THE T. EATON Co.,
(LIMITED)

190 Yonge-st., Sept. 16, 1895.

Record Breaking:

Whatever the condition of trade elsewhere, the volume of sales here last week was way ahead of anything in the past.

Ask any one of the thousands who struggled to get waited on. In spite of our wealth of room and well-nigh perfect facilities—a struggle to get waited on!

Such crowds and such enthusiasm go to prove that the store has by no means reached its full measure of usefulness. The business is following its own leadership and will continue to forge ahead.

Such a store is at once a scientific study and a money-saving comfort. It does not preach trade laws. In practical fashion it discovers and applies them. An academy without professors, a school without pedagogues. Its faculty a staff of merchants. Its mission not to talk of economics, but to DO them. And its success immeasurably greater, in proportion to population, than any store ON THE CONTINENT.

New Millinery:

Prestige grows with our Millinery stock. The advancing season increases the crowds of ready buyers.

About Hats and Bonnet Shapes and Trimmings little need be said. The display is here for you to look, together with these popular goods:

—Black Ostrich Neck Ruffles, $1.25, $2.75, $3.50, $5.50, $7.50, $12 each.
—Black Ostrich Boas (correct lengths) $5, $7.50, $10, $12, $15 each.
—White Ostrich Boas, $15 each.
—Black Ostrich Capes, full size, with tails (very rich) $30 each.

Take away the goods and get, anywhere you can, the best look and judgment on them. Then if you're not entirely satisfied with the purchase come back and get your money.

Apply that test in other stores. Insist on getting your money back if goods are not as represented. You may have fun getting it, but try!

Improvements:

How to make the store better and more serviceable is a constant study. This inspires the ceaseless improvements.

Brand new fixtures make all the difference imaginable with the Carpet display, and similar results appear in other departments.

Improvements are constantly being made in the great machinery system. Thousands have wondered at the physical forces of a modern store as shown there. But the wonder is that other thousands don't know anything about it, and how easy it is to see the engines, boilers, dynamos, steam pumps and pneumatic compressors.

THE T. EATON CO.
LIMITED,
190 YONGE ST. - TORONTO, ONT.

Block Signals.

Referring to the little book on block signals, issued by the New York Central, the "Electrical Review," which is the recognized authority upon everything pertaining to electrical science, has this to say:

"In the 'Four-Track Series' No. 17, the passenger department of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad has published a most interesting story under the title of 'Block Signals on America's Greatest Railroad.' The letter press and illustrations in color are unusually fine. The technical description is by Mr. John P. O'Donnell, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. The New York Central has spent more than $1,000,000 in equipping its lines with the safest and most complete system of block signal devices for handling trains known to railway science. The block signal system is a mystery to the average man, and we can imagine no more instructive or interesting pastime than to take a trip over the New York Central road with a copy of this book in hand, and observe what is to be seen of the practical working of the block signal system."

A copy of the book will be sent free postpaid to any address in the world, upon receipt of three two-cent stamps, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

THE TORONTO WORLD
NO. 83 YONGE-STREET, TORONTO.
TELEPHONES
Business Office 1734.
Editorial Rooms 523.
One Cent Morning Paper.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Daily (without Sundays) by the year	$3 00
Daily (without Sundays) by the month	25
Sunday Edition, by the year	2 00
Sunday Edition, by the month	20
Daily (Sunday included) by the year	5 00
Daily (Sunday included) by the month	45

WHOLESALE NEWSDEALERS.
F. W. Beebe, 391 Spadina-avenue.
George Messer, 707 Yonge-street.
Mrs. Moriarity, 1426 Queen-street west.
H. Ebbage, 655 Dundas.
S. Duggan, 362 King-street east.
G. R. Ezzard, 767 Queen-street east.

HAMILTON OFFICE.
No. 13 Arcade, James-street north.
H. E. SAYERS, District Agent.

SKETCH OF THE RISE AND FALL IN WHEAT SINCE LAST APRIL.

There is probably no question of greater interest to the farmers of Ontario and the Canadian Northwest Territories than that of the prospects of the wheat market. Each of the three years' wheat crops of the world in 1892, 1893 and 1894 was not only above average, but was larger than that of any preceding year, in consequence of which there had resulted a rapid and continuous decline in prices and severe depression in all wheat markets. When the crop of 1894 was gathered the reserves held throughout the world were undoubtedly larger than the average, but were found to be in much smaller excess than might have been expected from the surplus of the two preceding large crops, showing that the great reduction in price of wheat had led to a larger increase in consumption than the increase in population. A very considerable proportion of the wheat in the United Kingdom, France and Germany was badly injured by wet weather during harvest, and being unfit for milling purposes, would have to be fed to cattle. When the maize crop in Southeastern Europe and in the United States were harvested, the shortage was so great that for a short time the price of Indian corn was dearer than wheat, so that in Roumania and other adjacent countries wheat was more extensively used for human food than usual, and in the United States wheat was largely fed to cattle in place of corn. Under a fairly conservative estimate it may be assumed that between the damaged wheat in Europe, which was fed to cattle, and the substitution of wheat for corn in the United States and elsewhere, the wheat consumption of the world in 1894-95 was abnormally increased by fully one hundred million bushels. It is now generally considered that the wheat reserves of the world on Aug. 1, 1895, were very much smaller than on Aug. 1, 1894.

