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THE WORLD,

TORONTO.

THE TORONTO WORLD

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1883.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Last summer there was an extensive strike of freight-handlers in New York, by which the shipment of goods and merchandise westwards was delayed for week together, causing an enormous aggregate of loss to business men—east, west, north and south. The strike began early in June, we believe, and it is a circumstance to be noted that some short time before that the railway companies, formerly at war with each other on the question of west-bound freight from the seaboard, had adjusted their differences, and had agreed upon an advanced scale of freight charges, to take effect on the first of July. While merchants were suffering severely because of the delay, the companies had the satisfaction of knowing that all freight left over until after that day would pay the higher rates. It cannot certainly be said that this was a motive for their action, for motives are very difficult to determine; but that they profited by a delay which caused immense loss to merchants is sure enough. Several suits to test the liability of the railway companies for losses thus incurred were brought, and the supreme court decided that the railways were liable. "We cannot bring our minds to entertain a doubt," said the court, "that a railroad corporation is compellable by mandamus to exercise its duties as a carrier of freight and passengers, and that the power so to compel it rests equally firmly on the ground that that duty is a public trust, which, having been conferred by the state and accepted by the corporation, may be enforced for the public benefit." As to the strike, the court held that so long as the workmen committed "no unlawful act, no violence, no riot and no unlawful interference with other employes" they had a right to strike. "Can railroad corporations," it then asked, "refuse or neglect to perform their public duties upon a controversy with their employes over the cost or expense of doing them? We think this question admits of but one answer. The excuse has in law no validity. The duties imposed must be discharged, at whatever cost."

This precedent having been brought up in the course of discussion of the present strike in New York, one of the Western Union counsel said: "Our position is not like that of the railroad companies when the freight handlers struck. We are expressly allowed by statute to establish at any time such reasonable rules as are necessary to enable us to handle the business. Any court would hold that in this emergency it is reasonable to say that we can only take messages subject to delay." To which the Herald thus replies:

"The legal position of the telegraph companies in this strike is precisely like that of the railroad companies last summer. The railroad companies were expressly empowered by statute 'to regulate the time and manner in which passengers and property shall be transported.' Their lawyers argued that this statute gave them power to deal with their traffic as they pleased in the case of a strike. The supreme court brushed aside this objection, and said that the statute 'cannot be so construed as to justify a general or partial suspension of the duty of receiving and transporting freight.'

"The notice of the telegraph companies that messages will only be received subject to delay in transmission is similar to the condition which the railroad companies incorporated in their bills of lading—that freight would only be taken subject to delay in transmission. The supreme court held that the railroad companies were not responsible for the unreasonable prolongation of the strike, and hence that the delay in transporting freight was due to their own negligence. They could not, by the compulsory, one-sided condition in their bills of lading, exempt themselves from liability for their own negligence and thus shift the losses and burdens of the strike from themselves to the public. The following language of the court has a significant bearing on this point:

'A body of laborers acting in concert fixed a price for their labor and refused to work at a less price. The companies fixed a price for the same labor and refused to pay more. In doing this neither did an act violative of any law or subjecting either to any penalty. The companies had a lawful right to take their ground in respect of the price to be paid, and adhere to it if they chose: but if the consequence of their doing so were an inability to exercise their corporate franchise to the great injury of the public they cannot be heard to assert that such consequences must be shouldered and borne by an innocent public who neither directly nor indirectly participated in their causes.'

"This is as true of the telegraph companies in the present strike as it was of the railroad companies in the strike of last summer."

