THE TORONTO WORLD.

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year..... $3.00 | Four Months..... $1.00
Six Months..... 1.50 | One Month..... 25
No charge for city delivery or postage. Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

FOR EACH LINE OF NONPARIEL:

Ordinary commercial advertisements 6 cents.
Monetary advertisements..... 10 cents.
Financial statements as reading matter..... 15 cents.
Amusements..... 10 cents.

Condensed advertisements a cent a word. Deaths, marriages and births 25 cents. Special rates for contract advertisements, or reading notices, and for preferred positions.

Address all Communications: THE WORLD, Toronto. W. F. MACLEAN.

The World's telephone call is No. 628.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 6, 1885.

Civil Service Reform.

Every business man and every bank or other corporate body chooses his or its employes for their real or supposed capabilities, and dismisses them if they turn out useless or dishonest. It is only in the service of the state that favoritism is the sole ground of appointment, and protects against dismissal for any cause. In fact the public, who are individually awake to their own interests, do not seem to care collectively how or by whom they are served. And the natural consequence has followed—the public service has become the refuge of the dude and the wardboss, a providential provision for the families of ministers and members of parliament.

Now, what we mean by civil service reform is simply the application to that service of those ordinary business principles which every individual follows in selecting and retaining his own employes. John Bull has shown his proverbial common sense by being the first to introduce this reform, in spite of aristocratic traditions and privileges. Of course the actual process of selection cannot be conducted in the same personal manner as when only a few private clerks are concerned. It has been assumed that —other things being equal—the best educated man is most likely to prove an efficient public servant. The test for first appointments is therefore an educational one, but it is supplemented by a year's actual trial before the appointment is confirmed. This plan, so sound in theory, has worked well in practice, and has admittedly made the English civil service the best in the world.

In the United States the patronage system in its fullest development was, till lately, regarded almost as a vital principle of the constitution. Yet, even there experience has led to the adoption, about two years ago, of the English plan with some modifications. President Arthur and the commissioners who have administered the act agree in reporting that the result is even better than was hoped for. The president-elect has also taken pains to assure the country that he will uphold this reform even against the tremendous pressure that will be brought to bear on him by hungry democrats.

Why is Canada so far behind these two great Anglo-Saxon nations? Simply because her party leaders have not had the courage to deprive their camp followers of their share of the spoils. Their action cannot arise from ignorance of the evils of patronage. Mr. Casey's committee, appointed during Mr. Mackenzie's regime, reported unanimously against the present system and in favor of the English one. Sir John A. Macdonald's commission in 1880, after a searching enquiry fully endorsed this report, and urged the introduction of competition. It is generally believed, too, that the leaders on both sides are personally favorable to the change. They know that patronage is not only hurtful to the service, but also, in the long run, to the party which exercises it. Yet they they have not dared to run the temporary risk of abolishing that abuse.

It is a pity that no great reform seems possible in Canada till it has been made a party question—but such has been the fact hitherto, and we are not likely to have a non-political civil service till one party or the other is pledged to establish it. Which of the existing parties will earn the gratitude of the people by such a patriotic policy? Or have the really independent electors of both parties sufficient influence to compel its adoption? They can have no fitter occasion to show their powers, or none more likely to win them general sympathy.

England in a Crisis.

We were not premature in saying yesterday that a crisis had come in England, and that the Manchester policy of peace at any price had ended in a signal break down. This view of the situation is well confirmed by the latest cable despatches. On Sunday the admiralty office was in a bustle of activity, and at Portsmouth preparations for the sailing of an important naval expedition were being urged as if in time of actual war. Important despatches had gone abroad on Saturday, and peremptory orders had been sent to Portsmouth; but, strange to tell—the cable correspondents were not favored with copies of any of these documents. "It is certain, however," says one of the most enterprising of the fraternity, "that a more vigorous foreign policy has been decided upon in the prolonged cabinet councils which were held on Friday and Saturday." But it is added that great divergence of opinion prevailed as to towards what quarter of the earth or ocean all this new vigor was to be directed.