Notwithstading the facts as to crop of 1894 having to meet the increased demands arising from above circumstances, there was a prevalent opinion that there was plenty of wheat and to spare, and for the first eight months of the harvest year markets dragged along in the same old rut of depression. About the beginning of April it became known that the winter wheat crop in many of the most important states of the Union had been severely damaged by winter-killing. Also, that, although the exports from Argentina up to that date had slightly exceeded those of previous seasons, there was good reasons for believing that its whole season's exports would fall short fully twenty million bushels. In many important spring wheat countries the weather was reported as very unfavorable. The sentiment of the trade was at once changed, confidence in the future of prices was established, a rapid and very considerable advance was established and continued through May and June. It was hoped that the era of extreme depression had passed away and that a sound basis for better prices had been found. Unfortunately the advance proved of short duration, and the markets have nearly fallen to the former lowest level.

It may prove interesting to follow up the changes in prices which have taken place since the advance begun:

No. 2 red, per qr.	April 1.	Highest.	Aug. 1.	Dec. 1. close.
Liverpool	22 9	29	26 2	24c
Chicago	18 3	27	22 9	92c
Duluth	22 9	27 6	23 6	72 c

What were the causes for such rapid an advance and decline? The main cause was a great change in the promise of immediate and prospective supplies.

From Aug. 1 to April 1, the shipments of wheat and flour from exporting countries to the importing countries of Europe had fallen short of estimated requirements by about eight million bushels; the stocks at the ports of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Belgium and Holland, showed a corresponding decrease since Aug. 1. In view of the reports from the United States and Argentina, there arose some apprehension as to adequacy of probable supplies for the remainder of the year. The situation was described by The Corn Trade News of Liverpool, on April 23, as follows: "Liberal supplies in sight and large weekly shipments, yet evidence continually accumulating from all sides that the plethora of wheat, under which the trade for the last three years has suffered, no longer exists. Prices are now 4 cents per quarter higher than they were ten months ago, but are still extremely moderate." The quantity of wheat and flour afloat for the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe was about 44 million bushels, much the same as on corresponding date in 1894. During the 38 weeks ending April 20, the United States and Canada had shipped to Europe, in wheat and flour, 12,443,000 quarters, or at the weekly rate of 2,620,000 bushels. With the reported failure in winter wheat crop, a large reduction in future weekly shipments might be expected, and this falling off in combination with the other large deficiency, in supplies from Argentina, threatened a scarcity under requirements.

As the season advanced, the deficiency from Argentina was realized, and to some extent there was a reduction in supplies from United States also the reports as to failure of winter wheat crop in that country were fully confirmed. But these and all other considerations were outweighed by unprecedentedly large shipments from Russia and Black Sea ports. It was generally admitted that the wheat crop of 1894 in Russia was a large crop, also that larger reserves than usual had been carried over there from the previous fine crop of 1893. On the other hand the wheat crop of 1894 in Roumania, etc., was very deficient. As Russia and Black Sea ports during the first eight months of the harvest year had shipped about 15 million bushels more wheat than in same months in preceding season, it seemed reasonable to judge that Russia's large reserves had been pretty fully exhausted, and that exports from Black Sea ports for last four months of the cereal year would not largely, if at all, exceed those for same months in preceding year. That the reserves were largely underestimated has been clearly demonstrated by the unexpectedly large exports for the four months. Another factor, although a minor one, has been the increase in supplies from British India, the exports from that country to Europe since April 1 having been about seven million bushels more than in the same period in 1894.

As has been already shown, the deficiency in shipments to Europe up to April1, as compared with its requirements, and the apprehension of still greater deficiency for the balance of the crop year, produced the advance shown to have occurred. In like manner, the increase in shipments since April 1, beyond requirements or expectations, has caused a corresponding decline. During the 36 weeks from Aug. 1 to April 6, the shipments to Europe fell short of its requirements eight million bushels; during the 16 weeks from April 6 to Aug. 1, the shipments exceeded the requirements about thirteen million bushels, making for the whole crop year a net supply of about five million bushels over requirements. It is shown by the results that the weekly requirements for Europe for 1894-95 were very correctly estimated, as the stocks at European importing countries on Aug. 1, 1895, were about the same as on that date in 1894, and the quantity afloat this season was only two million bushels more than last year. It is often urged, and with some show of truth, that the sentiment of the trade has an important influence on the price of wheat, but no matter how strongly and generally this sentiment may trend in either direction it is quickly changed by the inexorable logic of sufficient or deficient supplies.