What the American press—the New York press, especially—says on the great issue now pending is important, because it indicates not only the drift of public opinion at present, but also the course of action that will probably be taken in the future, in behalf of the people and against the monopolists. The Herald says further:

"A telegraph or railroad company is not like an ironmaster or cigarmaker. These have no duties to the public. They may, if they choose, cease to make iron or cigars rather than come to terms with their dissatisfied workmen. But telegraph and railroad companies have obtained certain privileges from the public on certain conditions, one of which is, as the courts have decided, that they shall serve the public effectively and constantly. We repeat what we said a few days ago: The corporation came into existence and exists only by leave of the state. It derived from the people its valuable franchises and privileges—the right to plant its poles and construct its lines on public and private property, to run its wires across navigable waters and through the streets of cities. It was chartered to serve the people and to do a public business. There are imposed upon a great telegraph company obligations to the public which cannot be disregarded and duties which cannot be neglected. It is bound to give the people never failing facilities for communication. It cannot close its offices and stop its instruments for any cause which human foresight and diligence can overcome. A strike of its employes is no excuse in law for any unreasonable cessation of its service. It may refuse the demands of the strikers, but it must procure other operators to take their place without unreasonable delay. It is not only bound to fulfil its paramount obligations and discharge its duties to the public by keeping up its service, but it can be compelled to do so by the courts."

After the Western Union has got through with the strikers, it has still to reckon with an aggrieved public. And if some of the wealthy men who are bears on Western Union and opposed to the Jay Gould clique choose to make the case of the public their own, as the law certainly allows them to do, they may make it very hot for that corporation before long time has passed. Which contingency may yet—who knows?—prove an important factor in deciding the present contest.

That a brave man sacrificed his life when Capt. Webb made his fatal plunge into the irresistible swirling waters of the Niagara no one will gainsay. To attempt the feat was to make a wild bid for undying fame. Had it succeeded the captain would have had many imitators, all of whom would doubtless have lost their lives. It failed, and beyond the fact that it has demonstrated to an absolute certainty that it is impossible for a human being to swim the dreadful whirlpool little has been gained. In the eyes of the guides and money-grabbers of the district additional interest has been lent to the locality by the tales they will now be able to tell of the famous swimmer and the way in which, to satisfy his personal pride merely, he dared what no man had been reckless enough to dare before, or since. The exact spot where the rash captain made his terrible plunge will be pointed out with all the gusto that characterizes the unctuous guide or hackman, the manner in which in full view of the appalled and breathless crowds of spectators he sturdily breasted the raging, boiling rapids will be glowingly depicted, and then will be told how he was swept onward and lost forever in the deadly embrace of the whirlpool. It will make an exciting tale to pour into the eager ears of the awe-stricken visitor, and that is all. For that what might have been a useful life has been sacrificed, a wife has been made a widow, and children have been made orphans, with the connivance of at least one interested speculator, who when approached had the power to prevent the senseless mad attempt. Soulless corporations as the railway companies are they at least declined to make capital out of the sure and certain death of a brave foolhardy man, but President Neilson of Prospect park could not withstand the temptation, and instead of placing obstacles in the way of the venture he aided and abetted it by affording such facilities as he could.

Referring to the emigration scheme of the lacrosse team now in England, the New York Times says: "It is believed that this novel advertising scheme will have a more satisfactory effect than the mere distribution of emigration literature among people whose minds have not been prepared to receive it, a plan often as futile as the sowing of seed broadcast on unplowed land."

A very learned doctor writes to the New York Times, ridiculing the idea of quarantining against the Asiatic cholera. Its entrance into America cannot be prevented in this way, he thinks, and he cites the outbreak of cholera on this continent in 1832 as a proof of this. That outbreak did not begin in the cities or the seaboard, but in the interior. The fact is, this M.D. writes, the disease is not communicated by persons sick of the cholera, but is born on the wind and carried by breezes from one country to another. If, therefore, an east wind prevails this summer there is every reason to fear that it will blow the cholera germs among the people of America. Thank heaven, however, it is a long journey from Egypt.

York street is entitled to the attention of the board of works. The loss to business by reason of its holes and broken-up condition is a serious tax on the residents of that street, while the interruption to general traffic is no small matter. It ought to be a comparatively easy matter to put a good pavement and sidewalk on that short street as a local improvement.

