable. Of the important stakes the Cambridgeshire Handicap will be run to-day, the Deerhurst Plate for two-year-olds to-morrow, the Cheveley Stakes on Thursday, and the Houghton Stakes on Friday. The Cambridgeshire is by long odds the most important betting event of the meeting. The distance is a mile and 240 yards. As it will be run, for the first time in its history, over the comparatively easy course known as "across the flat," the number of start rs is likely to be large, especially as both Minting and Friar's Balsam have been "scratched." Sir Cecil's recent action "La Tosca" will be played to-night and to-morrow night.

Hoodman Blind at the Toronto.

"Hoodman Blind" is a melo-drama that is very well known in Toronto. It was well presented at Manager Shaw's theatre last night. The company were all well up in their parts and the scenery was quite realistic. Hamilton Harris (Jack Yeulett) and Miss Eva Mountford (Nance) are at the head of the combination, and they did not lack in concert ability. There will be matinees this afternoon, to-morrow and Saturday.

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Ald. Galbraith on the Board of Works.

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to O'Connor. Howard Gibson, of the Columbia Athletic Club, has been selected as the referee of the race.

Claim the Wires Were Tapped.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The local bookmakers here are in a great stew. They claim that their Western Union wire was tapped last week and that they were done out of $500. The local telegraph officials say that they know nothing whatever about the alleged tapping. They will institute a rigid investigation.

Again New York Wins.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Chamberlain held the Giants down till the sixth innings to-day, when he was pounded hard and New York tied the score. In the seventh and eighth innings he was also hit freely and the league champions gained an easy victory. Welch pitched a steady, steady game and proved a puzzler to the St. Louis players, but was given poor support at times. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning owing to darkness. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
New York	0 0 0 1 0 3 8 1—	12	16	7
St. Louis	3 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—	5	5	5

Batteries—Welch and Ewing; Chamberlain and Milligan. Umpires—Kelly and Gaffney.

An Exhibition Game.

At Brooklyn:		R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0 1 0 1 4 0 2—	8	10	3
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	0	2	5

Batteries—Terry and Peoples; Haddock and Arundel. Umpire—Goldsmith.
Called on account of darkness.

The Championship Series.

New York has now won five out of six games with St. Louis for the world's championship. The record of games played thus far, with the pitchers in each game, is as follows:

Tuesday, New York 3, St. Louis 2—Keefe, King.
Wednesday, New York 0, St. Louis 3—Welch, Chamberlain.
Thursday, New York 4, St. Louis 2—Keefe, King.
Friday, New York 6, St. Louis 3—Crane, Chamberlain.
Saturday, New York 6, St. Louis 1—Keefe, King.
Monday, New York 12, St. Louis 5—Welch, Chamberlain.

Dust from the Diamond.

The Hamilton Club has been offered $500 for Phillips' release.

John Kelly wanted $500 to be umpire in the world's series; he finally came down to $350.

The season just ended has resulted in a loss of $15,000 to the Detroit Club, and in the eight years of its existence it has sunk $68,000.

The Giants and Browns play at St. Louis to-day.

Beard of the Syracuse Stars has been sold to the Cincinnati Club for $2500.

The Beaver Club of the East End closed the season of 1888 with 13 games won and 4 lost.

The New York's reserve list, which has just been published, fails to show the names of George, Titcomb, Brown and Hatfield. The club, under the rules, could only put the names of fourteen men on the reserve list, but there is nothing to prevent the club from making a personal agreement with these players, and this New York has no doubt done.

The St. Louis Club as yet have not made a great showing in their base stealing. They did much better last season against the Detroits than they have so far against the New Yorks. One reason for the New Yorks' success in stealing is because they are not only good base runners, but because their opponents' pitchers are slow in handling the ball. Keefe gives the ball too much time to enable his catcher to get in position to deliver the ball, while Chamberlain has more or less the same defects. There is no slowness about the New York's pitchers, so that the Browns, great base runners that they are, have no chance to get a start.—N. Y. Sun.

The Hounds.

The hounds will meet this afternoon at Woodbine Park at 3.30 o'clock.

FAVORITES OF THE FOOTLIGHTS.

Fanny Davenport at the Grand Opera House—Other Amusements.