Since Aug. 1 there has been a still further important decline in wheat, equal to about 30 cents per bushel in Liverpool, 13 cents in Chicago and Duluth and 12 cents in New York, and even at this decline markets are very dull. The fall in prices during these six weeks cannot be attributed, as was the case in the preceding four months, to the excess in weekly shipments to Europe over its weekly requirements, because, in fact, these exports have been about ten million bushels short of the estimated requirements. The explanation of this is that, although the exports have been ten millions short, the arrivals in Europe have not been short of requirements. The deficiency in shipments has not affected present stocks there or immediate supply, but merely reduced the quantity afloat for the United Kingdom and the Continent. The quantity afloat in April last amounted to forty-four million bushels. This has now been reduced to under twenty-seven million bushels, and this reduction is a favorable feature for the trade, the quantity afloat being considerably less than at this time last year.

THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

The question of personal liberty, especially as it applies to the individual in the observance of Sunday, is being widely discussed at the present moment For the time being all other issues have been eliminated from the politics of the State of New York, and the public mind is centred on this one question. On Sept. 7 last a Democratic convention was held at Elmira, N.Y., and Senator Hill laid down the platform of his party. His speech would make 12 columns of The World, and it is confined entirely to an exposition of the theory of personal liberty, and its application in New York State and city. In the course of his speech Senator Hill used the following language in elaborating his arguments:

The paramount issue in this campaign is that of personal liberty. In saying this, I do not under estimate the importance of the other issues involved. These issues directly or indirectly affected in the ensuing election, while of conceded gravity and interest, yet involving only questions of economy, finance, revenue, proprietary, or discretionary considerations, cannot compare with an issue affecting the individual freedom of the citizen, which is the very essence and vitality of a free government, as dear to every true American as life itself. Such an issue inevitably transcends all others, and, for reasons which are self-evident, cannot be ignored or relegated.

* * *

One contention has been that the largest liberty should be accorded the individual citizen consistent with the public welfare, while the other has been that governments in the alleged interest of the public good should regulate, as much as possible, the habits, creeds and actions of the people. One is a liberal, the other is a restrictive policy. One exhibits the largest faith in humanity, while the other manifests the opposite tendency, and is suspicious and jealous of too much personal freedom. One recognizes the force of the often-asserted and much respected doctrine that the best Government is that which governs the least, but the other favors a paternal system and invites abundant governmental inspection and regulation of the domestic affairs of men.

* * *

Personal liberty, as it is generally understood, especially in its best if not its broadest sense, means the largest measure of liberty which it is possible to confer upon the individual citizen not injurious to the real or substantial interests of the whole community.

* * *

It means liberty regulated by law—reasonable law.

As popularly interpreted, it stands for opposition to unnecessary restraint, to vexatious interference with private affairs, and to all species of obnoxious governmental supervision of individual concerns.

The principle which it embodies is the bulwark of a free Government.

It concedes the existence of certain inherent rights of individuals of which they cannot rightfully be deprived; rights essential to the proper and legitimate pursuit of happiness; rights which emphasize the nobility and independence of men; rights, the exercise of which violate no divine law, and the deprivation of which is the abuse of arbitrary power.

It may safely be asserted as a general rule that a citizen may eat, drink and wear whatever he pleases, and that he may sow and reap in his fields whatever they will grow, and that he may manufacture in his shop whatever his skill may invent. These are natural rights which he possessed before Governments were founded or constitutions framed, rights which he never surrendered, and rights which constitutions and laws cannot justly take away.

* * *

We can win this fall upon the issue of "Personal Liberty," which our opponents have made for us; but whether we win or lose, it is the right position, and we should maintain it.

Personal liberty is the essence of free Government; it resents unreasonable restrictions upon human conduct; it demands respect for reserved rights, which were never surrendered to society; it rejects a censorship of the press; it encourages independence in thought and action; its inspiration is towards a higher and better civilization; its tendency is toward making men self-reliant and indomitable.

The scope of its exercise widens and develops with the progress of a nation and it recedes and decays as tyranny advances.

It is the priceless legacy left us by our fathers, and duty, as well as an enlightened self-interest, demands its preservation. The advocates of a strong and centralized paternal Government may assail it, the devotees of fanaticism may hurl their embittered invectives against it; faction may seek to undermine it; treachery may weaken it and indiscreet friends may embarrass its sphere of usefulness, but it is the earnest hope of every patriotic heart that it may survive the vicissitudes of time and of fortune and remain permanently engrafted upon our national life and continue indissolubly interwoven with the true spirit and genius of our American institutions so long as a free people shall be permitted to govern themselves.

