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W. F. MACLEAN. FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1884.

The Commercial Argument Against Chi-

The commercial argument against the Chinese is in brief this-that they sell to us a great deal of their labor and buy very little in return. The merchants and retailers of San Francisco, and manufacturers in some lines too, have found this out to their cost. Between the expenditure of a Canadian and a Mongolian-say that both are earning fair wages-the difference is "continental," to use an expression which is current over the border just now. Suppose that there is somewhere or other, in this country, an amount of work which it requires a thousand men to do, and that for this purpose people of our own kindred are employed. Five is the average number of a family, so say the statisticians: we might correct it by saying-of a workingman's familybecause, as the old proverb has it -"a rich man for luck, and a poor man for children." Now the statistics of the time will not allow us to repeat the oftquoted mistake of their being only one bread winner in the family of five. haps one to three would be pretty near the true average: but, for the purpose comparison in the Chinese question, let us say one to two, letting two children count

Every Cainese worker that we allow to come in works for himself alone. That is to say, unless he has a wife and family in China, to whom he transmits what hard cash he earns in Canada, minus only his own most necessary expenses of living. He buys very little, only the barest means of sustenance. On our supposition, which is a good deal below the actual truth, every laborer of our own race buys for two, him self and another. Consequently, when he gets work for himself, he creates work for employment is kept up. Supposing it to ing between the nations of Europe it will in somebody else, and so a balance of be true, as stated, that there are two hun- all likelihood be something without the dred articles on the requisition list of supplies for Chinese laborers on the Canadian Pacific works on the western slope. We war is probably the last of those springing plies for people of our own race, and their families would be a thousand and one, and more. If you give work to an Eoglishman, an Irishman, or a Scotchman, and pay him for it, he gives work to others, because he must buy and does buy what other people have to sell. Give the work to a Chinaman, and he buys-perhaps to the amount of from 25 to 50 per cent. of what you have paid him. Take a man of and her colonization schemes, though in-

boots and shoes, without creating employ. ment for somebody. Immigrants into Can. Europe keenly alive to the absolute necesada of our own people do this; the Chinese do not. That is to say, comparatively. The Chinese must buy something to live upon, of course; but look at the difference. The charge against them is this, in brief: that they seek employment for themselves, while giving employment to nobody else. The latter is the particular point: they create no employment, but they do seize upon what employment we and our civilization have created.

Now, we take this position most distinctly, that the Chinese have no right whatever to the employment caused by the wants which we and our civilization have created. We have created that employment and we want it for ourselves. If the Chinese laborers want employment in building railways, why not build them in China? China would be immensely benefitted by railways, but fanaticism forbids. Let China adopt European civilization, to the extent that it may, then new wants will spring up and new employment will be created there. But the employment which we create at home we want for ourbest right to it. This is enlightened national selfishness, and we dare to say that it is christian statishness too.

The national democratic committee has made public another appeal to the people. Its tone is, on the whole, calm and dignified. Intermixed with this, however, are sounds of a less impartial character. Blaine's ill-deeds are harped upon rather than Cleveland's merits; details of the method of carrying on the campaign a dwelt upon to the exclusion of explanations of the hoped for results of such campaign; isolated instances of the culpable actions of their opponent are adverted to in the place of practical statements of the superiority of their own cause; and lastly, resort is not infrequently made to meaningless epithets in regard to Blaine and his policy, and to high sounding platitudes and pro-

phecies as to Cleveland's integrity and

Thus: Blaine has used "improper eans" in his candidacy therefore he will not discharge honestly presidential duties. Blaine, in the Ohio election, was a party to violence and fraud. Blaine deno the democratic party as sectional. The Blaine party has stopped work at factories unless their men vote republican, etc.

And so with the conduct of the cam paign. Much space is taken up with up. nolding the freedom of the citizen to vote as he pleases, with hints that this freedom has been tampered with. The pecuniary difficulties of the democrats are also compared with the well-filled coffers of the republican party, with sly hints at the ources from which such wealth was ob-

On the whole, however, the address i noderate, and one or two important topics are discussed. The chief of these is tax ation for paying the interest on the debt and for protective purposes. Blaine, it says, takes the credit of imposing duties for protection. But it points out that

for protection. But it points out that

It was necessary to lay largely increased duties on all imports in order to provide for the annual interest on this indebtedness and for the sinking funds intended for its redemption. These duties, increased for the purpose of providing for the public indebtedness, necessarily afforded protection to all forms of American industries, and stimulated its growth. Such protective duties, but perhaps more wisely apportioned, must have been laid if Mr. Blaine had never been born or if the republican party had ceased to exist.