One indication of the new vigor infused into British councils may be seen in yesterday afternoon's despatch stating that Granville declines to hold a formal conference on the Egyptian question at Paris. He proposes that informal meetings be held at the British embassy at Paris, Lord Lyons presiding, at which other foreign ambassadors may take part in the discussions, but without having votes. The Times on Monday, in an article on the Egyptian muddle, recommends Gladstone and his cabinet to resign at once. This is eminently plain language from the leading journal; and the conjecture that its original inspiration has come from the queen herself will be freely indulged in if definite contradiction does not speedily follow.

Suppose that Gladstone were now to take a very sharp turn, and enter upon a really vigorous foreign policy, could he remain in power to carry out his new resolve? The news of the last forty-eight hours looks as if the attempt were to be made: with what measure of success remains to be seen.

The question uppermost in the public mind will be this—is the new display of warlike vigor directly mainly against France, or Germany? Easier to risk, than to answer, indeed; but still a point or two may be made while we are still waiting for further information. If truly reported, Granville's resolve with regard to a conference at Paris looks as if England and France had arrived at some important understanding, in virtue of which they will now proceed to settle the Egyptian difficulty by themselves together, without allowing any other power to interfere. In such case it might be deemed necessary to despatch a fleet to the eastern end of the Mediterranean to keep Turkey from making mischief at the instigation of Russia. If England and France have come to an *entente cordiale* and are going to act together in the affairs of Egypt, then ministers ought to be able to hold their places while carrying out this policy, provided always that no disgraceful surrender of British interests were involved.

But it is difficult to imagine the Times so far astray as to be calling for the resignation of Gladstone and his colleagues on Monday, if any presentable understanding with France had been arrived at the Friday or Saturday before. The leading journal is privileged to blunder as much as it pleases with regard to Canada and the United States, but early information of impending changes of government is one of its strong points. That England has come to a crisis in her foreign relations seems certain enough: whether this means a crisis in Downing street and a change of government will shortly appear.

So little is known of El Mahdi that the British informants estimate his forces at from 20,000 to 80,000. This is a wide margin. Judging from his supineness, the smaller would seem to be the more accurate number.

Six senatorships are now vacant, and six times six aspirants are in suspense. These are cases in which the general public will not complain of any delay that may occur in making the appointments.

The Pall Mall Gazette's prediction that Ireland will be given local self-government before the end of the present year, indicates a great advance in English thought upon this subject during the last few years. Five years ago no London newspaper would have dared to make such a prediction, but now it is received as having the elements of possibility if not of probability.

One of the results of the abolition of the death penalty is that murderers who are imprisoned for life or long periods, frequently obtain their freedom in a few years through political influence. A glaring instance of this evil comes from Illinois. Five years ago a lawyer named Hamilton defended an alleged murderer, who was found guilty, but was let off with thirty years imprisonment. Now the same lawyer, acting as governor of the state, pardons his late client.

The cable despatches from Europe will be likely to draw a very large share of public attention here as soon as the excitement of the municipal elections has subsided.

Meat has been coming down in price of late; and butter should come down too, but does not to any extent. Some parties in the trade are holding on to large stocks of butter, expecting to get big prices by and by. They will probably have to sell it dirt cheap in the spring.

England is not the only country which has just determined upon having what has been called "a spirited foreign policy." A similar resolve has been arrived at in France, where the new minister of war, General Lewal, comes into office to carry out the policy of pushing the war in Tonquin and China as vigorously as possible, even should the army at home have to be seriously reduced for that purpose.

Following the New Year an increased activity in some important lines of manufacture is already reported from the States; and some such indications are beginning to be noticed in Canada too.

Notwithstanding the unsettled state of Europe, Kaiser William says that he has confidence in the continuance of peace. This recalls the third Napoleon's: "the empire is peace," at a time when he was contemplating schemes of conquest.