Montreal is somewhat excited over the fact that James McDermott, of Brooklyn, N. Y., an alleged Irish spy, who was recently in that city, has been shot in a barroom in New York by a man who stated that he had followed McDermott across the Atlantic with the express purpose of shooting him, as he was an informer. McDermott is the individual denounced by Michael Davitt for giving information whereby O'Herlihy, Featherston, Dalton, Deasy, and others were arrested in Cork. The man who is charged with the shooting is James Gaynor, aged 25, a recently arrived Irish emigrant. McDermott has disappeared, and some trouble will therefore be experienced in bringing the charge home. An interesting feature of the affair is that directly McDermott left the saloon where the firing took place a scrap of paper was found with the following written on it:

This is the body of James McDermott, the English spy, who left New York for Ireland last January in the pay of the British government, and wormed himself into the confidence of Irish nationalists in Ireland, England and Scotland and betrayed them for £10,000, for which he now dies at the hands of the Irish Avenger, who followed him 3,000 miles to punish him as a warning to others.

(Signed), CAPTAIN DAYLIGHT.

At the lord mayor's banquet to the riflemen in London on Tuesday night the cable tersely says, Col. Otter remarked that he hoped the Canadians would win some future contest. So say all of us, although it wasn't a very original or weighty remark to cable about.

Epidemics are raging in different parts of the world. Whether Canada will maintain a clean bill of health all through the summer remains to be seen, but at any rate it will be as well to observe the following simple rules: Keep the body in as robust health as possible by all natural means; bathe often; eat well, sleep well and exercise well; avoid nostrums, liquor and draughts; shield the head from the direct rays of the sun as much as possible and the bowels from sudden cold, and keep a level head and a clear conscience. Then if the cholera or other disease comes he who has taken the above precautions will at least know that if he is taken down he will be better able to resist the attack than those who have neglected them.

Mr. Labouchere, in London Truth, objects to the enfranchisement of women on the singular ground that it would throw too much power in the hands of the clergy. Political principles, he fears, would take their hue from the pulpits, which more than ever would resemble electioneering platforms. Labby is a trifle too anxious. There is undoubtedly a possibility that women would mix a little religion with their politics, but it would be better than mixing whisky, as some men do with theirs.

The Weekly Underwriter (New York) in its issue of July 21, has these mi-annual statements of foreign companies (including Canadian) doing business in the United States. The figures are for the half-year ending June 30, 1883. The business was not very satisfactory to a great many of them. Of the two Canadian companies the British America of Toronto received as fire premiums $281,079, and paid out for management and losses $322,886; the Western of Toronto received $401,901 and paid out $334,489 for losses and other costs that put up its total disbursements to $463,422. Of the English companies the City of London have a deficit of over $30,000, the Fire Insurance Association of London $40,000, the London and Lancashire $60,000, the North British and Mercantile $65,000, the Norwich Union $10,000, the Queen, Liverpool, $65,000, Standard Fire, London, $110,000.

A point to be remembered is that the course of the telegraphers' strike in Canada can only very slightly affect the final result. The United States is the main field of conflict, what is going on here is merely skirmishing in comparison. The city of New York, is, of course, the battle centre, and the key of the whole position. Whichever party wins there wins the fight all over.

THOSE SPIKES.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In your paper of to-day a Sherbourne Street Mother writes an appropriate letter respecting the "spikes" placed upon the low walls surrounding the Horticultural gardens fountain. The sooner the insane man who broached the idea is placed behind the spiked windows of the building controlled by Dr. Clark in the west end of the city the better.

In the old world or in the newer republic alongside such an act would be laughed out of existence.

In the oldest and proudest cities of the world, London and Paris, I do not remember having seen such a piece of semi-barbarity as this. Suppose a childor a worn-out mother had rested for a moment upon the bit of wall before the spike period what harm would occur? The fact is, although the citizens pay handsomely towards the use of these gardens, the secretary who apparently rules the whole place has had far too much control, as any person who has continued too long in any one office is apt to assume. A civil answer can hardly be obtained from the man. Pack him off, spikes and all.

