The Toronto World.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1882.

THE ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCE.

Our correspondent whose letter we published on Monday, takes up a point which was touched upon by Mr. Charlton in his speech on Friday last on the budget. The former asked why Sir Richard Cartwright should be called a free trader, after having raised the tariff from the lower figure of 15 per cent to the higher one of 17½; while the latter, recalling his position on this question some years back, says that while at one time he heartily endorsed Sir Richard's action in declining to advance the rate beyond 17½ per cent, he might still have consented to 2½ per cent more. These are his words, as reported in the Globe:

"There was a portion of the reform party in this country advocating an advance of these duties from 17½ to 20 per cent, and I am free to say that I was in favor of that advance; and in my opinion had that advance been made all the gentlemen who sit upon the treasury benches would have taken the ground at once of free traders, and have denounced the protectionist policy of the reform party. When I made that speech I did it from the standpoint that the duty of 17½ per cent is protective. It is a measure of protection, though perhaps not quite such as to suit all parties."

Mr. Charlton's explanation of his former position, and the point made by our correspondent as to Sir Richard's advance of the tariff from 15 to 17½ per cent, bring us to what is a bottom question in the controversy. Is the difference between 15 and 17½, or 17½ and 20, a difference of degree merely, as the argument on the side of the reform party leadership implies? Or is there some essential difference involved, which goes beyond being a difference of degree, and is really a difference of kind, carrying with it important practical consequences?

The answer must be that there is an essential difference involved; a real difference of kind, and not one of degree merely. It is not a rational use of arithmetic to hold up before us two figures, differing by 2½ or 5 per cent, and to ask triumphantly, with relation to the difference shown by simple addition or substraction, where the principle of free trade ends and that of protection begins. Whether home manufactures should have any protection at all, even as much as one per cent, is a fair question for debate. We take it, however, that Mr. Charlton approves of some measure of protection, for he states his belief that 17½ per cent ought to be enough. As for any one who declares himself a free-trader out-and-out, while still making an exception because of revenue necessities, he can be logical and consistent only by advocating as much excise duty on the home manufactured article as will offset the customs duty on the imported. That would bring revenue but without any protection, which is the only logical carrying out of the principle of free trade, and which is actually in practice in Great Britain to-day. But this is not the line taken by Mr. Charlton, for he gives us to understand that in his opinion 17½ per cent was protective, that it was enough, and that he approved of it. He says nothing about its being too much, or about offsetting the protection it conferred with excise duties on home production. Where, then, are we to find a rational dividing line, and between what two things is it to divide?

Strictly speaking the true dividing line in the Canadian controversy is not between protection and free trade, but between protection sufficient, on one hand, and protection so insufficient as to be of no practical use, on the other. It is not a distinction of arithmetic merely declaring, for instance, as if with the infallibility of a mathematical proposition, that 17½ per cent is right and 20 per cent is wrong. It is something more practical and to the purpose than that; something that more commends itself to the judgement of rational men, who have common sense enough to understand that commercial policy must be based upon the hard facts of business experience, and not upon any supposed ideal conditions which never have existed and never will. We have before said that as far as competition with the United States is concerned, we had for some ten or eleven years, with only 20 or 15 per cent on the statute book, more of the reality of protection than would now be conferred by 50 per cent. Circumstances alter cases, but there are wrongheads amongst us who look at nothing but certain arithmetical figures, which they insist upon applying, alike at all times and under all conditions. "Does protection protect," is the fundamental question. If a certain duty fails to protect, that is—to promote the home manufacture, it is no protection at all, even if it be expressed by the figure of 100 per cent. If it does protect—if it causes the home manufacture to start as a new thing or to expand greatly beyond its old proportions—then it is actual, *bona fide* protection, even if it be only 10 per cent. With this bare indication of where the essential difference lies we close for the present.

THE FAILURE OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.