The national democratic party has expressly declared that in revising the present apportionment of duties it will protect the labor and capital involved in existing industries, and that it will always protect American labor, and enable it to compete successfully with foreign labor.

The address closes by inspiring con idence by asserting that the committee i in a position to forecast the issue, and that that issue will be the triumphant election of Grover Cleveland.

Lord Dufferin retains pleasant reminis nces of Canada, and is never tired of referring gracefully and gratefully to his sojourn in this land. Speaking at the anquet tendered to him at Belfast, prior to his departure for India, he said, in response to the toast of his health :

Least of all can I forget that memoralight when, on the eve of my departure canade, this splendid chamber was filled wriends who had assembled together to bid dodspeed, and to assure me that, in upinion of those who had known me best

Should anything tend to disturb the present fairly friendly relationships existlimits of that country, not any internal cause of grievance. The Franco-Prussian complications, for the Russo Turkish affair arose from sources in reality external to

both. To judge from the directions in which European powers are at present extending their energies, it will be from their colonial or their aggressive-according to the view taken-policies that peace will be broken. Thus, Germany has her eyes upon other territories than Angra Pequena,

what you have paid him. Take a man of our own race, his labor and wages, if he is fortunate enough to get both, bring employment, or profit, or what you may please to call it, to others. Give the labor and the wages to a Chinaman, and you get more turn. He wants employment for himself, but he employs nobody.

This fact has to be kept in mind—that every laborer who gets his wages, and expends the same for himself and family, is potentially an employer of other labor than his own. When he buys bread he employs the butcher; he cannot lay out a dollar in buying a stove, or furniture, or clothing, or boots and shoes, without creating employ.

and her colonization schemes, though in itiated some dozen years, have of late recived an impetus that causes her neighbors to be on the alert. France, he sides her all defined object in China and Madagascar, has designs upon Tajurah, Sagallo, and Redali in the gulf of Aden. Russia's policy in pushing her troops further and further towards Afghanistan is unmistaked by aggressive. In short, overcrowded the baker, when he buys meat he employs the butcher; he cannot lay out a dollar in buying a stove, or furniture, or clothing, or boots and shoes, without creating employ.

And the causes her neighbors to be on the alert. France, here it is advantageous circumstances, together with the necessity of obtaining proper fields for the murder of Mrs. Joseph Eaos, and was particularly and the waste prize and convicted, and sentenced to the state prison for life for the murder of Joseph Eaos, and was particularly as a restreed, tried and convicted, and sentenced to the state prison for life for the murder of Joseph Eaos, and was particularly as a present particular and convicted, and sentenced to the state prison for life for the murder of Joseph Eaos, and was particularly as a present particular and convicted, and sentenced to the state prison for life for the murder of Joseph Eaos, and was particularly as a present particularly as a present particular and convicted, and sentenced to the naval power have combined to make sity of providing some outlet for these symptoms of an ebullition which only grows more dangerous in proportion to the pressure under which it labors. But the ramification of the different interests of the different powers are so intricate and extensive that unless they proceed with excessive that unless they proceed with exces-which had so completely brought about the desired effect that when he was called more than mere complaints of infringements of rights.

> Another claimant to a title has appeared in the person of a Mr. Fraser of Carnarvon who contends that he is heir to Alexander Fraser, son of Thomas, Lord Lovat, who died in the seventeenth century. This Lord Lovat, he asserts, had two sons, the of opinion upon the propriety of taxing

selves. We make it and we have the excellent reason for still upholding their besmirched hero in Carlyle's cullogistic ossay upon "Memoirs of Mirabeau." If we recollect aright he says somewhere in this essay that families like that of the Riquettis frequently produce blackguards but never blockheads. Certainly few rise from the perusal of this essay without feeling that the seer did not object to black. ing that the seer did not object to black-

> James Austin and John Macdonald, prominent men in the city, one a bank by church corporations for speculative purposes, were made liable to taxation.

urbs will all come in of their own accord. Yorkville is in and satisfied; Parkdale is ning and Rosedale has begun to think

The by-law for the new city hall has very properly been defeated. The proposal was too indefinite and laid the way open to too much municipal jugglery to warrant its approval. Toronto will in due time have a city hall worthy of the place but it must be the result of a well-mature scheme, honestly carried out.