A forcible question has been already put by the public prints. How is all the gate money checked? Has there ever been a detailed statement of the sums received at the monster gatherings which occur there weekly? Why should not the people have a statement in detail, properly credited, of these sums, and what becomes of them?

Toronto, July 25, 1883. CITIZEN.

DRS. K. & K.

To the Editor of The World.

DEAR SIR: Will you be good enough to inform me, through the columns of your valuable paper, whether the physicians at the American hotel from the Doctor K. & K. medical offices are strictly reliable. I am suffering from a disease which gives me a great deal of trouble and which Drs. K. & K say they can cure, but I do not wish to pay my money to these men unless I am sure they are perfectly honest. I beg for an early reply. A SEVERE SUFFERER.

[Drs. K. & K. are quacks. Consult a reliable physician.]

"With Grateful Feelings."

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.: Dear Sir—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pellets" have cured my daughter of Scrofulous Swellings and Open Sores about the Neck; and your "Favorite Prescription" has accomplished wonders in restoring to health my wife who had been bed-fast for eight months from Female Weakness. I am, with grateful feelings, Yours truly, T. H. LONG, Galveston, Texas.

Rossin House.

The Rossin is the largest hotel in Canada, 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 (the whole house having been painted, frescoed and decorated this spring), detached and en suite, polite and attentive employees in every apartment, together with unexcelled cuisine, make it specially attractive to the travelling public. Elevator running day and night. Hot and cold baths on each floor. Electric bells in rooms. Fire escape in each bed-room. Prices graduated.

Himalaya (the abode of snow from the sanscrit "hima," snow, and "alaya," abode) is the most elevated and stupendous system on the globe. The tea plant can be cultivated along the entire southern face of the Himalaya to an elevation of 5000 feet, but the best is produced at from 2000 to 3000 feet above the sea, and the best only is sold by the Li-Quor Tea company at 39 cents per lb.

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.

Do You Expect a Cure?

If so, don't delay too long. We have cured hundreds of patients suffering from consumption, bronchitis, laryngitis, asthma, catarrh and catarrhal deafness, who could not have been helped had they delayed one month longer. And we have refused treatment to over 100 cases during the last year who delayed one month too long. By the use of cold inhalations conveyed to the diseased parts by the spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, and other proper local and constitutional treatment, we are curing thousands of cases of the above-named diseases every year. Write, enclosing stamp for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly, which will give you full information and reliable references. Address International Throat & Lung Institute, 173 Church street, Toronto; 13 Philip's square, Montreal, P. Q.; 81 Lafayette avenue, Detroit, Mich.; or 106 Alexander street, Winnipeg, Man.

SAID HE,

"THIS IS HORRIBLE, BILIOUS Spring Weather."

Said She, "I know it, almost every one, no matter how well ordinarily, needs a thorough course of physic in the spring to cleanse the system of the accumulated humors caused by the indoor life of the winter months; no other remedy is so good as Kidney-Wort for this purpose. It is a mild but efficient cathartic, and acting at the same time on the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys it relieves all these organs and enables them to perform their duties perfectly: Headaches, Biliousness, Jaundice and all such spring diseases yield at once to its curative power."

SAID HE, AFTER ARGUING AWHILE,

"KIDNEY - WORT!

YES, I WILL GET IT AT ONCE."

Said She, "Dr. Ballou says it is the best of all family medicines, for the following good reasons,

Because it is a remedy that acts on the **Liver, Bowels and Kidneys**, at the same time, making each efficient in aiding nature to throw off disease.

Because it is a wonderful tonic and renovator. It expels the poisonous humors of the blood, cleanses the liver, regulates the bowels, restores the kidneys to healthy action, and drives out the despondency and gloom of ill heal h.

Because it has been tried and proved. Its enormous sale is not caused by extravagant advertising and the persistent pushing of its name before the public on every rock, fence and bridge, but the demand has been created by its own virtues and the thousands of remarkable cures it has performed.

If you have trouble with your Kidneys, Liver or Bowels, you will find it the remedy you need."

