THE TORONTO WORLD

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MONDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1883

NOT WANTED HERE.

The dominion government cannot too soon reconsider that cable despatch sent to Sir Alexander Galt, to the effect that "general laborers and mechanics" are wanted in Canada, and that "agents must exert themselves to supply this demand." We say that such immigrants are most emphatically not wanted here, and that to bring them out by government aid will be a great wrong done to those who are here already. As for farm laborers and female domestic servants, they are always wanted; it seems as if we never could get too many of them. To bring more mechanics here is merely to provide material for emigration to the United States. Some of the new comers will go there of their own accord, as soon as they find that there are already enough mechanics here for the work. Those who remain can do so only by pushing Canadian mechanics out of employment, or by becoming pensioners upon city charities. The Globe is often wrong, but it is right now in saying that the outlook for Toronto next winter will be a hard one, if there is to be a summer's emigration of old county mechanics into Canada. Not many of them will stay in Quebec or Montreal, they will mostly all drift westward, and Toronto will to a certainty be the favorite dumping ground. We call it a burning shame to take measures in advance for casting the maintenance of the poor of English cities upon the ratepayers of Toronto. Yet this will surely be the end of it, if the thing be not quickly stopped.

Where in all Canada are "general laborers" wanted at this time? In this class farm laborers certainly cannot be included, for with our immigration authorities it has long been the custom to deal with these latter as a class by themselves. It is true enough that railway laborers are wanted in some quarters; nobody will deny that. But over and above laborers for farm and railway work, what class of laborers, either "general" or of any other kind, are wanted here? Are they wanted for corporation work in any of our cities, towns, or villages? Most assuredly not; for all such work we have already hands enough and to spare.

No doubt, there is a "hidden hand" somewhere in the business of trying to swamp Canadian workmen with a rush of new comers to take the bread out of their mouths and put wages down. We may depend upon it that some influential old hands at the bellows who think it for their interest that we should have cheap labor in Canada, have for some time back been quietly pressing this policy upon the government. The working man had better take action quickly if they would not next winter find themselves left out in the cold, in more senses than one. Nor is it only workingmen, or those usually called such, who are interested. Every citizen of Toronto who pays taxes is interested to take measures to prevent a certain share, more or less, of the taxation of East London being shifted upon this city. Such a levy will to a dead certainty be made upon Toronto next winter if we do not bestir ourselves. This is none too far-fetched a prospect, as past experience sufficiently shows. Of course other towns and cities are interested too, for all will have to suffer, some much and some little; though that Toronto will be the chief sufferer in all the dominion is certain.

We could understand a policy of "cheap labor" put into effect by Mr. Mackenzie or Mr. Blake. But to see such a thing even squinted at by the government which gave Canada the national policy is astounding.

ALLEGED "VACANT HOMESTEADS."

Last week's Truth, commenting upon the advantages which Canada offers to agricultural settlers, puts in a word for this province as well as for the great Northwest. It says:—"What we in Ontario would more specially care to see is a number of tenant farmers to take up our vacant homesteads," which brings us to a practical question of present importance.

Are there really "vacant homesteads" in Ontario, to any extent worth speaking of? By this it is to be understood *bona fide* farm houses with real cultivated or cultivable farms attached. Vacant houses or shanties there may be, not a few of them, formerly occupied by men who made their living by chopping, logging, sawmilling, shingle-making, teaming, and in various other ways. But where are the "vacant homesteads," or the vacant farms, formerly occupied by men who were really farmers and who were not in the habit of buying their flour and oats at the "store?" We know of none such, and people who ought to know much better than we do say they know of none. Some time ago we had this identical question "out" with our friend of the Bobcaygeon Independent, but it will keep coming up again. By the municipal authorities of the new county of Haliburton an official statement was made of the number of empty houses in each township—of houses once occupied but now deserted. Accepting these official figures as correct, we planted ourselves squarely on this ground—that the deserted houses never had been farm houses in the proper sense of the term; and that the former occupants had never at any time really made their living *there by farming*. No proof to overthrow this contention of ours was forthcoming, and we are quite confident that none ever will be. There are no vacant *farms* in Ontario, if by "farm" you mean a hundred acres more or less of farming land which has been cultivated before and is cultivable still.