If confirmation were needed of Sir John Macdonald's official announcement that all hopes of a new commercial treaty between England and France have vanished, we might find it, as well as some reasons why in extracts from an article in the London Times below quoted. The failure of the effort to continue any longer a certain semblance of reciprocal free trade, which, while it lasted, was really like the handle of a jug, "all on one side," is complete and decisive. It is more than this; the event indicates very surely the collapse of modified free trade, not only between France and England, but on the continent of Europe. We are not mistaken; the importance of the present collapse must be measured by that which free traders attached to Cobden's victory of 1860-61. If the birth of a much-vaunted movement across the channel was important, equally so, aye, and far more so must be its death, after years of trial. They are indeed impervious to the logic of events who cannot see that free trade or even that half or quarter approach to it, on the part of continental Europe, which would have been welcomed by its English advocates, is doomed. As France goes on this question, so most inevitably will go the whole continent. We quote now from the Times:

"After many vicissitudes of hope and disappointment the negotiations for a renewal of the treaty of commerce with France appear to have definitely collapsed. French official and semi-official organs of opinion deny in vain that the collapse is absolute. For the purpose originally in view it seems to be complete. Any arrangement for reserving to the two countries the benefit of the most-favored-nation stipulation starts from a basis entirely different from that of a commercial treaty. It will be negative, while the treaty would have been positive. The expiring treaty aimed at consolidating a particular relation between France and Great Britain. By the contemplated understanding British and French traders can expect only to be secured against the application to either of measures of exceptional severity. Our Paris correspondent was strictly correct in the announcement he made on Monday, to which some French journals have objected. The new platform of the most-favored-nation clause will be so new that a negotiation on that sole basis implies an utter abandonment of the old basis of negotiation. Whether the advantages of the most-favored-nation condition be as great as, or greater, or less than, the advantages anticipated from a convention embodying the various rules by which the commercial intercourse of the two countries was to be governed, the mode of attaining them will be wholly and directly different. The scheme for a prolongation of the treaty of commerce has failed; and it is now evident that it was doomed to failure. * * * A treaty of commerce between a state still in the bonds of protectionist instincts and a state emancipated as in Great Britain is scarcely possible, except in the peculiar circumstances of the chiefs of the former having occasion and power to adopt for the time the principles of the latter. Those were the circumstances of 1861. At one moment, a few weeks since, it seemed as if they were sufficiently reproduced by the administration of M. Gambetta to result in a similar product. Should, as is possible, though not probable, an accommodation at the eleventh hour be effected, political exigencies may be credited with the success. So impracticable was the negotiation otherwise from the first that it would never have been undertaken, in the existing temper of Continental Europe, had the question to be approached freshly. * * * * It is much to be feared that the termination of the Anglo-French Treaty may bring cruel loss and damage to many commercial enterprises founded for the interchange of British and French commodities which a higher tariff will exclude. Mr. Gladstone's government can plead, however, in answer to reproaches sure to be urged against it on behalf of the sufferers by its pertinacity, that it has acted in conformity with the vehement representations of the interests most closely concerned. Throughout the controversies on the fluctuating fortunes of the negotiations all who can claim to speak with authority for the export trade from this country to France have declared a treaty less liberal than that of 1861 to be worse than no treaty. They have been importunate in season and out of season with the negotiators as the penalty for an enhanced French tariff. Between the especial industries involved in Anglo-French trade, which would assent to no increase in duties, and the prevailing sense of the United Kingdom that a treaty was worthless which did not indicate an advance further towards real free trade, the government could not, with dignity, have done otherwise than it has done.

MANITOBA THE SUNNY.

The Pilot Mound Signal is one of the latest newspapers in Manitoba. It devotes a column to a recent article in The World comparing Ontario with the prairie province. The Signal is proud of the new country in that a man can only work there six months out of the twelve; "perpetual employment is a sign of servitude." And then the editor goes on to say: "Instead of enduring a prison life in an Ontario factory or workshop all the year round, how much better would it be for both parents and children to be engaged in cultivating their own fertile, breezy and sunny fields in Manitoba, drive home their own herd of cows at milking time, while the little girls looked after the flower garden, the chickens, collect the eggs, and plucked the feathers from the wild ducks which the boys might procure."

"The breezy and sunny fields in Manitoba" is a happy phrase. But he does not tell us of the blighting blizzard's bite, or what the little girls are to do when there is no hen fruit to collect during eight out of the twelve months that make the year.

CHRONIQUES.