Well filled was the Grand Opera House last night when Fanny Davenport, after an absence of eight years, made her appearance again before a Toronto audience, opening a three nights engagement. Sardou's play, "Fedora," which was first played here by Sara Bernhardt, in French, was the piece which Miss Davenport had chosen for her first appearance, and she gave what was a highly intelligent and delineation of the unhappy Princess whose alternate hatred and love of a man make the part such a difficult one to portray. She is not so vehement in passionate either in hatred or love as Bernhardt, and it is rather by her calmness and smoothness of evincing passion that brings her into sympathy with her audience.

The death scene in the last act was a grand piece of work, which roused the audience to cheers, in addition to a recall after each act. Mr. Melbourne McDowell played the leading man's part of Loris Ipvonhoff.

In the first and second acts there was but little opportunity for him to show his talent and he made but a poor impression. But in the remaining acts he learns that the woman he loves has been his betrayer and the course of his mother's and brother's death, he worked himself up to a fine climax and fitting ly shared the honors with Miss Davenport. He is afflicted, however, with a mechanical stagy walk that is not pleasant.

Miss Eleanor Merron as Countess Soukoroff received a recall in the middle of an act, but the remainder of the support was not what it should have been. The stage setting was wretched, nothing but the Grand's old stock scenery, draperies and furniture being used.

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THE WHITECHAPEL FIEND.

WHAT THE BLOODHOUNDS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

The Murderer Evidently Deterred From a Continuation of His Bloody Work by Fear of the Sagacious Animals—The Little Reporter and His Small Dog.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—While big bloodhounds and policemen have been practising and doing nothing, a very small dog from Tilbury has been gaining glory for himself and a little local reporter who owns him. The reporter, confident in his dog, took him to the cellar in Whitehall where the trunk of the murdered woman had been found, and together they soon unearthed one of the woman's missing legs. The police, very jealous, succeeded after much trouble in getting one of their bloodhounds in the dark cellar, but there he would only lie down and howl, so he had to be dragged out again as a failure. But though they have failed as detectives, there is reason to believe that the bloodhounds have succeeded in frightening the criminal, which is more than Scotland Yard men can boast of. The wildest fairy tales are daily told of what bloodhounds can do in the way of tracking. A murderer, particularly if an ignorant man, though ready to defy an army of policemen, might tremble at the picture of a bloodhound cantering slowly but surely behind him on a race to the gallows. The three weeks' interval of rest which the murderer has hitherto allowed himself between murders has just expired and there has been no fresh deed of blood to keep up the fiend's reputation.

CRISPI AND BISMARCK.

A Firm Partnership—Italian Papers Discussing Emperor William.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Herald's Rome despatch says the visit of Count Herbert Bismarck to Madame Crispi and the invitation extended in the name of Princess Bismarck to all the Crispi family to visit the Chancellor in Berlin causes much comment. Madame Crispi hitherto has been entirely ignored in diplomatic and court circles. This invitation is cited to show how firm the Crispino-Bismarckian partnership has become.

The Italian papers are filled with amusing details and anecdotes regarding the German Emperor and his visit to Rome. "William Second," says The Capitan Fracassa, "when riding in a carriage, and especially when he wears the red uniform of the Hussars, is very insignificant-lookinr, not to say anti-pathetic. His legs are too long for his body, so that when seated he seems even smaller than he really is, but when standing, especially when he wears the white uniform of the cuirassiers, he is agreeable to look at. When speaking he becomes animated and better looking; but it is evident that he is suffering physically." The Emperor, during his visit to Rome, suffered from violent headaches. He tires himself out by his constant activity. He eats very little and seldom drinks wine, but is an inveterate cigaret-smoker. He smokes at meals between the courses, and prefers a brand of cigarets which contain a considerable amount of opium.

Italy and France.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Signor Crispi's refusal to permit the French inspectors to enter the Italian schools in Tunis aggravates the already strained relations of France and Italy. The refusal was wired to Tunis after the interview between Signor Crispi and Count Herbert Bismarck, and is believed to have been incited by the latter. Signor Crispi bases his decision on the rights conferred on Italy by the capitulations. The French hold that Tunis, although nominally under the rule of the Bey, has legal institutions ordinary which involve the right of inspection of the schools. M. Goblet is conscious that the assertion of French authority by force will lead to an immediate war, and he will abstain from resorting to this extremity. The new Italian school at Tunis has been named "Crispi," and the Italians are in readiness to defy all attempts at interference. This direct insults to the French intensifies their exasperation.