Let us suggest that the Ontario bureau of statistics might do something to settle this dispute as to alleged "vacant farms" and "vacant homesteads." In the circulars for his June or July report, let Mr. Blue add a question or two touching the point at issue. It would be very little trouble for his correspondents to make answer. Township assessors could answer best of all, and we daresay they would very willingly do it. The question whether Ontario *farms* are going out of cultivation by reason of an exodus to the Northwest is important enough to be answered and settled; and it might be settled authoritatively by a question or two as indicated above.

It may be urged, perhaps, that husbands would coerce their wives (when enfranchised), but that is nonsense, as every married man knows, Sir John himself included.—Bobcaygeon Independent.

The editor of the Independent is a married man.

Will high license fees be conducive to temperance? is just now the great question among temperance people in the United States. Illinois, Iowa, and other states have adopted the principle. What the effect will be it is almost too early to say. In our opinion, however, it will only lead to doubling the price of good liquors, to the manufacture and sale of cheaper intoxicants, and to increased profits for the saloon-keepers. It may decrease the number of the latter, but as it is generally proposed to make the fees payable in instalments the effect in that way will probably not be material. We certainly do not think it will decrease the drinking habits of the people, and, in the absence of this, we cannot see why, while he is engaged in a legalized traffic, the saloon-keeper should be called upon to pay any more to the common fund than he does at present. A little attention towards seeing that the people who do drink were furnished with the least deleterious and most wholesome liquors would prove far more beneficial than labor bestowed on the consideration of fancy license fees.

The Montreal Witness thinks if the railways generally become seized with a spirit of forestry renaissence, as the Toronto, Grey & Bruce seems to have been, it will be a fine thing for the country. That corporation is having ten thousand larch trees from Scotland planted along its line.

Spring lamb in Toronto is twenty-five cents a pound. In England it is eighteen. If our people would follow the lead of her most gracious majesty the queen, prices would soon tumble here. At first sight it would appear that the prohibiting of the tender ewe from the royal table would benefit the poorer classes by enabling them to get it cheap, but to a hard-working hungry man and a healthy growing boy lamb-food is dear at any price. If, now, a craze for vegetarianism would only set in, then poor people would be the gainers. Hard-worked and poorly-paid editors had better then get up a vegetarian boom. It would pay them and would give the butchers a deserved Roland for their Oliver in forcing up the price of meat.

Oshawa is a little excited over what is called another Guibord case. It appears Archbishop Lynch refused christian burial to a certain individual of that town who had abandoned the church, neglected his religious duties for years, and who had even publicly avowed his infidel sentiments. He died from the effects of a drunken spree without giving any signs of repentence. Some of the friends against the prohibition of the church, and breaking the contract upon which a grave is given in a catholic cemetery, forcibly buried the corpse in the consecrated grave of the young man's parents. Now, according to the Roman ritual, the whole graveyard is desecrated. The archbishop has given the friends of the deceased the option of removing the corpse to another portion of the cemetery, which is unconsecrated, or they can remain excommunicated for having committed a sacrilege, and the grave that was desecrated will be fenced around and the remaining portion of the cemetery be reconsecrated.

As might naturally have been expected, the letter of Mr. John Abell, of Woodbridge, in our columns refuting the allegation of the member for Selkirk, Man., that Canadian agricultural implements were inferior to those manufactured in the United States, has called forth a good deal of adverse criticism in the Manitoba papers. Beyond the bare assertion, however, that Mr. Sutherland spoke the truth, no proof is forthcoming. Mr. Abell challenges competition, and we do not doubt that other manufacturers in Ontario would be found equally as willing to put their implements to any fair test the Manitoba people might desire. The fact is the middlemen in the prairie province and in the Northwest generally get a larger percentage on United States implements than they do on those made in Ontario and hence naturally desire to favor the former to the disparagement of the latter.