Yesterday was the day set by western adventists for the destruction of the earth. There has been the customary postponement, and the earth will continue to do business at the old stand until further notice.

Whether France and England are coming to an understanding or not, some sort of working agreement between France and Germany appears to be on the cards. Bismarck and Ferry are to meet somewhere in Switzerland at an early date, and it seems as if a radical change of French policy in the Tonquin war had been decided upon. If all this means that England is to be left out in the cold, then the reported excitement in London, and the demand by the Times that Gladstone should resign, are sufficiently accounted for.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

How the Secret Societies Meet and Communicate With Each Other.

One of the reasons of the successes of the socialists is the astuteness displayed by the central authorities in party tactics. Blind fanaticism is no longer the chief characteristic of the social democracy. Of Burke, that great enemy of revolution, it was said that he took up every cause he was engaged in like a fanatic and defended it like a philosopher. It may be said of the leaders of this party that, although fanatics in their cause, they display a wonderful amount of sagacity in the choice of means and methods for compassing their ends. Their plans of operation for eluding the law where resistance would be dangerous or hopeless are remarkable for coolness of judgment and thoroughness in execution. Ministers, like Von Puttkamer, defend the law against the socialists on the ground that "social democracy, as far as it is of a revolutionary subversive character, must hide its actions in darkness." But the concealment does not diminish but rather increases the efficiency of its organization. Thus, e.g., in direct contravention of the first paragraph of the socialist law, which forbids all associations of a social democratic tendency, they manage to spread their ramifications like a network all over the country. Although meetings of every socialistic kind are strictly forbidden, yet, as a matter of fact, they are held whenever it is necessary for party purposes, and under the very nose of the police authorities. The whole country is mapped out by the socialists into electoral districts, officered in each case by "trusted persons," who act as delegates at provincial meetings, and these again act in concert with the common centre (Verkehrstelle) in Switzerland. To facilitate intercourse in the local centres without arousing the suspicion of the authorities, the "trusted persons" of the district convene meetings from time to time which take the form of friendly gatherings in houses or excursions into the country. Under the innocent title of singing classes, smoking clubs, and the like associations are formed for party purposes. Sometimes the character and object of social organization and meetings are no secret to the authorities, but are connived at because either it is not always desirable to act up to the utmost rigor of the law, or because it is advisable to ignore the illegality of the proceedings so as to gain information profitable to the powers that be. Much latitude of this kind is allowed at election time for obvious reasons.

The Cheapest and Best.

On account of its purity and concentrated strength and great power over disease, Burdock Blood Bitters is the cheapest and best blood cleansing tonic known for all disordered conditions of blood, liver and kidneys. 246

Lord Bacon.

From Household Words.

In June, 1621, the disgraced lord chancellor retired to the stately house, now a ruin, in Gorhambury park, of which he was the owner. He had pleaded guilty to twenty-three charges of bribery. In one case he had received from a suitor gold buttons worth fifty pounds; in a third a diamond ring, worth five or six hundred pounds; in a fourth, a suit of hangings, worth one hundred and sixty pounds. From some London apothecaries he accepted ambergris and a gold taster, and he took from certain French merchants one thousand pounds. The defence set up was that it was the custom at that time to make such presents to Judges. In nearly every case the presents were made after the suits were decided, and in many the presents were received by Bacon's servants without his knowledge. The chancellor himself always adhered to this line of defence. He wrote, on his fall, to his royal master:

"This is my last suit I shall make to your majesty in this business, prostrating myself upon the mercy seat after fifteen years' service, wherein I have served your majesty in my poor endeavors with an entire heart, and, as I presume to say to your majesty, am still a virgin in matters that concern your person or crown, and now craving that, after eight steps of honor, I be not precipitated altogether."