Said he, a week later,

"MARY, YOU ARE AN ANGEL

for urging me to get that Kidney-Wort, it has fixed me so nicely that I believe all they claim, everyone should use it as a

SPRING CLEANSER."

It is a Purely Vegetable Compound!

The Safest, Surest and Best Remedy ever Discovered for Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaints, Female Disorders, Piles, Gravel, Constipation, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Debility.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE HEARTILY.

"I have found Kidney-Wort to work like a charm, doing all that is claimed for it. After using it several years in my practice I, a 'regular physician,' can endorse it heartily. It has done better by me than any remedy I ever used."—R. K. Clark, M.D., South Hero, Vt.

DANGEROUS KIDNEY DISEASE.

"A stroke of paralysis prostrated me, also dangerously diseasing my kidneys. The doctors failed but Kidney-Wort cured me." E. Slade, 18 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

KIDNEY TROUBLE AND RHEUMATISM.

"Two of my friends had my trouble," says Mr. Elbridge Malcolm of West Buxton, Me. "I was given up to die by my physician and friends. We all had Kidney disease and rheumatism. Mine was of 20 years standing. Kidney-Wort has entirely cured all three of us."

A SAFE MAN SAVED.

"I had kidney trouble for many years. Kidney-Wort cured me."—J. M. Dows of Diebold Safe Co., 23 Canal street, New Orleans.

LIVER DISORDER.

"Please tell my brother soldiers, and the public, too, appeals J. C. Power of Trenton, Ill., through the St. Louis Globe-Dem., and Home and Fireside, that Kidney-Wort cured my liver disorders, which I'd had for 20 years."—12-2-'82.

INFLAMMATION OF BLADDER.

"Chronic inflammation of the bladder, of two years duration was my wife's complaint," writes Doctor C. M. Summerlin of Sun Hill, Ga. "Her urine often contained mucus, pus, and was sometimes bloody. Physician's prescriptions—my own included—and domestic remedies only palliated her pains. Kidney-Wort, however, has entirely cured her."

Sold by all Druggists.

FARMS FOR SALE.

To those about going to Manitoba to settle: For sale, the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 14, Range 1 east; 240 acres in all. Only seven dollars an acre; terms easy. First-class soil. About 25 miles from Winnipeg and 6½ from Stonewall and 2½ from Balmoral. This property will be disposed of at a bargain. Apply or write The World office.

Also south half of section 33, township 1, range 3 east, 320 acres, about six miles north of Emerson. First-class soil, A 1 farm, railway runs through next section. Price only $8 per acre. Terms easy. Apply or write to THE WORLD office.

THE

LI-QUOR TEA

IS THE

LEADING ARTICLE.

SMOKE

THE CABLE AND EL PADRE

CIGARS

To be had on all railway trains in Canada and on all first-class hotels and dealers.

Manufactured only by

S. DAVIS & SON, MONTREAL

Factory—54 and 56 McGill st., 73 and 75 Gore, Nun st. Box Factory—102 King st, Montreal.

TORONTO BRANCH—34 Church Street

INDIA RUBBER GOODS

GOSSAMER CIRCULARS

From the very Cheapest to the Very Best.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Rubber (Tweed Finish) Mantles and Coats.

RUBBER BOOTS,
RUBBER TOYS,
RUBBER GLOVES,
RUBBER NURSERY SHEETING

INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description, the largest and only complete Stock in Canada.

The Gutta Percha & Rubber Manufacturing Company.

T. McILROY, JR.,

Rubber Warehouse, 10 and 12 King street east, Toronto.

HARRY WEBB

482 Yonge st., Toronto,

CATERER,

—AND—

Ornamental Confectioner!

Special attention given to supplying Weddings, Evening Parties, &c. A full supply of all requisites, including Cosaques, Silver Dishes, Centres, Cutlery, Table Linen, Table Napkins, &c, constantly on hand.

Wedding Cakes and Table Decorations

OUR SPECIALTIES

CAMPING.