The members have a great deal to say as to when the elections shall come off. And after the trouble of getting there, and the uncertainty of even receiving the nomination again, let alone re-election, they are not disposed to be content with one session less than five.

* * *

But Sir John, if he intends to bring on the elections this summer, will take good care not to let even his own supporters know new. He will say nothing till the session's over.

* * *

Our own opinion is that there will be no election this summer. Mr. Mowat has as much excuse to dissolve the Ontario legislature as has Sir John Macdonald to dissolve parliament.

* * *

The Mail of yesterday was rather rough on Dr. Strange, the gallant and conservative member for North York. In a leader it said: "The member for North York is one of those clumsy, flat-footed men who, when executing their war-dance, are sure to jump upon their friends favorite corn."

* * *

The attorney-general is the only lawyer in the British Columbia legislature. Another pleasing piece of news from the Pacific province, and perhaps the consequent of the first mentioned, is the announcement that that province had a surplus last year.

A QUASI-CRANK IN WINNIPEG.

The Khan Imagines His Life is Sought—A Gun is Loaded with Iron and Chains—An Excited Scene.

Winnipeg was startled the other day by the strange antics of a quasi-crank, who rushed to the street from his bedroom at midnight barefooted, his shirt tail flying in the wind, his hair dishevelled like a lunatic's. The collected crowd arrested his progress. The crank bounded forward, yelling "Dynamite! dynamite!" At last he was caught and several citizens held him with violent hands. The crank looked as wild as chaos and still yelled "dynamite! dynamite!" "What is it?" the crowd wondered. Mr. Coolican, who was just returning from an auction sale of town lots, broke his way in and recognized the individual. "What's up with the Khan?" he asked excitedly. The frequenters of our police court, markets, and docks will many of them recollect this individual yclept the Khan. It was he who proclaimed himself to be a prophet of the glorious Mahomet (giving himself the Tartaric title of Khan); it was he who alleged he "found" a horse and buggy tied up on York street, appropriating the same till night when he gave them away to an astonished farmer. The same individual once imagined he was prophetically commanded to visit the ports of the lake, and with that end in view he boarded a tug, which he set going in the absence of the captain, and was only overtaken after a fierce pursuit. It is not surprising therefore to find him in Winnipeg deluded with the idea that an attempt had been made on his prophetic life. After he had been taken to a place of retreat and clothed the Khan told the tale of his miraculous escape. Going on with his story he said:

"They surreptitiously obtained possession of one of the cannon at Fort Garry and after putting in a heavy charge of giant powder, loaded her up with trace chains, gimlets, forty rod and other instruments of destruction and then hid the artillery in a snow bank on Portage avenue. The night was dark and dreary; the wind was howling as if in larger anticipation of a great trophy and the snow wreaths were struggling with one another as if ambitious of the honor of soaking up the blood of the illustrious Khan. I was just thinking it was my religious duty to write a book entitled 'the posthumous papers of the Late Capt. Vivian,' when a frightful glare illuminated the surrounding buildings followed by a terrific report. The Khan was hurled to the ground by the force of the explosion and was for a moment stunned. The destroying missiles had torn away his coat-tails and amputated his braces but otherwise he was providentially saved. The villains who attempted his life unfortunately escaped."

After going through with the story the Khan informed the excited crowd that he had already received condolence cablegrams and telegraphs from all the monarchs and ruling heads of the world. He is now regarded as a genuine specimen of the crank, of a somewhat innocent type however.

Rents in Chicago.

(From the Chicago Times.)

The committee appointed at a meeting of the Central Anti-Monoply Club to recommend a plan of action to resist the increase of rents to go into effect the 1st day of May next, makes the folling suggestions:

1. The rents are already excessive.
2. The increase of rents is calculated to drive people from the city and to prevent others from coming into it.
3. A higher rent will crowd the people into closer quarters, engendering disease and promoting vice and crime.
4. An advance in rent means an increase in the cost of all the commodities of life, the merchant, trader, and manufacturer, in order to pay the advanced rent of business property, must increase the price of their goods in a corresponding ratio, and all this eventually falls upon the consumer.
5. The advance in rents will be met by no corresponding increase of wages, salaries or means of support, among a mass of the people.