A meeting to ratify the proceedings of the Irish convention at Philadelphia was held at Chicago on Saturday. It was largely attended, but there was an entire absence of the dynamite faction. The speeches were not only moderate in tone, but are particularly noticeable for the counsel they contain to Irishmen generally to endeavor to obtain their objects by constitutional means. If this advice is followed by the reorganized National League there cannot be a doubt that the cause of Ireland will win the sympathy of almost the entire population of this continent, and that sympathy must and will have its effect upon the English people, the mass of whom we are convinced desire to see Ireland happy and prosperous and enjoying the greatest measure of liberty.

The New York dynamiters have consented not to blow up the Brooklyn bridge on the 24th. Her majesty has postponed the celebration of her birthday until the 26th, and the formal opening of the bridge will therefore take place on the day appointed. The New York aldermen think her majesty should have cabled her intention to them, and then they would have escaped making such fools of themselves as they have by passing their senseless resolution.

ELABORATE LETTERS.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In a foot note to my letter on orangeism and French domination you said the matter could have been well expressed in half the space. Of course it could have been curtailed a good deal, but is not some elaboration permissable, nay advisable, when intelligent and evidently well meaning people are so blinded by party animosity that cannot see the difference between Sir John Macdonald's action on the boundary award or anything else of the kind he has ever done, and Mr. Blake's on the orange bill, nor between inducing Roman catholics to vote for railroad bills and such ones as the orange bill. If my letter was somewhat elaborate what is Country Grit's, as he undertook to show that all reformers are Admirable Critchtons and political angels and I think they are no better than the conservatives? Of course he needed more space, I have nothing to say against your objections to long letters and the necessity for curtailing them, for I know you are sorely troubled with long-winded correspondents and are long suffering towards them.

Toronto, May 5, 1883. P. B. C.

[We are sorry our correspondent should feel a trifle sore at our remarks, but if they have the result of curtailing the letters of our correspondents generally we shall have no reason to regret that they were uttered. It is as well that P. B. C. and all of them should understand at once that we have no room for elaboration.—ED.]

THE HURON-ONTARIO SHIP CANAL.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I beg to enclose you a copy of my memorial to the Ontario government, which has been published by their authority, together with the following extracts from a letter I received from Mr. Sidingham Dner, inventor and engineer, of the hydraulic lift-lock now in operation at Anderton, near Liverpool, in which he states:

"My opinion is that if the dominion and Ontario governments would each make a grant of five million acres of land that the project could be carried through without delay. . . . . In conclusion I have only to repeat that the hydraulic lift lock as constructed at Anderton continues to give complete satisfaction, and that there can be no doubt of its applicability to ships of any size."

In giving publicity to the foregoing in your widely circulated journal I would only remark that not one petition has been presented against this project to either governments, also I regret by the lateness of the question being brought up in the house a vote was not taken. Dr. Widdifield, a prominent supporter of the local government, presented the memorial, and Mr. Meredith, M.P.P., the leader of the opposition promised me to support it.

It is no party matter, its friends are on both sides of politics.

FRED C. CAPREOL.

Toronto, May 5, 1883.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario in Council.

The memorial of the undersigned respectfully sheweth:

That whereas petitions representing over two hundred thousand people have been presented to the dominion and Ontario parliaments for the construction of the Huron and Ontario ship canal, the charter of which has been renewed from time to time, and has yet three years to run, considerable time and money have been spent for preliminary expenses, and your memorialist is confident that if a reasonable money grant be now paid to assist in furthering the preliminary expenses of this great work, it will greatly benefit both the Ontario and dominion governments as well as the western provinces. It has been suggested by the Honorable Sir Charles Tupper that if 5,000,000 acres of land be granted by the dominion government, and 5,000,000 acres by the Ontario government, the work can be accomplished by the use of the hydraulic lift lock, a model of which has been made showing the feasibility of the construction of the work. By adopting this principle, only sixteen locks will be required instead of forty-eight, as originally proposed.

That the vast progress of the great West and Northwest demands the attention of your honorable council. To quote the words of the late Lord Elgin in his answer to an address presented to him by the Northern railroad company in its early initiation, he said, "I think it right to observe that Canada possesses already a line of water communication supplied by water to be improved by art which is unrivalled in the world, and to state my belief that Canadians inhabiting as they do a narrow strip of country through the whole length of which the line runs have acted wisely, and particularly in turning their attention and their resources in the first instance to the execution of this great work; other such as that on which you are more particularly interested will I have no doubt rapidly follow."