While the same issue has not assumed so acute a form as in the State of New York, yet it is a live question in this province. The agitation to secure for the individual the liberty of using the street cars on Sunday is smouldering just now, but we all know it will break out into a violent conflagration within the course of a few months. The question has now broken out in another quarter and the people of Ontario are called upon to consider the principle as applied to a new condition of things. Elsewhere in to-day's paper we present an issue involving the principle of personal liberty, raised by the Christian denomination known as the Seventh Day Adventists. The leaders of this denomination paid The World a compliment in stating they looked upon this paper as the best exponent of the idea of civil and religious liberty in the country, and they requested us to publish their manifesto. This we willingly do, although it is not thereby to be inferred that we altogether agree with the theories advanced. We will endeavor briefly to define the position we assume on this subject:

Religion must be eliminated entirely from state affairs. Some people, such as the Adventists and Jews, wish to observe Saturday as a holy day. Others recognize Sunday as a sacred day. Another division thinks that no day is holy, and objects to any day in the week being dedicated for sacred purposes. What, then, should the state do? Simply this—not to insist on any day as being sacred or holy, but to allow each individual the liberty of holding sacred any day in the week he may choose. When the state picks out one day in the week and casts a sacred halo about it, it exceeds its prerogative and is guilty of favoring one section of the community at the expense of the other. In so far as the Legislature of Ontario attempts to make Sunday a sacred day, just so far does it violate the rights of the individual. The Seventh Day Adventists, the Jews and many others are justified in resenting the action of the Legislature in thus attempting to make Sunday a holy day. The Act in question is entitled "An Act to prevent the profanition of the Lord's Day." This clearly shows that the intent of the Legislature is to make the day a sacred or holy one. The Legislature would be justified in passing "an Act to secure rest and recreation on Sunday," but it violates a well-established principle of liberty when it passes an Act to force people to reverence this or that particular religious belief. The Adventists do not believe that Sunday is the Lord's Day, nor do they believe it is sacred. The state should not force them to reverence it. The state, however, is held to be justified in forcing the Adventists and everyone else to desist from work on one day in the week, and in making this one day the same day for all. We say the state is justified in doing this, and the reason is because such a law is believed to be in the public interest, and the convenience of a particular few cannot be allowed to interfere with the welfare of the many. It will be generally admitted that the Seventh Day Adventists of Ontario labor under a serious religious and temporal disability in being deprived of their personal liberty on Sunday. Under the law as it stands they are forced to sacrifice one whole working day in seven for the public convenience. There appears, however, to be no present remedy to meet their case. To make an exception of Sunday in their favor would be letting in the thin end of the wedge and the possible destruction of our present Sabbath. We can imagine a time in the distant future when the idea of personal liberty will be so far advanced that workingmen will be allowed to choose their own day in the week for the day of rest; when, in fact, the people will undertake to do themselves what it is now thought necessary to entrust to the Government. We believe trade unionism is strong enough to-day to secure to workingmen one day's rest in seven independent of the Lord's Day Act, or any other similar Act that the Government may choose to put on the statute book. The printers' union of this city has no difficulty, for instance, in so regulating the work connected with the production of newspapers that each man can work as few days in the week as he likes, but cannot work more than six days. It would not be difficult for carpenters, moulders and every other tradesman to insist on the same thing. However, there is nothing in view at present to give the Adventists hope that our Sunday law will be dispensed with. As far as we can see, Sunday, with its absence from work, appears to be a fixture for many years to come, and any denomination or party that seeks to root it out from the firm hold it has on the public has a big task before them. It will not be long, however before the Lord's Day Act will be relieved of its religious features.

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

Isaac N. Ford, the London correspondent of The New York Tribune, as will be seen by our cable despatches, undertakes to call down Sir Charles H. Tupper for his recent speech in Toronto in regard to copyright. Sir Charles Tupper took the proper ground, namely, that the question which he was prepared to discuss was not the contents of any copyright bill which we might pass, so much as the right of Canada to pass a copyright bill, just as she has a right to pass a tariff bill as she thinks suited to her needs. Mr. Ford goes on to say in his report that the amendments which Mr. Newcombe is bringing out with him make a number of concessions to Canada. We have other information to the same effect and we believe that when Mr. Hall Caine arrives and the proposal which Mr. Newcombe brings is submitted, a satisfactory settlement will be reached. This settlement will recognize Canada's right to regulate her own copyright law, and will at the same time make suitable protection for English authors.

BRING HIM ON.