And Bacon says again in another letter: "For the bribaries and gifts, wherewith I am charged when the lock of hearts shall be opened, I hope I shall not be found to have the troubled fountain of a corrupt heart in a depraved habit of taking rewards to prevent justice, however I may be frail and partake of the abuses of the time."

And he wrote to Buckingham, with all the boldness of innocence:

"However I have acknowledged that the sentence is just, and for reformation sake fit. I have been a trusty and honest and Christ loving friend of your lordship, and the justest chancellor that hath been in the five changes since my father's time."

Fined £40,000, and sent to the Tower, though but for a short time, and deprived of the great seal, Bacon, exiled at Gorhambury, has left a record of his own feelings in that solitude. He calls himself, touchingly, "old, weak, ruined, in want, and a very subject of pity." He longs for York house in the Strand, or Gray's Inn, where he might have company, physicians, conference with his creditors and friends about his debts, and the necessities of his estate, and helps for his studies and writings. At St. Albans he said he lived "upon the sword point of a sharp air, endangered if I go abroad, dull if I stay within, solitary and comfortless, without company, banished from all opportunities to treat with any to do myself good and to help out my wrecks, and that which is one of my greatest grief, my wife, that hath been no partaker of my offending, must be partaker of the misery of my restraint." But time gradually made Gorhambury less of a prison. Bacon expressed the resolve to study, "not to become an abbey lubber, as the old proverb was, but to yield some fruit of my private life." In the green shades he studied and meditated with his chaplain, Dr. Rawley, his faithful secretary, Meantys, his wise amanuensis, Hobbs, and his loving friend, George Herbert. In October, 1625, the autumn before he died, he wrote to a friend:

"Good Mr. Palmer, I thank God, by means of the sweet air of the country, I have obtained some degree of health, and I would be glad in the solitary time to hear a little from you how the world goes."

In his will he desired to be buried in St. Michael's church, near St. Albans, for, says the great philosopher: "There was my mother buried, it is the parish church of my mansion house in Gorhambury, and it is the only christian church within the walls of old Verulam." In a niche formed by a bricked up window on the north side of the church, which is built of Roman tiles, is a marble statue of Lord Bacon, which was erected by his faithful secretary, Sir Thomas Meantys, who himself lies beneath an almost plain stone at the feet of his great Gamaliel. The statue, which represents Bacon seated in "deep, yet tranquil thought," was the work of an Italian artist, and beneath is an inscription from the men of Sir Henry Wotton, the diplomatist, wit and poet, "Sic sedebat," ("so he sat"), saith the epitaph. Bacon is leaning back in a square backed elbow chair, his head resting on his hand. He wears a long, stately, furred robe and voluminous trunk hose, a faced ruff, sash garter, and shoes adorned with large ribbon roses. His capacious brow is partly hidden by a low crowned, broad brimmed hat. So sat the mighty Verulam!

No Harm In It.

No harm can come from using Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam; as a remedy for throat, bronchial and lung complaints it is always reliable and positively safe. 246

The Talk of the Day.

People who have been hiding away their middle names for years are now bringing them out because somebody says they are fashionable.

Some Minnesota editors have united in calling the editors of the United States and territories to a meeting at New Orleans on February 12, for the formation of a National Editors' and Publishers' association.

A number of young writers, reserving all rights, have their contributions to obscure journals copyrighted, and are remaining charmingly unknown. To become famous a young man must have his work stolen and copied in all directions.

As an evidence of the slow space at which the British postoffice authorities move, it is noted that the London letter carriers still use the common twisted canvas bags, secured at the top with a string. John Bull ought to take a trip westward and see how Uncle Sam does things.

A circular issued by the Psychical society asks, among other questions: "Have you ever, when in good health, and wide awake, had a vivid impression of something extremely good and inspiring trickling down the throat?" Well we rather think we have. What made good and inspiring stuff was actually trickling down. P. S.—It was ice water, on a warm day.