That your memorialist relying on the wisdom of your executive council will see that shortening the distance "of upwards of 800 miles, over the route by New York, the Welland and Erie canals," bringing the trade of the great west through Canada by the St. Lawrence to Europe, must greatly benefit the interests of the country, and by amalgamating water and rail facilities would cause the building of better boats for the upper lakes, thus permanently and fabulously promoting emigration.

Your memorialist earnestly prays that your honorable council will grant such pecuniary aid as you may deem meet to defray the future preliminary expenses necessary to bring about the great work contemplated.

And as in duty bound your memorialist will ever pray. FRED. C. CAPREOL.

Toronto, Jan. 17, 1883.

LORD COLERIDGE ON FREE THOUGHT.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Some of your readers may feel interested in the following remarks of Lord Coleridge in his summing up of the case against Mr. Bradlaugh as the alleged proprietor of the The Freethinker. They are quoted from the Pall Mall budget.

"Lord Coleridge expressed his dissent from the view put forward by a learned person, whose opinion was entitled to great weight, namely that any attacks on the fundamental truths of the christian religion, any discussion hostile to the inspiration or approved purity of the Hebrew scriptures, however respectfully conducted, were against the law of the land and might be made the subject of prosecution. That view of the law was founded on misunderstood expressions of great judges in former times, who had said, no doubt, that inasmuch as christianity was in a sense part of the law of the land, that inasmuch as christianity adopted and assumed the truth in some sense or other of the inspiration of the Hebrew scriptures, anyone who assaulted the truth of christianity or the inspiration of the Hebrew scriptures, however learnedly or respectfully, committed a breach of the law. He failed to see the consequence from the premises, because if to attack anything which was part and parcel of the law of the land in respectful terms were a crime or misdemeanor, no reform in any part of the law of the land could be advocated by anybody. Monarchy was part of the law of the land, the laws of marriage were part of the law of the land, primogeniture was part of the law of the land; and was there not to be a deliberate, respectful, argumentative discussion upon these? The consequence appeared to him so exceedingly indefensible as to show the premises must be in fault," etc., etc.

Comment is needless. Everybody knows that truth does not suffer by temperate respectful discussion. J. L. P.

Toronto, May 5, 1883

A DEFENCE OF THE REFORM PARTY.

No. II.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In criticizing the revenue policy of the opposition, R. R. seems puzzled at the grits not being able to understand why the people are so fond of high taxation, and also alleges that Canadians are a century behind the motherland in political wisdom. These observations are only applicable to the leaders of torydom, who adopted a protective policy rejected by England half a century ago, really to float the corruptionists back again to the treasury benches, while they pretended to consider all trading states as our rivals, and supposed it impossible for any of them to flourish, but at our expense. In opposition to this narrow and malignant opinion, the grits assert that the increase of riches and commerce in any one nation, instead of hurting, commonly promotes the riches and commerce of all its neighbours, and that a state can scarcely carry its trade and industry very far where all the surrounding states are buried in ignorance, sloth and barbarism. It is obvious that the domestic industry of a people cannot be hurt by the greatest prosperity of their neighbors, and when an open communication is preserved among nations, the domestic industry of every one must receive an increase, from the improvements of the others.

Now, though England does not produce the silk which she weaves, or the dyes with which she colors them, though all the wool which she spins, all the iron which she converts into steel, may not be of native growth, yet her commercial superiority enables her to secure those primary substances at as low prices as they would cost her were they the produce of the land. She does not compel an unpropitious soil and climate to yield the drugs and spices of the east, but imports them, not to work ungrateful ores into imperfect instruments, but to purchase the crude matter where it is best, and to bestow upon it that which gives it value, and which alone is value—labor. Other commercial nations have adopted the same prudent system. But there never did exist an empire which bestowed so much of its own upon the raw productions of nature, and spun so large a portion of its wealth out of the unsubstantial, intangible abstract commodity, composed of time, intellect, and exertion, and which is marketable only in the staples of civilization, and the bent of civilization is to make good things cheap. England has reached this culminating point of unbounded prosperity by discarding the protection fable of feudal times.