The fees of the hydraulic expert whom it is proposed to bring to Toronto are undoubtedly high, but we believe the services of such a man should be retained even at the rate of £100 a day for a month. Our last big work in connection with the waterworks department was the laying of the conduit across the bay. That conduit was not put down as it should have been. We made a mistake in not consulting a man competent to tell us how it should be laid. The result of that mistake we see to-day in the village system that prevails in Toronto in the delivery of water from house to house. In addition to the inconvenience we are now suffering from, this single mistake has cost us in round figures $100,000, which will not cover the expense connected with the two breaks in the conduit. Besides this mistake there have been several others previously. The building of the filter was a mistake which cost us several thousand dollars. If the city is in earnest now in regard to getting a better system the retaining of an English expert will be money well spent. By all means let the Council decide to bring him on at the meeting to-morrow. To retain him need not delay repairing the break or getting ready for the tunnel.

Murray's Fall Opening.

It is an undeniable fact that the annual fall opening of W. A. Murray & Co. has become a social fixture in Toronto. In the interests of the fair sex who are looking forward to this event, on Tuesday, and who wish to know how the fashions will shape themselves this fall, a World reporter called at the large store, where he was affably received and shown to the millinery department. There will be a great many velvet hats worn this season and a great deal of chenile and satin braid used in trimming, also ostrich and fancy feathers, osprey wings, birds and flowers. In fact, to be stylish, too much trimming can scarcely be used on the hats, which will be larger. Even shot silk ribbon poppies are used in several shades on one hat, and Murray's assortment will be found up to date. In trimming there will also be found a great deal of real old point lace, even on walking hats. Felts, velvets, furs and tweeds are shown in Tam O'Shanter crowns. Rob Roy Scotch crowns can also be seen, and it was noticed that the bicycle caps shown are nearly all Scotch caps. All shapes of hats, from pork pie turbans to the largest Gainsborough hats, are on view, and all are stylish. The reporter was shown a very handsome sapphire set, consisting of collar, hat and muff, to be more correct, in turquoise blue, trimmed with sable tails, and marked $50. The same set in New Yorg brings $75. A great variety of children's hats, trimmed and untrimmed, will be shown, including the latest New York and Parisian novelties.

The Tremont House.

That popular hostelry, the Tremont House, under the able management of Mr. John Mannell, proprietor, has just closed one of the most successful Fair seasons in its history. There is no such thing as standing still in the hotel business, that is in large towns, and the secret of Mr. Mannell's success seems to lie in the fact that he has always gone forward. The old "Bay Horse" Hotel met with a great deal of success, but who would recognize it in the handsome edifice which now fronts our principal thoroughfare near Queen-street, the Tremont House? It has 120 large, well-lighted rooms, illuminated by electricity, and comfortably furnished. The position is central, the cuisine of the best, and it is no wonder that during the Fair the hotel was taxed to its utmost capacity. The principal patronage was American. Visitors invariably expressed their satisfaction before leaving.

Pure Water for Toronto.

Now is the time to use Saugeen Magnetic Mineral Water, flowing from an artesian well 1500 feet deep, and bottled as it flows from natural spring. Every household during the present waterworks mishap should not be without it. No danger of typhoid or malaria while using this water. All leading hotels keep it. In Toronto, C. H. Saunders of the Silver Creek Brewery is the agent, or for further particulars address Saugeen Mineral Water Company, Southampton, Ont. 135

Every policy of insurance issued by the Etna Life Insurance Company for Canada, is guaranteed by the Dominion Government. Therefore, persons insured in the Etna are insured by the Dominion Government, Canadian Life Insurance Companies buy a license only, and policyholders can trust to their honor or insure with me in the Etna before it's too late. I am entitled to your patronage for giving this information. J. M. Grover, General Agent, Etna Life.

Get the 300,000 Population.

Editor World: Your idea is the right one—a population of 300,000 will rid most of our evils as a city and relieve the real estate situation. To get this population ought to be the main object of the council, our citizens, our capitalists. Every hundred persons added to our population will bring substantial relief. Keep the issue, Mr. World, right to that. P.G.

How To Cure Headache.—Some people suffer untold misery day after day with headache. There is rest neither day nor night, until the nerves are all unstrung. The cause is a generally a disordered stomach, and a cure can be effected by using Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, containing Mandrake and Dandelion. Mr. Finlay Wark, Lysander, P.Q., writes: "I find Parmelee's Pills a first-class article for bilious headache."

C.P.R. Stock Rising.

Canadian Pacific Railway stock advanced from 40 to 57 in the interval between March 6 last and Sept. 11, an advance of 17 points.

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly and thoroughly, subdues the pain and disease.

Local Jottings.

Everybody says "L. & S." brand of hams, bacon and lard is the best in every respect.