Admitting the right of landlords to combine and increase the rents, the right of tenants to combine and resist must also be admitted. We call the attention of the public it particular to this point, that the rents cannon be raised without the consent of the tenants. If, then, the tenants will combine for self-protection, by signing pledges to resist the increase, they will surely gain their point, without interfering with the rights of any one. The sum involved to the tenants of Chicago in the proposed increase of rent will befrom three to five millions of dollars during the next renting year.

In the spirit of fair play, and in the knowledge that men get only what they demand, and that it is not only their privilege but their duty to demand justice in this matter, we urge the people of Chicago to sign and circulate the following pledge:

"We, rent payers of Chicago, in justice to ourselves, our families, and the public interests, pledge ourselves to pay no increase of rent for the year beginning May 1, 1882; and further, that we will lease no premises from which any one has been ejected for refusing to pay rent."

Parliamentary Reform in Italy.

(From the London Spectator.)

The Italians appear quite determined to try very large experiments in parliamentary reform. Both houses have already passed a law establishing a simple educational qualification, every adult male being entitled to vote, provided he can read and write. They have also, after great hesitations, passed another, providing that votes shall be taken by scrutin de liste, each elector voting for the whole number of representatives allowed to each department, which is one for every 40,000 of population. The government appears to fear, however, that this will produce occasionally too uniform a result, and have proposed that in the most populous of the sixty-nine departments—that is, in all departments which requrn more than five members, a minority vote should be allowed. The details of the scheme have not reached us, but it is intended, we believe, to prevent the great tities crushing out the rural minorities outside them. The result of the experiment, which is new in parliamentary history, will be well worth watching.

The Second Bishop of Nova Scotia.

(From the Church Guardian.)

The Right Reverend Robert Stanser, D. D., was born in England and graduated at St. John's college, Cambridge. Previous to the death of Bishop Charles Inglis, he was rector of Saint Paul's church, Halifax, and chaplain of the house of assembly. When Bishop Inglis died the house was in session, and it was unanimously resolved that the British government be recommended to appoint Dr. Stanser his successor. He was accordingly appointed on May 6, 1816, and consecreated in England. The health, however, of the new bishop proved so delicate that, after holding his first visitation and ordination with extreme difficulty, he returned to England for the winter months. Year after year was spent in the vain hope of his recovery. He saw his diocese no more. In 1824 he resigned the bishopric of Nova Scotia. The society at home, in consideration of his missionary work for more than thirty years, allowed him a pension of £250, which he held until his death on December 13, 1828, in the 69th year of his age.

A ROMANCE.

This is a romance but true, truer than most newspaper stories. It might be that and still give the truth "points" and beat it. But this is the story, which we vouch for: Five years ago a young Dublin man loved and won a beautiful lass, and as both were poor determined to carve for the twain a fortnee in the great Northwest of Canada, which at that time had just commenced to make a stir in the world. They parted with many tears, swearing fidelity to each other, and for five long years corresponded every two weeks, letter crossing letter midway on the ocean. Each was faithful. He adored his absent idol, and she worshipped her ideal Northwestern farmer. The time came when he was prosperous and well to do, and he sent the, to her, glad tidings across the great waters, by those who go down to the sea in ships. She was overjoyed, and to save expense she crossed the wild ocean alone, instead of compelling him to visit the green isle, and bring her out. He came down from Beaconsfield, Manitoba, and met her in Toronto. This is where the trouble commenced. She looked upon him and decided that he was not her ideal. He gazed upon her, and all the love that had fed upon her letters and the memory of her beautiful face for five long years intensified. He tried to clasp her in his arms in the most approved fashion, but she burst into tears and repulsed him. And yet he is worth $35,000, the approved N. W. amount. She told him brokenly that she could not marry him, and he, keeping up his courage, stalked majestically from her presence. He declared that he would return to Winnipeg that night. She dissolved and melted into tears. He filled up the aching void in his heart with nature's sweet consoler. After three days she relented and yearned for him, even if he did not come up to her ideal, and he—well, he having got as far as Hamilton, decided to come back and once more gaze upon his faithless love. That settled it. They were married yesterday morning, and are now on the road to Winnipeg.

A Sad Tale.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

"Does your father know?"