The fallacies of Sir John's political wisdom are being rapidly exposed, and the electorate will shortly be glad to return to the old principle of levying taxes for revenue purposes only. It was a scandalous fraud to guarantee that protection would enrich the agriculturist, and prevent the price of grain from fluctuating in the market; as also was the deceptive assurance that a high rate of taxation on foreign commodities would make our people prosperous. Now notice the way in which the price of any article brought to market is affected by variations of its supply on the one hand, and of the demand for it on the other. The holders of a commodity—wheat for example—after having reserved what they need for their own use, bring the surplus to market, where they dispose of it in return for those other things which they do need. It must be quite obvious that the great force of the competition will be among the sellers. To get it off their hands, each will try to outstrip the other by holding out great inducements for purchasers to buy from him, and this he can only do by holding it out to them on cheaper terms. On the other hand, let the same article have been sparingly brought into the market while among the buyers there is a demand for it to a greater extent than it is to had, and the force of the competition changes. Each will try to outstrip his neighbors by holding out a larger inducement to the holders of a commodity now rare, and therefore in more urgent request than usual. This he can only do by offering a geater price for it. The price then of the commodity falls with the increase of the supply and rises with the diminution of it—a law of political economy which is expressed still more shortly thus: that the price of every article of commerce is inversely in proportion to its supply. But it is conceivable that there might be no variation whatever in the supply, that from one week to another the same quantity of wheat or sugar or any other commodity may be brought to market, and yet, for all this, may there be a great weekly variation in the price of them. The truth is, that not only may the holders of an article have not the same quantity on hand for sale, but the buyers may not always have the same need of it. There may be a fluctuation in the demand for an article, as well as in the supply of it, and it is quite evident that the price just rises and falls with the demand, instead of rising and falling inversely to it. Hence the more extended maxim in political economy, that the price of any commodity is directly in proportion to the demand, and inversely in proportion to the supply.

Your correspondent suggests various means for the eradication of false principles in the state. But the most prominent putting out beyond the surface is annexation. Bah! There is nothing so extravagant and irrational that some philosophers have not maintained it for truth. All writers and reasoners have agreed that there is a strict universal resemblance between the natural and political body. Then why does he not get the ingenious doctor, Sir Charles Tupper, who seems to be perfectly versed in the whole nature and system of government, to prescribe an effectual remedy for all diseases and corruptions to which the several kinds of public administration are subject.

A COUNTRY GRIT.

County of York, April 2, 1883.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

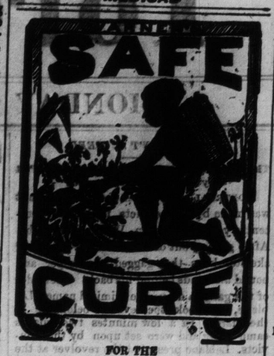
To the Editor of The World.

SIR: As mention has frequently been made of "perpetual motion" during the last twelve months, I would be much obliged if one of your readers would let me know through the medium of The World whether there is anything in this revival of what has for years been considered an exploded theory. A READER.

Gravenhurst, May 4, 1883.

The color that comes and goes on the cheek cannot be counterfeited. That which comes and goes on a saucer is different.

MEDICAL



FOR THE

Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all kidney, liver and urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good. For diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.

For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,

Toronto, Ont., Rochester, N.Y., London, Eng.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

From the Weekly (Toronto) Mail, Aug. 24.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, 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 tissue, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination—this accomplished, he claims the catarrh is practically cured and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him two 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 most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Mr. A. H. Dixon, 305 and 307 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for his treatise on catarrh.

What the Rev. H. B. Stevenson, B. A., a clergyman of the London Conference of the Methodist church of Canada, has to say in regard to A. H. Dixon & Son's new Treatment for Catarrh.

OAKLAND, Ontario, Canada, March 17, 1883.

MESSRS. A. H. DIXON & SON.