Nobody knows but mother how hard boys are on their clothing, and nobody should know better than mothers that Army & Navy stores are the best places to buy boys' suits and overcoats. Just fancy, boys' overcoats one dollar, one fifty, two dollars, and so on. Boys' suits at any price you like. In truth the Army & Navy stores are a real boon to the people of Toronto. 16 Rideau-street east and 138 Yonge-street, corner of Temperance-street.

FIRES OF A DAY.

Loafers Kindle a $1500 Blaze in a Montreal Stable with Their Pipes.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—About 1.30 o'clock this morning an alarm from Box 36 brought out the western division of the brigade for a fire in the hayloft and stable of Pierre Cloutier, No. 77 Common-street. There was a big blaze, and for a time it was feared the fire would spread, but four streams were quickly laid on and the premises deluged with water. Notwithstanding the efforts of the brigade, six valuable horses were burned to death. The Salvage corps saved several coal carts, some of which were badly scorched. The damage will be in the neighborhood of $1500, mostly covered by insurance. During the evening a crowd of loafers were hanging around the stable, and it is supposed a spark from one of their pipes set the place on fire.

A $500 Blaze at Kingston.

KINGSTON, Oct. 22.—Toye's bakery was damaged by fire to the extent of about $500. Insured in the Royal and London & Lancashire and the Ætna.

Those intolerably painful and constantly harassing things called piles, which trouble so many people, are soon healed by *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*—the great external remedy for physical suffering and means of relief. Sold by all. A very small quantity achieves results of the most gratifying kind.

Suicide of a Colorado Hero.

TRINIDAD, Col., Oct. 22.—Reys Blackmouth shot and killed himself near this city on Saturday. Blackmouth was taken captive by the Apache Indians in his infancy, and knew little of his parentage. In his time Blackmouth saved the lives of hundreds of settlers from the murderous Indians by giving timely warning, and at one time, rather than divulge the hiding place of a young squaw who was to have been burned to death in accordance with some Indian rites, jumped down into a valley nearly 700 feet.

The Power of Ink.

"A small drop of ink, falling, like dew, upon a thought, proclaims that which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think," wrote Byron. The inspiration of his pen might give the dusky field such a far-reaching power, and we wish we were possessed of such an inspiration, that we might, through a like medium, bring into such extended notice the matchless virtues of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, those tiny, sugar-coated granules which contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of vegetable extracts that Dame Nature designed especially to promote a healthy action of the liver, stomach and bowels. 25

Fighting the Jute Combine.

CHARLESTON, S.C., Oct. 22.—Among the cotton received here on Saturday was one lot of fifteen bales from Cheraw, which was covered in bagging made from pine straw. The lot was quickly disposed of. It is probable that by next spring over ten factories for the manufacture of pine straw bagging and matting will be in operation between Raleigh and New Orleans.

Improves digestion and strengthens the voice, Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Sold by all druggists and confectioners everywhere, 5 cents.

Empress Frederick's Visit.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Dowager Empress Victoria of Germany will visit the Queen at Windsor about the middle of November. They will not come to London. The visit is to be of the most private nature and will be of short duration.

—Caswell, Massey & Co's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Pepsin and Quinine, is recognized as the best preparation known. Prescribed by the leading physicians. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

It Was J. A. Turcotte.

OWEN SOUND, Oct. 22.—It has been discovered from letters in the trunk of the man found dead on the beach last week, that his proper name was J. A. Turcotte, and it further appears that he has been in the employ of the Manitoba Government in connection with the Public Works Department up to August.

Fever and Ague and Bilious Derangements are positively cured by the use of Parmelee's Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter, but they open the excretory vessels causing them to pour copious ejections from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passages of the body. They are used as a general family medicine.

THE TERRIBLE TOSCA UMBRELLA.

It Isn't a Thing of Beauty, but the Ladies, God Bless 'Em, Will Carry It.