"He does not. Thank heaven, that sorrow was spared him."

The crickets climbed under the flagstones and the warm, south wind came in soft puffs over the meadows, bearing upon its bosom the scent of the red-topped clover and the ox-eyed daisies, as Rupert Relingote and Aphrodite McGuire stood by the path that led from the farm to the village of Roussillon, Macoupin county, while the swallows circled around in the fast-coming twilight, giving forth now and then little sleepy twitters as if anxious for the warmth and comfort which their nests afforded. they were to be married in the fall, these wo—in the merry hard cider and corn husking time—and, although scarce three months had passed since Rupert pressed upon her pulsing lips the solemn betrothal kiss. Aphrodite trusted him with a perfect faith that was almost sublime in its passionate intensity.

"So the old man didn't hear about my getting full?" said Rupert.

"No," was the girl's response, as with a little, happy take-it-away-for-ten-cents-sob, she laid her gum-filled cheek upon Rupert's breast and twined her dimpled arms about his neck—"if any one had told him it would have been a cold day for you."

"You are singing on the right key now, Aphrodite," was Rupert's reply. "If the terrible fact had come to his knowledge he would part us forever. His position as Deacon in the church would not allow him to overlook the fault, even should his stern Puritan nature relent. No darling, we must not let him know of this sin of mine."

As Rupert spoke a buggy was seen coming rapidly up the lane, and as it reached the gate the horse stopped suddenly, and the man in the vehicle came out over the animal's head and fell with a dull, sickening thud into a hotbed.

The deacon had been taking a nip himself.

THE ROAD THAT VANDERBILT.

Nellie H Bailey in Chicago Interocean.

This is the road that Vanderbilt.
This is the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.
This is the cut that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.
This is the Spuyten Duyvil town that lies by the
cut that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.
This is the parliamentary train that came to
Spuyten Duyvil town that lies by the cut that
hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.
These are the representative men
That came in the parliamentary train
Down to Spuyten Duyvil town that lies by the cut
that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.
These are the bottles that there and then
Belonged to the representative men
Who came in the parliamentary train
Down to Spuyten Duyvil town, that lies by the cut
that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.
This is the man who pulled the bell,
Who drank so free of the fires of hell
That was in the bottles there and then
That belonged to the representative men
Who came in the parliamentary train
Down to Spuyten Duyvil town, that lies by the cut
that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.
This is the engine from Tarrytown,
That in the dark came thundering down
And rushed with all its might and main
Straight into the waiting train
That was stopped by the man that pulled the bell
Who drank so free of the fires of hell
That was in the bottles there and then
That belonged to the representative men
Who came in the parliamentary train
Down to Spuyten Duyvil town, that lies by the cu
that hides the curve that's in the
Road tha Vanderbilt.
These are the wounded, these are the slain
Victims of that night of pain,
When the engine from Tarrytown,
In the dark that came thundering down,
And rushed with all its might and main
Straight into the waiting train
That was stopped by the man that pulled the bell
Who drank so free of the fires of hell
That was in the bottles there and then
That belonged to the representative men
Who came in the parliamentary train
Down to Spuyten Duyvil town, that lies by the cut
that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.

—No article ever attained so unbounded popularity in so short a time as Burdock Blood Bitters, and that too during the existence of countless numbers of widely advertised bitters and blood purifiers. It is evident that this medicine begins its work at once, and leaves no desirable work unattained.

—"What every one says must be true," and every one who has tested its merits speaks warmly in praise of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam as a positive cure for all throat and lung complaints, coughs and colds, sore throat, bronchitis and incipient consumption.

—A REAL NECESSITY.—No house should be without a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow oil, in case of accident. There is no preparation offered to suffering humanity that has made so many permanent cures, or relieved so much pain and misery. It is called by some the Good Samaritan, by others the Cure-all, and by the afflicted an Angel of Mercy.

—WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS 'TIS FOLLY TO BE WISE.—Dr. Bliss, if not a success at probing for bullets, was highly successful in despatching bulletins; but the grandest bulletin of success is that which heralds the wonderful cures performed by Burdock Blood Bitters, that matchless tonic and blood purifier which acts at once upon the bowels, the skin, the liver and the kidneys, while it invigorates and strengthens the whole system.