Those who wish to look upon the highest order of the art in brass signwork will be fully gratified by seeing the handsome sign which decorates Church's Auto-Voce School, 53 Alexander-street. It is both artistic in design and superior in workmanship.

If you are bilious or costive this morning, use Fruit Granules. Nature's own remedy. Cleanses the liver and kidneys, purifies the blood. ed

What is the Crystal Maze? No one has yet been able to tell. It seems to be indefinable. But it is not the Crystal Theatre. The Crystal Maze is at 189 Yonge-street, just opposite Mr. R. Simpson's new building. All visitors are delighted with it. Come and see it. Only 10 cents.

Cannot Be Beat.—Mr. D. Steinbach, Zurich, writes: "I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in my family for a number of years, and I can safely say that it cannot be beat for thec ure of croup, fresh cuts and sprains. My little boy has had attacks of croup several times, and one dose of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was sufficient for a perfect cure. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a family medicine, and I would not be without a bottle in my house."

Change of Service.

Toronto Railway Company. Commencing on Monday, Sept. 16, the College and Yonge cars will run by Yonge and College to Dovercourt-road and College. Only Dovercourt-road cars will run between Dovercourt and Bloor and Queen and Dundas by Ossington-avenue every ten minutes.

The Old Way:

Narrowfoot at Custom Store—"Pair shoes? Oh, No, you couldn't find a ready made shoe to fit your foot. You require a 10's in length and a 6's in width. Besides, you have no instep, a small heel and a bunion as big as an egg. With your permission I'll take your measure and have a pair of lasts made. I understand, sir, Piccadilly toe, stylish shoe. They'll be ready in about a week."

Many Weeks After:

"You ordered a stylish shoe, sir, and if they're a little too tight on the toes they'll stretch. As for the loose leather around the instep, that'll all disappear in the wear. SLIP AT THE HEEL! Of course they do. All new shoes are liable to be slippy at the heel. Wait till the shoe SHAPES to your foot. LEATHER EXPANDS WITH PRESSURE AND CONTRACTS WHEN THERE'S NO PRESSURE. $7, please, and if you find you can't wear the shoes we'll have them stretched across the toes."

The New Way:

Narrowfoot, at 89 King-street west,—"Pair SLATER SHOES? Piccadilly, narrow Piccadilly, London, French Globe, Opera or Needle toe; Scotch, half Scotch, full or close welt, plain, or which style of tip, A, B, C, D, E, F, or FF width?

"Yes, sir, Piccadilly 3-4 tip, light slip sole, close welt, A width, size 10. Is that tight? Well, here is a B, or if you want a very easy shoe, you could wear a C wide. Yes, sir, the B appears to fit like a glove, and, as you say, it is a PERFECT MODEL of a SHOE. They will always feel as comfortable as they do now, for these SLATER shoes are made from human, not wooden models. The next time, you have only to ask for a Slater shoe, Piccadilly toe, B wide.' Yes, sir, $3 is the price, STAMPED ON THE SOLE BY THE MANUFACTURERS."

Better see these Slater Shoes

No vexations delays. No danger of a misfit.

Guinane Bros.

Sole Agents in Toronto.
214 YONGE-STREET. 89 KING-STREET WEST.
General Footwear. Romain Buildings.
Largest Shoe Store in Canada. Exclusively Gents' Footwear.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.

Take with you a bottle of
GOOD WHISKEY
SCOTCH—$1.00 and $1.25 bottle.
Bullock, Lade & Co's., Andrew Usher's, John Dewar's and several other fine brands.
IRISH—$1.00 and $1.25 bottle.
John Jamieson's, Burke's and several others.
CANADIAN—50c. to $1.00 bottle.
Walker's, Gooderham's, Seagram's, Corby's, McLaren's.

MIGHIE & CO
5 1-2 King-St. W.
Cellars under 5½ and 7 King-St. West 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 Melinda-St. The finest and largest in Canada.

"Diamond Hall."
Critical Diamond Buyers
Find what they want in our stock. There's the assortment—the largest in Canada; there's the quality—every stone is personally selected; and there's the value, because we buy only from the cutters in Amsterdam.
x x x
RYRIE BROS.
Cor. Yonge and Adelaide

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

In the face of an unprecedented and overwhelming demand for goods is certainly extraordinary—something that some people will not believe. Yet this is what the St. Leon Mineral Water Company are doing to the citizens of Toronto until the city service is restored. The demand for this water is such that patrons must not wait until completely out. Send order in good time, so that a constant supply may be on hand. Capacity of Springs 40,000 gals. daily.

St. Leon Mineral Water Co. Ltd.
Head Office 101½ King-street west.
Phone 1321.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.
In the matter of the
ESTATE OF JOHN WHITFIELD,
HOPE VS. MAY.