The Week continues to improve. independence and its force and the sub jects that it discusses are of such a nature as ought to secure for it perusal by al sensible Canadians. We want a journal like the Week and we are glad to know that we have a reading community large enough to support and appreciate it.

Carp and Cashiers.
From the New York Journal. Lord Exeter, who owns extensive lake and fish-hatching ponds at Burghley, is about to import a number of fish from Can-ada. He would confer a favor on this country if he would capture our ex-cashiers and other queer fish and plant

In the police court yesterday Man fined \$25 and Bowler was commi-Must Make it up Somehow From the Hamilton Times. Toronto burglars may continue to rob nd steal nightly, but the police commissioners are doing their best to even mat-ters up by taking the difference from the police force. In addition to the inspector fined \$50, a constable has now been fined \$25 and reduced in rank, so that he loses \$200 a year.

An Unusually Grateful Married Man. From the Kingston News. Rev. Mr. Spencer, clerical secretary the diocese of Ontario, received this morning \$100, forwarded by an anonymou donor residing at Toronto as a thank offer donor residing at Toronto as a thank offer-ing for twenty five years of married life. The gift was forwarded to Mr. Briggs, church warden of St. George's cathedral, for the "Widows' and Orphans' fund" of the diocese, and he handed it to Mr. Spen-cer. The act is a precedent which might well be followed by others.

The Scott Act and the Farmers. To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In the edition of Truth of Oct. 25 I noticed an article, in which they state that the Canadian farmer is fre quently bored with the apreal, "Yote against the Scott act because it destroys the home market for your barley, and puts you at the mercy of every Yanke speculator," and they quote from an antisheet which says that in the counties where the act is in force there is more distributed than reviews to its enforcement. where the act is in force there is more drinking than previous to its enforcement. Now the deduction they draw from this is, that the grain market will be greatly benefitted by the passage of the act. Well, it is a well known fact that whisky is more prevalent in Scott act counties than beer or any other beverage, and as whisky is manufactured from imported corn, I would like to ascertain the source from which the benefit accrues to our farmer.

he benefit accrues to our farmer.

Boer is too bulky to be smuggled into those counties, and we are all aware of tho fact that there is very little beer drinking, therefore beer being manufactured from barley, how is it possible that the farmer

quired the assistance of two deputies to support him while he again made a plea of support him while he again made a piea of not guilty. He was again remanded to jail, and has been considered convalescing until a short time ago, when it was noticed that his health was failing with alarming rapidity, or. in other words, that he was preparing for court. Dr. McKenna began to look around for the cause, which was found to be a cake of common hard soap, upon which he was feeding himself, and which had so completely brought about the desired effect that when he was called upon to appear in court he had to be carried on a chair. Capt. W. H. Harris has been secured to defend him, and has obtained a change of venue to Fillmore county, on the ground that it was impossible to secure a jury not prejudiced.

The Exemption of Churches.

From the Hamilton Times.

There are, and always will be, differences Lord Lovat, he asserts, had two sons, the elder of which concealed himself in Welsh coal mines fearing the consequences of a murder committed by him, and from this son Mr. Fraser claims descent. It true the Lord Lovat executed in 1747 was not Lord Lovat executed in 1747 was not Lord Lovat.

Supporters of Cleveland who feel bound to confess that their hero really did violate the seventh commandment might find an excellent reason for still upholding their besmirched hero in Carlyle's eulogistic the church and the mannes of an institution they do not patronize. It is claimed in rebuttal that the churches exert a moral to the church as a tax on the church, or pays a greater tax upon his own property in order that the church may be exempt. As a fact, some men who own property do not go to church nor contribute anything to church funds. The exemption system virtually taxes them for the maintenance of an institution they do not patronize. It is claimed in rebuttal that the churches exert a moral tax upon his own property in order that the church may be exempt. As a fact, some men who own property do not go to church nor contribute anything to church funds. The exemption system virtually taxes them for the maintenance of an institution they do not patronize. It is claimed in rebuttal that the church some property in order that the church may be exempt. As a fact, some men who own property do not go to church nor contribute anything to church funds. The exemption system virtually taxes them for the maintenance of an institution they do not patronize. ing that the seer did not object to black be taxed; and even those who are willing guardism as long as it was not allied to see church buildings and graveyards exempt are pretty well agreed with regard to the propriety of that change in the as-sessment law by which vacant lands, held