INSURANCE

GOOD DEEDS.

During the past year the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has paid to families of its deceased members $1,231,630 36. These payments were distributed as follows:—

Alabama	32,727 23	New York	$162,995 04
California	16,917 00	New Jersey	38,571 11
Canada	70,645 85	New Hampshire	11,931 49
Connecticut	97,522 29	Nebraska	7,160 00
Delaware	11,271 00	Nevada	971 38
Georgia	40,064 33	North Carolina	38,410 00
Illinois	111,510 20	Ohio	81,366 71
Indiana	20,461 42	Pennsylvania	140,997 72
Iowa	7,435 91	Rhode Island	1,258 00
Kentucky	43,433 27	South Carolina	2,201 00
Louisiana	23,750 88	Tennessee	37,574 00
Maine	11,792 02	Texas	15,965 27
Maryland	27,374 32	Virginia	20,628 00
Massachusetts	45,830 01	Vermont	6,502 00
Michigan	33,844 00	Washington Ter.	1,600 00
Minnesota	11,753 93	West Virginia	7,224 00
Mississippi	13,192 33	Wisconsin	14,401 46
Missouri	6,350 00	Florida, Kansas, Oregon	1,608 00

It is stated that death demands thirty millions of mortals annually; that three thousand daily; three thousand hourly; and nearly one for every second of time. Reader, what guarantee have you that you will not be next? Be wise, and insure in the ÆTNA.

DEATH LOSSES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Paid by the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY during each year from 1863 to 1882.

Paid in 1861,	$1,472 28	Paid in 1870,	$1,214,315 83	Paid in 1876,	$1,634,360 62
1865,	91,177 75	1871,	1,219,311 64	1877,	1,747,753 69
1866,	312,306 33	1872,	1,399,531 78	1878,	1,784,553 60
1867,	512,881 55	1873,	1,661,037 64	1879,	2,155,713 00
1868,	835,031 22	1874,	1,392,255 35	1880,	1,907,022 08
1869,	1,095,062 79	1875,	1,570,421 92	1881,	1,555,745 62

IT BEGINS AT HOME—That's right. If you are making money, give part of it away, and give generously and nobly. There are enough who need it. Extend your charities according to your prosperity, but don't forget one thing—charity begins at home. Do not forget that the beginning of it is a sound policy of insurance on your own life for the security and safety of your own loved ones, the comfort and consolation of your own declining years.—*Exchange.*

[illegible] qualifications that go to make up a good business man, the [illegible] has life insured for a good, solid sum—and then to keep it a[illegible]—*Daily Stockholder.*

[illegible] *The Ledger* of Philadelphia says of the ÆTNA: "It is strong, [illegible] management. The public ought to appreciate [illegible] insurance in such an institution, and it does."

SHIRTS.

COOPER & MEEKING

125 YONGE STREET.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

SPECIALTIES:

Shirts to Order of any Material White, Cambric, Oxfords, and Flannel, &c.; Dent's Gloves, Reiper's Hosiery, Cartwright & Warner's Underwear, Cuff Buttons, Hinks, Studs, Pins, &c. Umbrellas and Waterproof Coats.

The Members of our Firm being so well known in Toronto, we have no hesitation in recommending an inspection of our Goods.

H. COOPER, ED. MEEKING,

Late I. & H. Cooper. For years with I. & H. Cooper. 136

MILLINERY.

To Her Royal Highness PRINCESS LOUISE!

All the Season's Novelties in

MILLINERY

FRENCH FLOWERS and AMERICAN FANCY GOODS.

Mourning a Specialty.

MISS STEVENS

255 YONGE STREET,

Opposite Holy Trinity Church.

TORONTO. 135

MEDICAL.

Private Medical Dispensary

(Established 1860), 27 GOULD STREET TORONTO, ONT. Dr. Andrews' Purifacintia, Dr. Andrews' Female Pills, and all of Dr. A.'s celebrated remedies for private diseases, can be obtained at the Dispensary. Circulars Free. All letters answered promptly, without charge, when stamp is enclosed. Communications confidential. Address E. J. Andrews, M.D., Toronto, Ont.