The people of Arizona don's like the mormons much, as may be inferred from the following paragraph in a paper published in that territory: "We understand that two mormon missionaries are traveling through this section seeking whom they may devour. This thing must stop. We warn the wretches to get out as fast as their legs will carry them; for if they don't it will be worse for them. We don't want any mormon funny business in ours, and we won't have it. There is plenty of good cold lead for all the mormon missionaries who monkey with our people, after they have been told to vamoose the ranch. We are talking."

Funeral directors came to be called undertakers in an odd way. Formerly a poor set of haberdashers were known as "upholders," because they came in when every one else was out, caring for dead bodies of the poor whom haberdashers of the ordinary stripe did not deign to notice. At length there came to be a distinction even among upholders, and so, for the matter of a name, they called themselves undertakers. Finally the upholders also got aristocratic notions into their heads, and they adopted upholsterers as their title, so that "the 'uholder,' rueful harbinger of death," who waits with patience for the dying victim, of whom Grey wrote, is now entirely unknown, at least in name.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of 2000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the ess startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished, the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.—Montreal Star. 26

Happy Thoughts.

Duty and to-day are ours.

A good deed is never lost.

We live in contrasts and enjoy them.

Pure-mindedness and prudishness are often confounded.

If you have good health you have nine-tenths of all the Lord has ever given to any man.

Of what significance the things you can forget? A little thought is sexton to the whole world.

A man's valor had better flow from the ends of his fingers than ooze from the end of his tongue.

It is the first step that loses all. After that the road is slippery, and we are down before we know it.

When death, the great reconciler, has come, it is never our tenderness that we repent, but our severity.

The most ignorant have knowledge enough to discover the faults of others; the most clear-sighted are blind to their own.

Man is not born to solve the problem of the universe, but to find out what he has to do, and to restrain himself within the limits of his comprehension.

It is astonishing how much one without money may give. A kind word, a helping hand—the warm sympathy with those who weep. No man is so poor, no woman is so poor, as not to be able to contribute largely to the happiness of those about them.

The sphere of our affections is one in which we are very apt to expect too much from others, and thus to cause bitterness and oftentimes strangement. Where we love we naturally crave to be loved; but this craving, if not regulated by reason, is very likely to blossom into a selfish oppression.

No man's acts die utterly; and, though his body may resolve into thin air, his good or bad deeds will still be bringing forth fruit after their kind and influencing future generations for all time to come. It is in this momentous and solemn fact that the great peril and responsibility of human existence lie.

Friends and enemies are many-sided, and while we may correctly see parts of their characters, other parts are veiled from us. Every one has his virtues and vices, his excellencies and shortcomings, and, while much we see in him may be actually there, there is much more of which we never dream.

To put one's self in the way of being insulted again and again, when we have proved the innate brutality of such and such a person, is to merit the return we shall meet with. It is to offer a premium to insolence and to offend against that self-respect which every man should preserve as the very crown of his moral life.

HEADACHES

Are generally induced by Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Costiveness, Deficient Circulation, or some Derangement of the Liver and Digestive System. Sufferers will find relief by the use of

Ayer's Pills

to stimulate the stomach and produce a regular daily movement of the bowels. By their action on these organs, AYER'S PILLS divert the blood from the brain, and relieve and cure all forms of Congestive and Nervous Headache, Bilious Headache, and Sick Headache; and by keeping the bowels free, and preserving the system in a healthful condition, they insure immunity from future attacks. Try

Ayer's Pills.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

COX & CO.

STOCK BROKERS.

Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange Buy and sell on commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in on the

Toronto, Montreal, New York STOCK EXCHANGES,

Also execute orders on the

Chicago Board of Trade in grain and Provisions.

Hudson's Bay Stock bought for cash or on margin.

Daily cable quotations received.

26 TORONTO STREET.

LOWNSBROUGH & CO.