Under and by virtue of an order of this honorable court, bearing date the 10th day of September, A.D., 1895, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 25th day of Sept., A.D. 1895, at 2 o'clock p.m.

at the warerooms of Messrs. Suckling & Co., No. 64 Wellington-street west, Toronto, the following assets of the said estate in two parcels, as follows:

Parcel No. 1, consisting of machinery, plant, etc.	$9893.76	
Tools, etc.	936.58	
Shop and office furniture and safe	208.00	
	$11,038.34	
Parcel No. 2. consisting of stock, iron bolts and other articles in course of manufacture	835.95	

Terms and conditions of sale, cash (10 per cent. at time of sale), balance after checking.

The above assets with inventory can be inspected on the premises, No. 174 Front-street east, Toronto, and inventory at the office of the assignee,
GEORGE H. MAY,
Assignee of said Estate,
No. 47 Wellington-st. east, Toronto.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Fellowship in Chemistry.

Applications for the position of Fellow in Chemistry for the session 1895-1896, at a salary of $500, will be received by the undersigned until Saturday, Sept. 21.
JAMES BREBNER, B.A.
Registrar.
135

ART.
J. W. L. FORSTER, PUPIL OF MONS Bougereau. Portraits in Oil, Pastel, etc Studio, 81 King-street east.

These two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
A PARTY WANTED WITH $3000 TO $10,000, to invest in well-established, safe, special, very profitable enterprise, without opposition in Ontario; large returns (50 per cent. clear at least) guaranteed investor, with or without his services; good security given; business can be made worth quarter million dollars; it is pronounced "dead sure" and "chance of lifetime" to invest; no company nor patent. Apply at once to J. McNaughton, 14 Adelaide-street west, city.

BUSINESS CARDS.
ENGLISH RIDING SCHOOL—RIDING taught in all its branches; pupils schooled carefully over jumps; tourists personally conducted around city on horseback at moderate charge. Apply 72 Wellesley-street.
KENNY'S CELEBRATED HAIR RESTORER cleanses and stimulates the scalp, beautifies, strengthens and prevents the hair falling out, preserve the color, removes dandruff and positively cures baldness. 395 Queen-street west. 246
THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD IS FOR sale at the Royal Hotel newsstand, Hamilton.
NELSON R. BUTCHER & CO., CANada Life Building, Toronto; Shorthand Writers; Smith Premier Typewriters; Graphophones and Phonographs. Machines rented and supplies.
OAKVILLE DAIRY—473 YONGE-STREET—guaranteed pure farmers' milk supplied, retail only. Fred Sole, proprietor.

FINANCIAL.
LARGE AMOUNT OF PRIVATE FUNDS TO loan at 5½ per cent. Apply Maclaren, Macdonald, Merritt & Shepley, 28-30 Toronto-street, Toronto.
A LARGE AMOUNT OF PRIVATE FUNDS to loan at low rates. Read, Read & Knight, solicitors, etc., 75 King-street east, Toronto. ed
MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES of life endowments and other securities. Debentures bought and sold. James C. McGee Financial Agent, 5 Toronto-street. ed

AUCTIONEERS.
HAMILTON TEBBS, AUCTIONEER, CENtral Auction Mart, 275 Queen west, opposite McCaul, desires consignments of any class of merchandise. Goods converted into cash expeditiously. Sales at private houses receive careful attention. Prompt settlements. Advances on goods consigned for absolute sale. Confidential.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.
HAWTHORNE MINERAL WATER. Tel. 1638.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
H. S. MARA, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE Licenses, 5 Toronto-street. Evenings, 529 Jarvis-street.

STORAGE.
STORAGE — BEST AND CHEAPEST IN city. Lester Storage Co., 369 Spadina-avenue.

LEGAL CARDS.
KILMER & IRVING, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, etc., 10 King-street west, Toronto. George H. Kilmer, W. H. Irving.
CLARKE, BOWES, HILTON & SWABEY Barristers, Solicitors, etc., James Buildings, 75 Yonge-street. J. B. Clarke, Q.C., K. H. Bowes, F. A. Hilton, Charles Swabey, E. Scott Griffin, H. L. Watt.
LOBB & BAIRD, BARRISTERS, SOLIcitors, Patent Attorneys, etc., 9 Quebec Bank Chambers, King-street east, corner Toronto-street, Toronto; money to loan. Arthur F. Lobb, James Baird.
WILLIAM M. HALL (LATE HALL & KILmer, Toronto), law and real estate, Canadian patents handled in U.S. Offices 14 East Eagle-street, Buffalo, opp. Iroquois Hotel.

MEDICAL.
W. E. BESSEY, M.D., 284 JARVIS-ST., Toronto, Consulting Physician and Specialist in treatment of piles, fistula, genito urinary affections, chronic nervous and female diseases.
"DOWNTOWN OFFICES" OF DRS. NAT tress, Henwood & Temple, Jane Building, N.E. corner King and Yonge-streets.