TENTS, HAMMOCKS and FISHING TACKLE

Of every description at

McDOWALL'S GUN STORE,

Cor. King and George Sts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE INVITED

FOR

500 SHARES OF $100 EACH UNALLOTTED STOCK

IN THE

BOLT AND IRON COMPANY

OF TORONTO, LIMITED, AT PAR.

This is one of Toronto's most important manufactories, giving employment to a large number of men and attracting to the City a large trade that formerly went elsewhere.

Capital (Authorized)	$500,000
Issued	250,000
Subscribed	165,000
Now offered to the public	50,000 at par

The New Works are fireproof and cover an acre of ground. The men and machinery therein are all in sight of the manager.

A Railway siding runs along the front of the works to facilitate the receiving, handling and shipping of goods.

The estimated saving in labor alone will be over $5000 a year.

The works being fireproof may afford a saving in insurance of $4000 a year.

Rent, water rates, city taxes, gas, etc., a saving of $3600 a year.

Fuel delivered ex-cars instead of as heretofore ex-yard will save near $2500 a year.

The Building being specially constructed for the business, every evil attaching to other premises in which leakage, waste and tinkering expenses were unavoidable, will effect a very large saving that cannot be fully estimated in figures.

Every convenience exists for doing more and better work, as well as greater variety, than heretofore, at a less cost of production and with more satisfaction to all concerned.

The Company have on hand extensive orders from the following Railways:

The Canadian Pacific Ry. — The Grand Trunk Ry.
The Great Western Ry. — The Canada Southern Ry.
The Michigan Central Ry. — The Ontario and Quebec Ry.
The Kingston & Pembroke Ry. — The Manitoba & Northwestern Ry.
And Other Companies.

The permanent, fixed and steadily increasing portion of the business is with Hardware Merchants and other manufacturers all over the Dominion in Carriage, Stove, Tire, Fancy and other Bolts, now aggregating 30,000,000 a year. The trade with Railways at the present is about one car load each of Track Bolts and Spikes per day. This extent of trade slackens some portions of the year, but with the opening of the Northwest it will largely increase, and the track repairs with renewals will alone constitute a large trade.

The Works are a necessity in the country almost as much so now, as the Telegraph or Telephone Companies, the Railways being in absolute need of the Works, without which Railways would not be built as fast as they are now being rushed through the country.

The Agricultural Implement Works throughout the Dominion depend for their supplies upon this Factory, other Works also look to this Factory for their supplies, making its products as staple as cotions; and each kind of Bolts are sold in every town in all the Provinces of the Dominion on the name alone without call for samples which are now rarely ever asked for.

The Company own a large lot of land bought at a low price within the proposed City Limits, portions of which have already been sold at Four Hundred per cent profit, and sites as well are allotted for other Factories.

The annual meeting was held on the 13th instant for the first six months' business of the Company, at which a Dividend was declared at the rate of ten per cent per annum for the half year ending on the 1st of May last. Applications for stock must be made at the office of the undersigned, where the Report and Statement of the affairs of the Company may be seen.

COX & WORTS,

STOCK BROKERS,

26 TORONTO ST. TORONTO.

A New Treatment

FOR THE RAPID AND PERMANENT CURE OF

CATARRH

To be had only of A. H. DIXON & SON

No 305 KING ST. WEST · TORONTO · CANADA ·

CATARRH

A NEW TREATMENT WHEREBY A

PERMANENT CURE

Is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and treatise free on receipt of stamp.

A. H. DIXON & SON

305 King St. West.

TORONTO, CAN.

What the Rev. E. 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, ONT., 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 suffering.

Yours with many thanks,

REV. E. B. STEVENSON.

BUTLER PITTSTON COAL

BEST QUALITY

COAL AND WOOD - LOWEST PRICES.

OFFICES—Dominion Bank Building, Cor. Yonge and King Sts.; 413 Yonge St.; 536 Queen St. W.; Yard, Cor. Esplanade and Princess Sts.; Yard, Niagara and Douro; Yard, Fuel Association, Esplanade St., near Berkeley.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO

Miners and Shippers. — Wholesalers and Retailers.