Exchange & Stock Brokers,

22 KING STREET EAST.

Deal in Exchange on New York and London, American Currency, Gold and Silver, etc. Buy and Sell on Commission Canadian and American Stocks. 246

A. T. KERR,

Member of Toronto Stock Exchange,

British America Assurance Buildings,

Buys and sells on commission Stocks, Bonds and Debentures. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

Toys, Fancy Goods,

CHRISTMAS CARDS,

Ladies' Satchels, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Dolls, Albums, in Great Variety,

AT MRS. MAHAFFY'S,

498 AND 500 QUEEN ST. WEST. 26

ESTABLISHED 1862.

T. H. BILLS,

GENERAL FAMILY BUTCHER, Corner Queen and Teraulay Sts., Toronto.

Poultry, Vegetables, Corned Beef, Pickled Tongues and every description of first-class meats always on hand.

☞ Families waited upon for orders.

THOS. E. PERKINS,

PHOTOGRAPHER!

Will in future finish all Cabinet Photos on fine Chocolate tinted mounts with gilt edges. This along with his

NEW SCENERY

makes the prettiest finished picture in the city of Toronto.

STUDIO 293 YONGE ST.

J. MOORE,

FINE

COMMERCIAL PRINTING,

39 COLBORNE STREET,

Orders by mail promptly executed. 135

INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS.

AGENCY:

Detroit, Mich. | Windsor, Ont.

New articles of Manufacture and new Inventions introduced in the United States or Canada.

Inventors assisted in perfecting their Inventions.

Capital Procured, Companies Organised Agencies Established, Advertising Managed Patents sold and placed on Royalty.

Custom House, Shipping, Collecting and other analogous business attended to with reliability and despatch.

Terms reasonable, Correspondence solicited Long Experience, Perfect Reliability, Highest References.

Address Canadian letters

H. W. BOOTH, Manager,

Windsor, Ont.

Office: Medbury Block close to Ferry Landing

J. YOUNG,

The Leading Undertaker,

347 YONGE ST.

MATTHEWS' LAMP

Is the Best of All.

The new patterns lately brought out. Don't buy any until you see it at Murray's, Sparrow's, Strathern's or Oram's. 26

1885.

Commence the New Year by making your Purchases of Groceries, Provisions, etc., at

LAWSON'S ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

and you will have a happy and prosperous year.

509 YONGE STREET. 246

W. Millichamp & Co.,

29, 31, 33 & 35 ADELAIDE ST. EAST.,

Show Case Manufacturers and Shop Fitters. Door Plates and Window Bars. Jewelers' Trays to Order.

GOLD, SILVER, NICKLE AND BRASS PLATERS.

Life Insurance.

Business of all Companies in Canada Last Year:

Premiums received..... $3,837,295
New insurances issued..... $21,572,960
Total business in force..... $124,196,375

Business of the New York Life Insurance Co. Last Year:

Premiums received..... $10,948,486
New insurances issued..... $32,735,564
Total business in force..... $197,746,013

Toronto Branch Office, Mail Build'g.

DAVID BURKE,
General Manager.

Standard Life Assurance Co.,

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Insure now and you will

Share in the Profits on Nov. 15, 1885

C. GREVILLE HARSTON,
Gen. Agent, Toronto.
W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager, Montreal, Canada.

INSURE IN THE

Canada Life Assurance Company!

And you will share in the

DIVISION OF PROFITS NEXT YEAR.

J. D. HENDERSON, Agent.

Office—46 King st. west, Toronto. 135

Edward Gegg & Co.,

66 ADELAIDE ST. EAST. 135

Rent and debts collected. Money advanced on goods. Money to loan. Notes discounted

JUST RECEIVED,

A Large Consignment of

Palmer's Celebrated Honey,

ALSO

Sir R. Burnett's English Malt Vinegar.

