THE TORONTO WORLD.

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 13 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year	$3.00	Four Months	$1.00
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No charge for city delivery or postage. Subscriptions payable in advance

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Address all Communications: THE WORLD, Toronto.

W. F. MACLEAN.

The World's telephone call is No. 523.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1885.

The Parliament Buildings.

There is no doubt Mr. Meredith's opposition—not as leader of the conservative party but as member for London—is the stumbling block in the way of new parliament buildings. But there is no reason why Mr. Morris, second in command and member for East Toronto, might not successfully offset Mr. Meredith's western opposition. It is a small spirit that inspires Mr. Meredith in his course. Still we do not think the Globe takes the right course in putting the blame of delay on the opposition leader. We hope that responsible government still obtains in Ontario, and if it does then Mr. Mowat and his colleagues must shoulder the responsibility. If they think new buildings are needed, let them go ahead with them irrespective of Mr. Meredith. If they are not strong enough to carry through a scheme which they think ought to be adopted, then let them resign. If Mr. Mowat stiffens his back, goes to work in these days of cheap prices, gets good plans and value for the money spent, he will find the province support him.

Efficient Lake Craft.

It is said by old navigators that a heavy sea on Lake Superior is worse than an ocean storm. If this be true, and there is little reason to doubt it, none but the best class of vessels should be engaged in the lake trade. But what are the showings? The alleged "palace steamers" which ply between Port Arthur and north shore ports last summer were nothing more or less than a lot of unseaworthy tubs, whose existence depended solely on mild weather, and it was not an uncommon thing to see these boats lay up in Thunder bay or the Kaministiquia river waiting for fair weather before venturing out into the lake. The steel steamers of the C. P. R. and the fine boats of the Collingwood and Sarnia lines can, and did stand the heaviest seas that are known to lake or ocean mariners, but such craft as the City of Montreal, Foster, Butcher's Maid and other boats of that class should have their services confined to quiet waters; that is, if the lives of the crews or passengers count for anything.

The appointment of a Winnipeg lawyer to a seat on the superior court bench of Manitoba has removed one of the grievances of our prairie brethren. The fact that Judge Killam is a reformer makes the appointment all the more creditable to Sir John. The manufacture and exportation of judges to Manitoba may now, we presume, be regarded as an Ontario industry that has perished under the N. P. In view of this fact the problem of what we shall do with our superfluous lawyers becomes a serious one. The immediate establishment of provinces in the newer Northwest would afford some relief.

Between spirits and spirituality James Beaty, M. P., threatens to lay out a heap of trouble for himself. He tells our Ottawa correspondent that he is about to introduce a stringent measure for the punishment of drunkenness. He proposes to have the devotees of Bacchus arrested and imprisoned even if they have to be dragged from their own homes and without regard to the manner in which they may be conducting themselves. We fancy that Mr. B. will find that the old notion about the sanctity of the Briton's castle is not obsolete in Canada. According to the Globe the same gentleman has in press a work assailing the clergy for their lack of spirituality and their devotion to mammon. A general attack of this sort is sure to do much injustice. It is to be feared that Mr. Beaty is afflicted with that mental disease vulgarly known as "the big head."

Illinois has a law that requires every officer of the state to make oath that he has not expended anything to secure his appointment or election. And the Chicago News says that every two years scores of legislators stand up in their places and commit perjury by taking the oath. This speaks loudly of the quality of Illinois statesmen.

The Evangelical Churchman thinks the new Anglican bishop of Hamilton will likely be too much inclined to the ritualistic view of things.

Mgr. Capel speaks of the dynamiters' tactics as "revolting and inhuman methods," from which the Irish in England are the chief sufferers. Matters appear to have reached that point where the dynamiters must either desist from their nefarious work or precipitate a war of races that may result in heaven knows what horrors.

There seems to be a disinclination or an inability upon the part of both the Ontario and the federal governments to buckle down to work. Since opening neither house has done anything, and the members might as well have been at home up to date, splitting rails in their swamp lots, for all they have been called upon to do. For this and cognate reasons the feeling gains ground that a change to biennial sessions would be a wise departure upon the part of the provincial legislature. Biennial sessions have been adopted in a number of the states of the union with satisfactory results. Since confederation Ontario has endured a deal of law making and law mending, and can afford a pause to find out what all the legislation has been about. Mr. Meredith is rather in need of a policy. Why not go in for biennial sessions and retrenchment?

The Hartford Times says that Middlebury, Conn., has a municipal law which requires that every tombstone set up in the local cemetery shall, in addition to the usual inscriptions, bear the name of the fatal disease and of the physician who was in attendance. When a man is in doubt as to what Middlebury doctor he should employ, an inspection of the tombstones will show him which has buried the fewest patients, and he can be governed accordingly. This sort of comparison ought to become quite interesting and instructive.