A PETROLIAN IN DETROIT. ow a Canadian Youngster For

es McNeal is a curly-headed Canadian from British Columbia, a native, however, of Petrolia, Ont. He arrived at the Wabash depot on Monday evening on his way home with considerable savings stowed away about his clothes and \$30 for immediate expenses. On issuing from the immediate expenses. On issuing from the station he fell into the hands of William Manion and Pat Bowler, who, according to McNeal's story, offered to take him to Brush street for half a dollar. Before the journey was completed the demand was raised to \$1. Atter the baggage was checked for Port Huron at Manion's suggestion, they drove to Harry Dunlar's dive checked for Port Huron at Manion's suggestion, they drove to Harry Dunlap's dive
at 46 Front street. Drinks were procured.
After remaining an hour they then drove
to Hayes' saloon on Michigan avenue and
had more drinks. On coming out McNeal
says he paid the third dollar during the
trip. They took him to Mat Gleason's
saloon on the corner of Harrison and High
streets, for more drinks, and demanded
another dollar. This was refused. The
men jumped on McNeal and knocked him
down and hammered him. Gleason interfered. An officer came up and arrested
the men. McNeal found himself \$30 out.
In the police court yesterday Manion was

A NEW DRESS REFORM.

Thousands of Germans Now Wearing Woolen Clathing Only. From the London Times.

The doctrine starts with the funda mental principle that, being animals, we should wear animal clothing. The absorption by vegetable life of poisonous ema nations from animal life is a process no limited, it would appear, to living plants, but continued by vegetable fibre, such as otton, linen, etc., with the difference that, while the living plant assimilates these emanations, the dead fibre cannot do so, but exhales them again when wetted or warmed. Thus our clothes. in consequence of their vegetable character, attract and retain those nox ious principles which should, on the con trary, be thrown off with the greatest pos-sible promptitude. On the other hand, trary, be thrown off with the greatest possible promptitude. On the other hand, animal material, such as wool, is made by nature to protect animal life, and will not prevent, but assist the evaporation of the emanations coming from the body. This can readily be proved by the sense of smell. It suffices to wear clothes of pure wool throughout, and there is at once an end to the unpleasantness, noticed in the end to the unpleasantness noticed in the linen underclothing, the cotton linings of the coat, etc. From these facts Dr. Gas-tav Jaeger, professor of zoology and physi-ology at Stuttgart, deduces his medical theory, which has wen innumerable disciples in an incredibly short time.

ples in an incredibly short time.

Dr. Jaeger points out that the human body is most susceptable to disease when it contains too large a quantity of water or of fat. The presence in excess of these substances can be tested by the specific weight and the rapidity of the nervous action. But the specific weight must be given in proportion with the cubic measurement of the person, and this latter is not easy to ascertain. By the immersion of the body in a measured tank we have a rough and ready method of guaging its cubic capacity, which must correspond with the displacement of the water. Dr.

with the displacement of the water. Dr. Jaeger, however, has constructed an airmercy of Yankee speculators.

A CAKE OF COMMON SOAP

Secures the Pardon of a Condemned Murderer from Jail.

New York, Oct. 29.—A despatch from Caledonia, Minn., says: Joseph Marco is about to be tried for the murder of Mrs. Joseph Enos several years 2go. Marco

fastened over the shoulder, and of double thickness over the breast. The coat or jacket is double breasted, buttoned well on up to the throat, contains no lin-ing nor padding unless of pure wool, and is either undyed or treated only with un-injurious fast dyse. The same rule applies to the trousers, while the waistcoat is either dispensed with altogether or it forms an inner flap affixed to the side of the coat. Inside the sleeves and the trousers there is a contrivance which, fastening tight round the limb, prevents up-draughts; for cold, rheumatism, lumbago, etc., are caught by the sudden rush of cold air to one particular part of the body, and not by the gradual cooling of the entire system. The feet are clad in pure woolen socks with divisions for each toe, while the upper part of the boot is made of felt, the lower part also of felt or of porous leather, and the liner soles consist of perforated leather and layers of felt. Thus the boot is thoroughly porous, and the feet are consequently kept as clean and as pure as the hands.