All Paris has approved and accepted the latest fashionable craze, the Tosca umbrella, and all New York will presently be armed and accoutred with this formidable weapon, if the prophesies of importers and manufacturers prevail. The Tosca cane, from which the umbrella has been evolved, a heavy staff forty-two inches long, one and one-half inches in diameter, silver tipped, with a heavy knob wrought in rare and fanciful designs, which was first used in the play "La Tosca," and once became popular with Parisian belles, has been abandoned, but the original cane swathed in the folds of a dark red, blue or garnet umbrella, is constantly growing in favor with fashionable women, notwithstanding its very pronounced and conspicuous style. It is scarcely four weeks since they were introduced in New York, and now every large retail store has an assortment of them, and most jeweler's windows are considered incomplete without their complement of silver-headed walking sticks dressed up in silk petticoats. A big Broadway house reports a great demand for these aggressive articles of feminine attire, and orders are received not only from the leaders of New York society, but from ladies of wealth in large towns and even country villages where their fame has reached.

The real imported Tosca umbrella is of the usual size, fashioned of fine, heavy silk in some bright color, a black one being rarely seen, and has a stick that is simply a heavy cane of natural wood with the most odd and grotesque handle that the cunning artificer can design and fashion. One has a round silver knob with a tiny watch set in the top, in exchange for which must be given about fifty dollars. Another importation has a silver knob concealing a spring at whose touch out flies a pencil at my lady's service. The smartest ones are decorated with colored fruit—a huge gooseberry is the top of a pretty ash stick, a mandarin orange adorns another, and after all the varieties of fruit have been exhausted a parrot perches with an air of conscious rectitude and lofty disdain upon a stick of Texas acacia.

No flutter of ribbon or tossing of tassels adorns the stick of the foreign umbrella, but their American cousins are, for some unaccountable reason, decorated with genuine bows and knots of tinted cord with pendant tassels, though it is whispered they lose the air which should characterize them when they descend to the frivolity of such trappings.

The most beautiful and expensive umbrella now made has a handle of ivory and silver deposit, the silver picked out in artistic patterns, contrasting the ivory, and etched in delicate and beautiful designs. These umbrellas range in price from $40 to $50.

Heavy silver-headed sticks come as high as $24, and lighter ones run as low as $12. A pretty and popular design is a stick of acacia or cane with a knob either square or round of Mexican onyx, and is sold at $18 or $20. Cheaper still are sticks of Madagascar wood twisted and carved into grotesque sword-shaped handles, and more common and inexpensive are the plain heavy sticks of ash, oak or any pretty unstained wood, with a plain silver cap, which may be purchased for $8 or $10, the lowest price at which a genuine Tosca is found.

There are women designed by the Almighty to renew and re-establish men's faith in the divinity of the Creator by their grace and beauty of form and motion. Strong and lithe and supple, graceful in a Directoire gown or Doric chiton, and none the less so in a machine-made garment, they glide through life in unconscious lines of beauty as a swallow dips and swoops and floats on poised wing in poetry of motion. Such a woman, if she has steady nerves, strong biceps, and no heart trouble, might be a formidable foe and poem all in one tugging along a Tosca umbrella. But the ordinary woman carries one much as the kilted young America staggers along with his grandfather's cane, and with a deprecatory, I-beg-everybody's-pardon sort of an air that would provoke a smile only that life looks serious and one dares not smile in the presence of so redoubtable a weapon. It is claimed by the fair owners that the umbrellas are "really perfectly delightful to walk with," and, of course, it must be infinite relief for a tired, slender woman to drag along a four-foot poet with a band of silk buckled tightly about its lower half on her interminable shopping exhibition, and one wonders that some sympathizer with suffering humanity has not invented this boon before.

The real aggressiveness, malice, and depravity of the long handled umbrella, and the convincing proof of its diabolical origin are only revealed when a woman endeavors to alight or dismount from a carriage with one. The way that umbrella gets in every man's eyes, under every one's feet, crashes through the carriage window, and refuses to go through the door, startles the beholder into a belief in the vindictiveness of inanimate things.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holoway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The choir of the West Presbyterian Church, led by Miss Macgregor, presented a pleasing program at the concert on Saturday night. Mr. R. S. Gourlay presided, and gave a gospel address. The choir and orchestra (50 voices) of the Spadina-avenue Methodist Church will give a concert on Saturday night next, at 203 Yonge-street (up-stairs).

The School of Practical Science has issued its prize list for the previous session and the names of students entered at the present one. Already 65 students have been