Doubtless many of our aldermen are properly anxious for honorable distinction as advocates of progress and reform. Such an one might find his mission in the abolition of the snow by-law, which requires that the householder, male or female, sick or well, at home or absent, shall keep the sidewalk clear of snow. There is no more reason that he should do this than that he should keep the nearest crossing clear in the muddy seasons. An efficient city government would keep the sidewalks clear of snow, and do so at a great saving of time and energy to the citizen. London the less has put the provincial metropolis to the blush in this matter. The Free Press looks back with contempt upon the days when the Londoners used to have to shovel snow on the queen's highway, and recommends a cheap and efficient snow plow to sister cities. Our aldermen should try and keep Toronto abreast of the interior cities in the march of modern improvement.

A Reply to Allan Pringle.

Editor World: Your last Wednesday's edition contained a letter from a person signing himself Pringle reprimanding the catholic clergy for not using their influence against dynamite. The idea is a good one, but his dictation is not needed, as catholic priests and bishops have always shown themselves hostile to secret societies and such movements. He has a very confused idea of the confessional; from what was said one would imagine that going to confession was merely a formal matter, that a priest could without any holy disposition on the part of the penitent absolve him from his bad deeds, that a person peed but rattle off a harangue to a priest and his conscience would be cleared. How ridiculous! My friend should know that for every wilful thought, word, deed or omission contrary to the law of God, you must have true contrition and a firm resolution to amend your lives, otherwise all the priests in christendom could not absolve you; this is forcibly impressed on every catholic and they are warned that they are committing a sacrilege to go to confession without such intentions.

Although these dynamite outrages are unchristian and very wrong, still people in their haste to denounce the Irish must not forget that that much despised nation England brought it on herself; that those famous or rather infamous brutes, the kings of England, regardless of humanity or justice, tried hard to exterminate the Irish. Ireland is not alone. France has its Joan D'Arc, Scotland its William Wallace, and as I write she is glorying through the gore of thousands of poor, ignorant Arabs.

A CATHOLIC BOY.

Toronto, Feb. 5, 1885.

Fears of Frightened Fiends.

Editor World: Replying to Mac., Aros and all apostles of the retaliation dogma, permit me to say that although they do not know it, Mac., Aros and their fellow-thinkers are actually in hell, so far as their spirits are concerned, and are in perfect agreement with the actions and doctrine of devils.

The sentiments they utter are the fears of selfish, frightened fiends. Inwardly they believe that God does not rule—that there is no providence. Revenge is the Satan before whose shrine they at present bend in lowly adoration. They do not know, or are for the time being blinded to the unalterable truth, that man cannot repress to the point of conquering any evil by devilish means. The very crimes they wish to punish by assassinating assassins are the results of the long repression of evils by evil. They seemingly forget that so sure as man's freedom—which is never interfered with by the Lord—is his crowning glory, so sure will he only be led from cruelty and evil to forgiveness and good by respecting and granting equal rights to that angel of freedom, which is really the divine nature of every man. Man in his evil state can only be led to a life of unselfishness in response to the life of the good of the earth, being simply Christ's law in action.

So long as Mac., Aros and others do not resist evils as sins against God, themselves and for the love of God only, but would put the assassin's knife into the heart's blood of a human brother, devil though he be, how can they expect these poor deluded men who have had no chance of receiving higher truths, to lead them, these enlightened ones, in the supreme act of unselfish suffering, to be first in forgiveness, first in resignation, in fact to be first in following Christ?

It is useless to rage against the inevitable. The unchangeable law of God is, good alone can overcome evil. Man can not be forced to virtue—and that in any game of retaliation the most fiendish will win.

This same law applies to the Scott act and every other prohibitory law, and whether your lost brother be a drunkard maker or a dynamitard, the only way to reach his heart is to put the Lord's blood (the divine truth) into your own. Think you to kill the fiend by daggers and bullets, and by becoming fiends yourselves? Never.

THE APOSTLE OF CHARITY.

Very Particular About His Name.

"Mister," said a strapping big fellow to the editor, "I want you to kerrect that piece you had in your paper about me yisterday."

"With pleasure, if it is incorrect. What does the item refer to?"

"It's about me gittin' drunk and lickin my wife."

"What's wrong about it?"

"Why, my name's Garbel, and you had it 'Gable.' I hain't no gable-end of a house."

The editor promised to make the correction, and the burly man left the sanctum satisfied.

SCHOOL ACT AMENDMENTS

PROPOSED BY THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

First Reading of the Bill Yesterday—The Government's Excuse for Not Erecting New Parliament Buildings.