RUPTURE CURED

This new Truss adapts itself to all positions of the body. Presses Back the Intestines as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. Declared by those wearing them, and highest medical authority to be the greatest surgical invention of the century. Age of person or length of time ruptured makes no difference. *Easy, durable* and *cheap.* Sent by mail. Circulars free. Save your money till you get our Circular. J. WRIGHT & CO., Druggists, 308 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

—DESERVING OF PRAISE.—Too much cannot be expressed in favor of that unsurpassed remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, croup, sore throat, and all lung complaints. If you suffer from neglected colds, try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. The cost is trifling, only 25 cents.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

CONSUMERS' Wholesale Tea Co.,

REMOVED TO

52 COLBORNE STREET.

Teas and Coffees wholesale to families. Fine India Teas a specialty. Coffee roasted on the premises and ground when sold.

CONSUMERS' WHOLESALE TEA CO.

SIGN OF THE QUEEN.

RELIABLE GOODS!

The attention of housekeepers is called to our splendid stock of Christmas Groceries.

Finest Dessert Raisins, Shelled Almonds, Grenoble Walnuts, Fresh Filberts.

GENUINE LEGHORN CANDIED PEELS.

SPECIAL—All our Corking Fruit are sieved and cleaned for our Retail trade. Our Coffees are a treat, being all roasted on the premises. Finest Old Government Java, Mocha and Jamaica Coffee.

Parties wanting Pure Coffee can rely on getting it.

JUST TO HAND.

QUEBEC MAPLE SYRUP, TURKEY PRUNES, DRIED SWEET CORN.

EDW. LAWSON,

No. 93 King Street East,

Noted for Teas and Coffees. 135

BREAD &c.

BREAD

WANTED,

A few more Customers to

BUY BREAD

At Crompton's Bakery,

171 KING STREET EAST.

DELIVERED DAILY.

UNDERTAKERS

W. H. INGRAM, Undertaker,

518 King Street East, corner of River. Funerals conducted on liberal terms.

M. NOLAN, 537 Queen street west. Funerals supplied in First-Class style at the Lowest Rates. The best Hearse in Toronto. Telephone communication with all parts of the City.

M. M'CABE & CO.

UNDERTAKERS,

333 QUEEN STREET WEST.

ORDERS ATTENDED TO NIGHT AND DAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. CHARLES,

CUSTOM BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

13 CHURCH STREET,

LATE

19 Adelaide Street East.

SHIRTS.

THE PARAGON SHIRT

First Prize.)

HAVE NO OTHER

LEADER LANE, Toronto.

MERCHANT TAILORS

JAMES NOBLE

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 100 Yonge Street.

RESTAURANTS

HOTEL BRUNSWICK

KING STREET WEST,

(Next Mail Office).

Choicest Selected Lot of the Celebrated

CANADIAN MALPEQUE OYSTERS,

Just received this day from Prince Edward Island; served on the shell; try them.

GEO. BROWN,

Late of the American Hotel.

HOTELS.

ROSSIN HOUSE

IS THE LARGEST, COOLEST IN SUMMER. Unequalled in Cleanliness, Best Ventilated, best Furnished, and the best managed Hotel in Canada. Graduated Prices.

HENRY J. NOLAN, Chief Clerk. MARK H. IRISH, 135 Proprietor

PHOTOGRAPHING & FINE ARTS.

Look Round the Corner of JARVIS STREET, AND SEE MICKLETHWAITE'S AS YOU GO ON KING STREET, PHOTOGRAPHS.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

RAILWAY, SHOW, CARDS

A SPECIALTY AT THE

MAIL JOB DEPARTMENT.

Designs and Sketches Furnished.

Commercial, Railway, Law, Show, Book and Job Printing,

Of every description executed promptly in first class style.

Entrance to Job Department on Bay street. Telephone communication.

LOVELL BROTHERS.

BOOK AND JOB

Steam Printers & Publishers.

Fine work of Every Description a Specialty.

Attention given to Book Work. Estimates given on application.