DEAR SIRS,—Yours of the 13th instant to hand. It seems almost too good to be true that I am cured of catarrh, but I know that I am. I have had no return of the disease and never felt better in my life. I have tried so many things for catarrh, suffered so much and for so many years, that it is hard for me to realize that I am really better.

I consider that mine was a very bad case; it was aggravated and chronic, involving the throat as well as the nasal passages, and I thought I would require the three treatments but feel fully cured by the two sent me and I am thankful that I was ever induced to send to you.

You are at liberty to use this letter stating that I have been cured at two treatments, and I shall gladly recommend your remedy to some of my friends, who are sufferers.

Yours with many thanks,
REV. E. B. STEVENSON.

Hartshorn.

A consumptive-looking man, lame and feeble, and carrying a pint bottle full of something, halted a pedestrian in the street the other day, and said: "I found this bottle in the corner there, and I wish you'd tell me what's in it." The other took it, removed the cork, and snuffed in a full breath. The next instant he staggered against the wall, clawing the air and choking and gasping, and it was a full minute before he blurted out: "Why, you idiot, that's hartshorn!" "Well, I'm perfectly willing to take your word for it without extra insults," observed the invalid, in an injured voice. He took his bottle and walked off, like a man who had been abused without the least excuse. The French Coffee prepared by the Li Quor Tea company is perfection.

The czar's coronation festivities at Moscow will comprise a rout at the palace, a ball given by the governor general of Moscow, a dinner by the nobility of Moscow, followed by a second ball at the residence of the governor general. No fetes will be given by the foreign representatives. At the close of the festivities, which will extend over seven days, the emperor and empress, the court and the foreign guests will return to St. Petersburg, where their majesties will enter in state, the imperial procession being formed at the Nicolai railway station, and proceeding thence to the palace. A series of banquets and other entertainments will afterward be given in the capital by the foreign guests and some of the diplomatic representatives.

Terrible Sufferings.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.—I have a friend who suffered terribly. I purchased a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and, as a result of its use, she is perfectly well. J. BAILEY, Burdett, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" purify the blood and cure constipation.

"I always stand by my principles," said the ward politician. "I don't see any need of that," remarked Fogg, "here's no danger of anybody stealing them."

Medicated vapors applied by inhalation cure catarrh, bronchitis, consumption, &c., when all else has failed, by destroying those microscopic germs which cause those diseases. For full particulars apply to Dr. Malcolm, 357 King street west, Toronto.

ROSSIN HOUSE.—The largest hotel in Ontario, only two blocks from Union Station, corner King and York streets, finest situation in Toronto. Its thoroughly first-class appointments, large corridors, lofty ceilings, spacious, clean and well ventilated rooms, detached and *en suite*, polite and attentive employees in every department, together with unexcelled *cuisine*, make it specially attractive to the travelling public. Fire escapes in each bedroom. Prices graduated.

COCOA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS' COCOA

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in packets and tins only (½-lb. and lb.) by Grocers labelled thus

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

SPORTING

SPALDING'S LEAGUE BALL

WARRANTED.

Adopted by the National League.

The Toronto News Co'y,

SOLE AGENTS,

42 Yonge Street, Toronto.

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W. P. MELVILLE,

DEALER IN

NEW AND SECOND HAND BOOKS STUFFED BIRDS.

Birds Eggs and all kinds of Natural History Specimens and Supplies.

319 Yonge St. Toronto.

P. S. Birds and Animals Stuffed to order.

HAIR GOODS.

LADIES,

Don't miss the opportunity and call and see my beautiful stock of REAL WATER WAVES. Thousands of them now in use everywhere. The only genuine one manufactured in Canada. Also switches, wigs, coquettes, &c., at the

PARIS HAIR WORK

105 Yonge street, Between King and Adelaide streets, Toronto.

A. DORENWEND.

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$3 PER DOZEN

—FOR ALL STYLES OF—

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And the most substantial proof of their superior artistic qualities is that I have made more sittings during the past year than any other studio in Toronto.

THOMAS E. PERKINS,

Photographer, 293 Yonge street.

PRESS.

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OF

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IS

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IN THE

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2 Cents.

Of all Newsdealers, or delivered from the office,

23 Yonge Street, Yorkville,

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The best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the City.