By doubly protecting the front of the body where the blocd vessels converge these are stimulated; and, as an even temperature throughout is maintained, the temperature throughout is maintained, the necessity for greatcoats is obviated, rain or damp having little or no effect, for in every case gradual and even evaporation is insured. While they are the best protection against cold, these clothes are also the coolest in summer. Little or no change need be made between winter and summer, at least in the temperate region; and means have been found by which this system can with equal facility be adopted by women. Nor can a "woolenite" be easily distinguished from the "woodenites," as the wearers of vegetable fibre may be called. The substitution of a collar made of unsterched white cashmers for the customary starched linen collar is the most conspicuous feature in the dress; otherwise it would be difficult to detect the disciples of this system. The cashmere collar, however, is not only mest comfortable, but is a preventive of throat disorders.

All these precautions taken during the

room without risk is one of the most important advantages of the system. In reward for this great change in the mode of living the action of the skin is so stimulated that the noxious principles, the "bad humors" our forefathers so often spoke about, are soon given off and evaporated. Corpulence is reduced, the flesh becomes firm and thoroughly "hardened," while the acceleration of nervous action and a general improvement in the physical and mental working powers is demonstrated by the stop-watch test. Then, according to Dr. Jaeger, the body has resumed its "normal" condition.

Such, briefly, is the reform in clothing Garments a Specialty.

approved and carried out by thousands of Germans, not a few Russians and some Englishmen, and which has been intro-duced into our midst at the South Ken sington international health exhibition.

have no medicine on my shelves that sells faster or gives better satisfaction than Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the sale is con Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the sale is constantly increasing, the past year being the largest I have ever had. One of my oustomers was cured of catarrh by using three bottles. Another was raised out of bed, where he had been laid up for a long time with a lame back, by using two bottles. I have lots of customers, who would not be without it over night,

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All kinds of Furniture made to Order. GIVE US A CALL. 493 QUEEN STREET WEST.

WHAT NEXT! Chambers' Journal, from 1869 to 1883, bound, clean, a few parts wanting, B v 60c, per year. Blackwood's Magazine, f 1867 to 1878 inclusive, wants only July, 60c, per year London Graphic, 7 years, a 1872 to 1878 inclusive, a few numbers want 60c, per number. Second-hand books bou

60. per number. Second-hand books boug in large or small quantities by W. B. COOKE, 1701 Yonge St. OLD COUNTRY PASSAGES



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Suites in endless patterns and
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manufactured on the
manufactured on the JAMES H. SAMO

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Money advanced on goods.

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CHILDREN'S Grey Lamb, Erm Fancy Conry Capes. Children's Grey Lamb, Mink, Chuichillia and Fancy Fur Caps. ALL AT LOW PRICES. All kinds of Fur Trim-mings cut to order. J. & J. LUGSDIN, Manu-facturers, 101 Yonge street, Toronto. 2-4-6

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THE PROFESSOR'S ROMANCE,

BY DANIEL WILSON. "Mary, I am astonished!" Of course, the grave, elder sister was astonished. In truth and in fact she lived in a chronic state of astonishment, fo

Mary was always doing something to

tonish her friends and relatives. Miss Ruth could scarcely credit the evi dence of her own senses in the hazy glow o the August morning, when she came of the shadows of the little south porch and discovered that yonder moving object half way up the branches of the huge ol pear tree, was not a spray of leaves, nor cluster of sun-cheeked pears, swinging the blue empyrean, but Miss Mary Thorn comfortably perched in the crook of t old tree, her curls all flecked with the sifted ray of sunshine that came de through the shifting canopy of leaves, an

a book in her hand. "I don't care!" said the little damse laughing saucy defiance. "It's the nice place in the world up here. I feel just li bird, with the leaves fluttering again my face and the wind blowing so soft and I intend to stay here. Wouldn't ye like to come up here, Ruthy? It's easi done. Just put your foot on that known them."

and then—"
Ruth, who was 30 and weighed I pounds, bristled up with amazement.
"Mary Thorne, are you crazy? Cor down this instant."
"Indeed I shan't!" said naughty Mar tossing the silky shower of hair away fro her forehead, and glancing down with ey that shone and sparkled like two bligwels. and then-

jewels.