The strictures of The World on the delay in bringing forward and considering government measures in the early days of the session appear to have had some effect. Hon. G. W. Ross, in introducing a bill to amend the public school act, announced that he would depart somewhat from the customary rule by entering into a full explanation of the measure on its first reading. The bill, in addition to simplyfying and rearranging the existing law, embodies some important amendments. The "school age," regarding which there was some uncertainty, is definitely fixed at from 5 to 21 years of age. It is provided that a school trustee must be a British subject. In order to facilitate the operation of the law as to compulsory attendance, it is made the duty of assessors to report the names of all between the ages of 7 and 13 who do not attend school. In order to strengthen the weaker school section, each section will receive a grant of $100 from the township in which it is situated in addition to the government grant. The school treasurer is to be dispensed with in cities, towns incorporated, villages and under township boards, his duties devolving on the municipal treasurer. Provision is made for the gradual abolition of the superannuation system, due respect being paid to vested rights. No teacher is hereafter to begin paying money into the superannuation fund. Those now contributing will be allowed to continue a voluntary payment of $8 per annum to ensure superannuation privileges, or if ceasing to contribute will be partially recouped. Passing a prescribed examination will in certain cases exempt children from compulsory attendance. School boards, excepting in rural sections, are to have the option of making elections for school trustees simultaneously with municipal elections, and under the same rules as far as possible, including the ballot. There are a number of minor amendments.

Mr. Morris put a long-winded question, the gist of which was whether the government intended to erect new parliament buildings. Mr. Fraser replied, rather testily, that as the resolution of the legislature passed in 1880, referred to in the interpellation, limited the expenditure to half a million, and as the architects' report showed that the building could not be put up for that figure, the responsibility of the executive council in the matter ceased.

Mr. Morris moved that it was expedient that any city on petition shall be entitled, if the legislature see fit, to a special act of incorporation. He urged that a special charter, in the case of a large city, by granting larger powers in accordance with the requirements of an increased population, would prevent the continual applications to the legislature for special legislation. Attorney-General Mowat and Mr. Fraser opposed the motion on the ground that the quantity of special charters would be productive of confusion, and would necessitate frequent appeals to the courts to define the particular powers granted. Moreover it would result in a great increase of special legislation, as cities would constantly be demanding fresh powers. Mr. Meredith, who supported the resolution, urged that if it was not adopted the cities ought to be classified according to population, and increased powers granted to the larger ones. The motion was declared lost on division.

Mr. Balfour moved for a return of reports by directors of joint stock road companies for 1884; and also for a return respecting the different toll roads in the province, their mileage, cost of construction and dividends. He made a vigorous speech in favor of the abolition of tolls, stating that toll roads existed in 23 counties, having a total mileage of 675 miles, and being controlled by 74 companies. When the market fees were abolished it was anticipated that the abolition of tolls would follow, but that expectation had been disappointed.

The motion was adopted and the house rose.

A deputation of members of the Mutual Insurance Underwriters' association had an interview with the attorney-general for the purpose of protesting against the amendments to the insurance law proposed by Mr. O'Connor. The principal spokesmen were John Beatty of Fergus, chairman of the association, H. L. Drake, secretary, and R. J. Doyle of Owen Sound. They urged that the change in the law would put their companies to considerable expense and inconvenience in connection with law-suits by compelling them to take their books, records, etc., to court, which might be a considerable distance from the head office. The attorney general assured them that due weight would be attached to their representations.

Fight Fire With Water.

Editor World: I notice in The World this morning a letter signed Mac recommending to fight the devil with fire. This is a grave mistake. What is the use of fighting with fire him whose abode is in flame; who lives on it and revels in it, so to speak.

Fight him with fire? no, no, fight him with water, that quickly "puts him very much out," for he is not used to it, for what says the poet:

"O'er a pint and a quarter of holy water
He made a sacred sign,
And dashed the whole o'er the self-styled daughter,
Of old plantagenet's line.
O, then did she squeak, and then did she shriek
With a wild unearthly scream,
She fizzled and hissed, and produced such a mist
They were all half choked with the steam."

Here we have the effect produced by 1½ pints of holy water. Now if our Roman catholic friends really wish to put down the dynamite fiends let them use gallons of this effective liquid and then if the temperance men will supplement their efforts with buckets of their cold water, surely some result will be arrived at.

Toronto, Feb. 5, 1885. MAC'S ADLER.

—The face wears a yellowish hue, pimples appear upon it, sick headache, vertigo, morning nausea, and pains in the back, side and shoulder blade, are experienced when bile enters the system and poisons the blood. Expel it from the circulation, and direct it into its natural channel, the bowels, with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Great Blood Purifier, which has widely superseded mineral drugs having a dangerous reaction. Indigestion, constipation, impurity of the blood, and kidney complaints are entirely overcome by its use

—One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE!