PERSONAL.
OWNERS OF TORONTO PRODUCTIVE property desirous of disposing or of being relieved of their mortgage covenants will find cash purchasers by sending full particulars by letter to L. O. P. Genereux, manager the Montreal Investment Co., or Nassau B. Eagen, solicitor, No. 1 Toronto-street.

Toronto's Male Shoe Outfitter
McPHERSON
186 YONGE-STREET.
Sept. 16, '95.
1 Reason why we are always busy is that we do
2 things to perfection. We please the eye and fit the foot.
3 Dollars will buy a better and more stylish shoe of us than some dealers sell at $5.00.
THERE IS A POINT
on the down grade of prices and qualities where cheapness ceases to be economy. We stop short of that point.
IDEAL SHOES:
Gentlemen's French Calf Lace Boot, Dublin welt, new London toe, invisible cork soles, special, at $5.00
Gentlemen's Needle Point French Calf Lace Boots 4.00
Gentlemen's Selected Calf, Scotch Welt, Lace Boots, Goodyear welt, tan or black 3.00
Gents' Satin Calf Lace Boots, pointed toe, full Scotch edge 2.00
Every detail in the making, style and quality of these shoes has been diligently looked after. Result—perfection.
GEORGE M'PHERSON
186 YONGE-STREET
Store open daily till 6 p.m., Saturdays till 10 p.m.

CATTO'S
Grand Autumnal Opening
Tuesday, Sept. 17
Mantles, Dress Goods, Silks.
The Finest Productions of Europe.
JOHN CATTO & SON, DRYGOODS ONLY.
KING-ST. (opposite the Post-office), Toronto.

DIXON'S,
MEN'S FURNISHERS,
65 & 67 King-Street West.
Make a Specialty of
. HATS .

For Sale!
Two Runabout Wagons, Extension Top Carriage, Builders' Wagon. Apply to
JOHN TEEVIN,
18 50-54 McGill-street

WANTED.
CUTTERS WANTED, WHOLESALE CLOTHing. Apply personally to John Calder & Co., Hamilton.
WANTED—WHITE ASH AND ROCK ELM lumber. Must be first quality and horoughly seasoned. For further particulars apply to Welland Vale Manufacturing Company, St. Catharines, Ont. 15

LOST.
$5 REWARD — STRAYED OR STOLEN from Lot 26, Con. D., Scarboro, dark roan cow due to calve, 10 years old. The above reward will be given for her recovery. Wesley Dix, Ellesmere.
LOST—WILL THE PARTY IN CARRIAGE who was seen picking up velvet cape on Bloor-street, near High Park, kindly return same to Queen's Hotel.
LOST — BETWEEN THE CLYDE HOTEL and Union Station tweed mackintosh coat. Finder kindly return to World Office.
LADY'S JACKET, LEAVING EXHIBITION Grounds Wednesday night. Address 47 Walker-avenue, City. Reward

HELP WANTED.
WANTED—TWENTY SEWING MACHINE operators for white work, constant employment. Gale Manufacturing Co., Mincing-lane.
CUTTERS WANTED — WHOLESALE clothing. Apply personally to John Calder & Co., Hamilton.

EDUCATIONAL.
BARKER'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL, corner Yonge and Bloor, the place for Stenographers. Circulars free.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, TOronto—Canada's Greatest Commercial School. Shaw & Elliott, Principals.

HYPNOTISM.
PROF. HALFPENNY TEACHES MESMERism, hypnotism, mind-reading, magnetic healing in six one-hour lessons at 151 Yonge-street. Never too old to learn. An interview may convince.

BILLIARDS.
BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES—We have a large stock in beautiful designs, fitted with our patent steel cushions, or club cushions, as desired, also full size English Billiard Tables with the extra low quick English cushions; can also furnish at low figures good second-hand tables. Our stock of ivory and composition balls, cloth, cues, etc., etc., is complete; also everything in the Bowling Alley line, such as balls, pins, marking boards, swing cushions, etc. Estimates given for alleys on application. Send for catalog and terms to Samuel May & Co., 68 King-street west, Toronto, Ont.

HOTELS.
GRAND UNION HOTEL, ORILLIA, Ont. Close to G.T.R. Station. Terms $1 per day. W. W. Robinson, proprietor.
RICHARDSON HOUSE — CORNER KING and Spadina, Toronto; near railroads and steamboats; $1.50 per day; from Union Station take Bathurst-street car to door. S. Richardson, prop.
HOTEL DE WINDSOR, GRAVENHURST—This hotel is only 5 minutes' walk from the G.T.R. Depot and about the same from Muskoka Wharf, making it a delightful home