39 AND 41 MELINDA STREET TORONTO

EXPRESS

9 ADELAIDE STREET EAST

CENTRAL OFFICE OF

T. FISHER'S EXPRESS LINE

CHEAPEST EXPRESS LINE IN THE CITY

5 Cent Parcel Delivery in Connection.

Arrangements made with merchants for delivery of parcels in large quantities.

T. FISHER, Proprietor.

FANCY GOODS.

SPECTACLES

EYE GLASSES.

C. POTTER, Optician,

31 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

Makes a specialty of giving an easy fit so that he will not fret the eye. 30 years' experience. 246

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

Arranged specially for the Toronto World.

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK.

Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe Streets.

East.	Leave.	Arrive.
Montreal Day Express	7.12 a.m.	11.07 a.m.
" Night Express	6.52 p.m.	10.52 p.m.
Mixed	11.12 a.m.	6.52 p.m.
Belleville Local	5.07 p.m.	9.37 a.m.
West.		
Chicago Day Express	12.15 p.m.	6.10 p.m.
" Night Express	11.45 p.m.	6.15 a.m.
Stratford and London Mixed	7.30 a.m.	11.10 p.m.
" Local	3.45 p.m.	1.05 p.m.
Stratford Local	5.25 p.m.	11.00 a.m.
Georgetown Mixed	6.40 p.m.	8.25 a.m.

GREAT WESTERN.

Stations—Foot of Yonge and foot of Simcoe streets

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Mail	3.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m.
N. Y. (Central) & Erie Express	9.55 a.m.	4.30 p.m.
London Local & Detroit Express	7.10 a.m.	1.15 p.m.
Susp. Bridge & Detroit Express	5.55 p.m.	10.20 a.m.
Detroit & Chicago Express	12.50 p.m.	10.35 p.m.
New York & Chicago Express	11.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.

Trains leave Simcoe street five minutes later.

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

For Mimico, calling at Union station, Queen's wharf, Parkdale, High Park, and the Humber, going and returning (every day except Sunday).

Leave Yonge street 10.30 a.m., 2.00, 4.10, and 6 20 p.m.

Returning, leave Mimico 8.15, 11.15 a.m., 2.00, 4.50, and 7.10 p.m.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN

Stations—City Hall, Union and Brock streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	4.50 p.m.	10.10 a.m.
Accommodation	12.45 p.m.	2.15 p.m
Mail	7.50 a.m.	9.40 p.m

Trains leave Union Station Eight minutes and Brock Street Fifteen minutes later.

CREDIT VALLEY.

Station—Union depot.

LEAVE	
St. Louis Express. To the North, West, Southwest, South and Northwest	7.30 a.m.
Pacific Express. To West, South, Northwest, West and Southwest	12.30 a.m.
Express. To the West and North	4.30 p.m
Through cars, Toronto to Detroit, on 7.45 a.m. and 12 noon.	
ARRIVE	
From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus	
From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit	10.50 a.m.
From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit	
From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus	6.20 p.m
From Kansas City St. Louis and Chicago	10.50 p.m.

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.

Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Owen Sound, Harriston, and Teeswater, Mail	7.15 a m	11.15 a.m.
Owen Sound, Harriston and Teeswater Express	4.10 p.m.	9.50 p.m

TORONTO AND NIPISSING.

Station, foot of Berkeley street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Through Mail	7.45 a. m.	6.30 p.m
Local	4.00 p.m.	11.15 a.m

STAGES.

ECLINGTON STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m .30 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6.20 p.m.

Arrives 8.45, 9.55 a.m., 4.30 and 6 p.m

THORNHILL STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 p.m.

Arrives 10.30 a.m.

Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street east 3.20 p.m.

COOKSVILLE STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m.

Arrives 11 a.m.

RICHMOND HILL STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.10 p.m.

Arrives 10.30 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.

Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY,

for Leslieville, Woodbine driving park, Victoria park, and Ben Lamond.

Station, Don bridge, foot of Kingstreet.

Leaves Don Station 6.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m 12.00 noon; 1.36, 2.30, 3.30 4.30, 5.40, 6.30, 7.30 8.30, 9.30 p.m.

Returning leaves Ben Lamond 6.00, 8.20, 9 10 10 10, 11.10 a.m.; 12.10, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 7.40 8.40, 9.40 p.m.