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THE LEADING UNDERTAKER,

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Improves the finest metal and cloth covered goods. Telephone night or day.

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53 and 54 King St. East, Toronto.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

General Ocean S. S. Agency.

S. S. Sarnia ..... Sails May 3rd
S. S. Lake Champlain ..... Sails May 9th
S. S. Persian Monarch ..... Sails May 10th
S. S. Ontario ..... Sails May 12th
S. S. Grecian Monarch ..... Sails May 17th
S. S. Lake Huron ..... Sails May 17th

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40 YONGE STREET.

PLUMBING.

NEWEST DESIGNS.

CRYSTAL, BRASS, GILT AND BRONZE

GASALIERS AND BRACKETS

A Full Assortment of Globes and Smoke Bells.

91 KING STREET W.

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RITCHIE & CO.

STEAM PACKING.

ASBESTOS STEAM PACKING.

All Sizes at Lowest Prices.

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APPLE, PEAR AND PEACH TREES, SHADE TREES.

EVERGREENS, GRAPE VINES,

Best in America.

H. SLIGHT, 407 YONGE ST.

Office 71 Yonge street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

Arranged specially for the Toronto World.

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK.

Union Station foot of York or Simcoe Streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
East.		
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
Cobourg Local	5.07 p.m.	9.37 a.m
West.		
Chicago Day Express	12.15 p.m.	6.20 p.m
" " Night Express	11.45 p.m.	6.15 a.m
Stratford & Goderich Express	7.35 a.m.	11.10 p.m
Guelph Local	6.10 p.m.	8.50 a.m.
Stratford, London & Goderich Express	3.45 p.m.	11.00 a.m

GREAT WESTERN.

Union Station foot of York or Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N w York Mail	3.35 p.m.	6.35 p.m
N. Y. (Central) & Erie Express	10.00 a.m.	4.25 p.m
London Local & Detroit Express	7.15 a.m.	1.10 p.m
Susp. Bridge & Detroit Express	6.00 p.m.	10.15 a.m
Detroit & Chicago Express	1.00 p.m.	10.20 p.m
New York & Chicago Express	11.50 p.m.	9.10 a.m
Hamilton Sunday Train	4.00p.m.	6.25p.m

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 Union Station 6.45 and 10.35 a. m., 2.05, 4.15, and 5.40 p. m.

Returning, leave Mimico 8.15† 11.15 a. m., 2.40 4.50, and 6.40 p. m.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN

Stations—City Hall, Union and Brock street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	5.00 p. m.	10.10 a.m
Accommodation	11.45 p. m.	2.20 p.m
Mail	7.45 a. m.	9.50 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 ..... 7.55 a. m
Orangeville Express ..... 7.55 p.m
Pacific Express. To West, South, Northwest, West and Southwest ..... 12.50 p.m
Express. To the West and North ..... 4.50 p.m
Through cars, Toronto to Detroit, on 7.55 a m. and 12.50

ARRIVE

From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus ..... 10.25 a.m
From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit ..... 10.25 a.m
From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit ..... 1.10 p.m
From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus ..... 6.35 p. m

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.

Union Station, foot of York or Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Owen Sound, Harriston, and Teeswater, Mail	7.30 a m	10.4 a.m
Owen Sound, Harriston and Teeswater Express	4.35 p.m.	9.10 p.m

MIDLAND.

Station, Union Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Through Mail	7.00a. m.	9.15 p.m
Local	4.55 p.m.	10.30 a. m
Mixed	6 00 a.m	6 0 p.m

STAGES

ELLINGTON STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m 3.30 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6.20 p.m.

Arrives 8.45, 9.55 a.m., 2.30 and 6 p.m

THORNHILL STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 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.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.

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

Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY.

Summer Service.

Going East—Leaves Don Bridge 6.40, 9.00, 10.00, 11.15 a.m.; 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, 6.30, 7.30 p.m.; Sunday only, 9.30 p.m. *Going West*—Leaves 7.20 a.m. Niagara 1, 7, 7.10, 7.20, 3.30 p.m. Woodbine 4.20, 5.20, 7.10 p.m.