EDWD. FIELD,

91 BLEEKER ST. TORONTO,

South of Wellesley street. 46

FURNITURE

Bedroom Sets, Sideboards, etc., and all kinds of

FURNITURE,

Go Right to

P. NOLAN

69 Queen street west.

Prices away Down, Down. 246

LEATHER BELTING.

Patent Stitched, Steam Machine Stretched English Oak Tanned Belting and Lace Leather. Quality guaranteed. Trade solicited. 246

HARRIS, HEENAN & CO.,

124 & 126 Queen St. Montreal.

J. A. SCHOFIELD,

Practical Watchmaker,

(Formerly with Davis Bros.),

325 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Having had fifteen years experience I am competent of doing anything in my line. Work done for the trade. 246

$2 PER DOZEN

FOR FINELY FINISHED CABINETS.

MR. W. MASTERS,

OF

The Toronto Photograph Co.,

begs to inform his friends and the public that the GALLERY will be open on NEW YEAR'S DAY from 9 to 5. No Sunday Sittings made. 246

332 Yonge, Opp. Gould, Est'd 1870.

INSURE IN THE

Confederation Life Associa'n

Has made greater progress than any Canadian Company in similar time. 26

R. S. BAIRD, City Agent. J. K. MACDONALD, Man'g. Director.

Dr. Ryerson, L.R.C.P. & S.E.

Surgeon for the Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose

317 CHURCH STREET.

Hours: 10—1 4—6; Saturdays excepted. 246

Builders' and Contractors'

SUPPLIES.

Carpenters and Garden Tools, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

J. L. BIRD

313 QUEEN ST. WEST. 246

JURY & AMES,

Tailors, 83 Bay Street,

Have just opened their Imported Fall Stock of WORSTED TWEEDS and all kinds of Overcoatin First-class workmanship and goods at mod. rate prices. 246

FINE FURS

S. S. Seal Mantles,
S. S. Seal Ulsters,
Persian Lamb Mantles,
Persian Lamb Coats.

We make a specialty of Fine Garments and warrant a perfect fit.

FUR LINED CIRCULARS, FUR LINED CAPES

300 Fur Capes now in stock to be sold at rock bottom prices.

Astrachan Dog-Skin Mantles.

We make the best fitting Fur Mantles in Toronto and carry the largest and best stock of Astrachan mantles in the market.

FUR TRIMMINGS IN ALL GRADES AT LOW PRICES.

PERSIAN LAMB CAPS.

All orders promptly despatched. Call at the factory and show rooms.

JAMES HARRIS

91 Bay st. Over Trebles'. 25

Sanitary Plumbing.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

2

KEITH & FITZSIMONS,

109 King st. West, Toronto.

Be Ready. Be Ready.

LET YOUR LIGHTS SHINE AT CHRISTMAS

CALL AT

R. H. LEAR'S

NOTED

GAS FIXTURE EMPORIUM,

15 & 17 RICHMOND STREET WEST.

GET YOUR

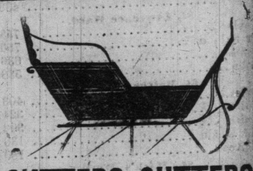
LIGHTS

fixed. Special CASH Prices this month, as I wish to be

READY

with SPRING STOCK for 1885. Open till 9 p.m. during the Holidays. Yours Truly, 246

R. H. LEAR.



CUTTERS. CUTTERS.

Don't fail to examine our solid comfort Cutters and Sleighs, all of the latest Montreal styles at

WM. DIXON'S,

53 and 55 Adelaide street West, next door to Grand's. 246

HARRY WEBB,

CATERER

AND

CONFECTIONER

447 Yonge Street,

26

TORONTO, ONT.

DAVIS BROS.,

130 Yonge Street,

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Watch Repairing.

First-class Workmen Kept
Satisfaction Guaranteed 246

PHOTOGRAPHY

Dufresne

Yonge st. Arcade Building.

(Top Flat)

Take the Elevator up 24-6

BEST WORK IN THE CITY