"But we are all going—"

"Yes, I understand; you are all goi
in triumphal procession to the depot
render an ovation to the great Profess
La Place, the wisest, sagest and grand
of mankind, whom the Thorne family he the unutterable honor of being sec cousins, and to escert him solemnly t cousins, and to escert him solemnly to month's sojourn at Thorne hall. (dear," ejaculated Mary, "I wish I corun away somewhere and hide. I have so badly that he won't dram of marry him if he asks, and I mean to have so badly that he won't dream of No, I am not going with you. I hate close barouches and it's too warm to ron horseback. I shall stay at home."

And Mary settled herself so snugly, wone tiny, slippered foot swinging do and her pre ty head close to a nest of I speckled bird's eggs, that Ruth gave it with a sigh of despair.

"Well, then, have it your own way, incorribble romp. I wish you wer

incorrigible romp. I wish you we too big to shut up in a dark closet, o have your ears well boxed."
"It is a pity, isn't it?" said Mary, murely.
Occurse it is, Mary! If Cousin

behave like a young lady, mind!"
"All right," said Mary, dauntlessly
always liked Tom.
We used to have g romps together."

She sat there in the old pear tree, tier than any hamadryad that might haunted the mossy old veteran of the den, her cheeks touched with sunshing

den, her cheeks touched with sunshin carmine, her dimpled lips spart, now ing a line or two from the book in he now looking up, rapt in girlish reverie the blue sky, as it sparkled down the ever-moving leaves, and now hinto a soft little warble of song, into a soft little warble of song, to the very robins themselves put their to one side to listen.

The carriage had driven away long She had watched it beyond the cuthe winding road; the dark man shadow was slowly falling, the creeping glowed across the velvet lawn below, at clock in the old church spire amon far-off woods had chimed out 11.

And still Mary Thorne satthere in forked branches of the old pear tree.

Suddenly there floated into he sengtum a pungent, aromatic odor,

Suddenly there floated into he sanctum a pungent, aromatic odor, made her lean curiously forward, sher eyes with one hand, the better to trate the green foliage below.

Not the late monthly roses, not the thyst borders of heliotrope, nor the geraniums—none of these blosson tilled that peculiar smell.

"My patience!" said little Mary, oigar."

A cigar it was, and the owner the she could just see a white linen coatall head covered with black, wavy stood on the porch steps quietly and indulging in a lengthened view

and indulging in a lengthened view garden slopes.

"That's Tom Bradley!" said I herself. "Now, if he thinks I'm down out of this delicious, cool pla up straight in the hot parlors, htaken! Tom!" she called out, in accent of imperative summons, as burst into merry laughter at the amazement at which the strangeround him, vainly trying to cowhence the call had proceeded, "Y stupid Cousin Tom!" she ejs "Don't stare off towards the cabba Look straight up here. You may if you please; there's plenty of

Look straight up here. You may if you please; there's plenty of a both. You are Cousin Tom, aren she continued, as sudden m crossed her mind. "Of course I am; and you are suppose?"
"Mary herself. Up with yo Catch hold of this branch—then shake hands—You saucy fellow! say you might kiss me!" say you might kiss me!"
"Well, I couldn't help it; and
aren's we cousin's?" said Mr. To
ing himself comfortably into a br

ing himself comfortably into a or above Mary.

"Why, Tom, how you have of ejaculated the young lady, pus the curls with one hand, that better view the playmate of hood's days. "Your hair never before; and what a nice moustaget I shouldn't have known ye. No?" said Tom, roguishly.

"And you've grown so tail!—Tom, your splendid." Tom, your splendid,"
"I could return the complindared. But where are all the refamily? The house below is as haunted hall."

"All gone to we come that h old Professor La Place, who has indicated his willingness to powerks with us. Tom, I do hate fessor."

"Hate him! What for?"
"Ob, I don't know, I'm sure snuff dried, conceited old wrett wager a box of gloves he tacles!"
"Nonsense, Mary! Why, twenty six."
"I don't care; I know he is a sure spectacles, for all and wears spectacles, for all Tom-now if you'll never, ne word of this-"

"I won't, upon my honor!"

"Well, then, papa has act
idea into his dear old h
would make a nice wife for t
and—" Mary turned away with cri-tion fashing in her checks. "It is too bad of you to la pever, never will marry that "I wouldn't if I were ! Tom. "But, Mary, wait as