Remarkable Statement of Personal Danger and Providential Escape.

The following story—which is attracting wide attention from the press—is so remarkable that we cannot excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers, even though its length would ordinarily preclude its admission to our limited space.

To the Editor Rochester (N.Y.) Democrat:

SIR—On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness was. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without rest the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taked a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain in one side of my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great incovenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My water was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's disease of the kidneys in its last stages!

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation by means of a remedy, which he urged me to try. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and I took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfilment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly reinvestigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence it at all by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy, or heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore everyone who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. Certain agony and probable death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be suffering as such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequence. J. B. HENION, M.D.

Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 30.

Local Produce Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET—The receipts of grain on the street yesterday were large and prices unchanged. About 3000 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 80c to 82c for fall and spring, and 66c to 67½c for goose. Barley firm, with sales of 1500 bushels at 60c to 72c. Oats are in demand; 200 bushels sold at 34c. Peas steady, with sales of 150 bushels at 57c to 60c. Rye nominal at 56c. Hay in moderate offer and prices steady; thirty loads sold at $7 50 to $10 for clover, and at $12 to $14 for timothy. Straw steady, with sales of eight loads at $7.50 to $9 50 a ton. Hogs offered freely, and sold at $5.60 to $5 75 for heavy, and $6 to $6 10 for light. Beef, $4.50 to $6 for forequarters, and $6 50 to $8 for hindquarters. Mutton, carcase, $6 to $7.25. Lamb $7 to $8 50.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET—This market was quiet yesterday, and prices steady. Beef, roast, 10c to 13c, sirloin steak, 11c to 12c; round steak, 9c to 10c; mutton, legs and chops, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts, 7c to 8c; lamb, per pound, 12c to 13c; forequarters 7c to 8c; veal, best joints, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts 7c to 8c; pork, chops and roast, 9c to 10c; butter, pound rolls, 20c to 23c; large rolls, 15c to 17c; cooking, 12c to 13c; lard, 11c to 12c; cheese, 14c to 15c; bacon, 10c to 12c; eggs, 20c to 23c; turkeys, $1 to $2; chickens, per pair, 55c to 70c; geese, 85c to $1; ducks, 80c to $1; potatoes, per bag, 40c to 45c; cabbage, per doz., 40c to 50c; onions, per bush., 75c to 80c; apples, per brl., $1.50 to $2.25; beets, per bag, 50c to 55c; carrots, per bag, 30c to 35c; turnips, per bag, 25c to 30c.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Cotton unchanged. Flour—Receipts 14,000 bbls., steady; sales 15,000 bbls.; superfine $2.50 to $3.00, rest unchanged. Rye flour and cornmeal steady and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 31,000 bush.; spot trifle stronger, options variable ⅜c to 1c lower; closing weak; sales 4,432,000 bush. futures, 96,000 bush. spot; exports 17,000 bush.; No 2 spring 93½c, No. 2 red 92½c cash, 89⅝c Feb., 94½c May, No. 1 red state $1.00, No 1 white state 92c. Rye unchanged. Barley firm, extra No. 2 88c, two-rowed state 61c malt full. Corn—Receipts 130,000 bush.; spot ½c to 1c higher, options shade lower; closing heavy; sales 960,000 bush. future, 233,000 bush. spot, exports 280,000 bush. No. 2 51c to 50½c for cash, 50½c Feb., 49½c May. Oats—Receipts 53,000 bush., quiet; sales 285,000 bush. futnre, 98,000 bush. spot, No. 2 37c to 37½c cash, 36½ Feb, 36c May, mixed western 36c to 38c, white state 38c to 40c. Hay, hops, coffee unchanged. Sugar quiet; standard A 5⅛c, cut loaf and crushed 6½c. Molasses, rice, petroleum, tallow and potatoes unchanged. Eggs dull; state 24c to 24½c. Pork stronger; mess spot $13.37½ to $13 50. Beef, cut meats and middles unchanged. Lard weak at $7.22½. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and unsettled, news of capture of Khartoum and reports of bad weather kept shorts busy; Feb closed 77⅜c to 77⅞c, March 78⅜c to 78½c, May 83⅜c to 84c, No. 2 spring 77⅜c. Corn active; cash 36⅜c to 37c, Feb. closed 36⅜c, March 36⅜c to 36⅞c, May 40⅜c. Oats quiet; May closed 30½, March 27½c, samples No. 2 29c to 29½c. Rye easier; No. 2 61½ to 63c. Barley nominal. Pork higher; cash $12 45 to $12.50, Feb. and March closed $12.47½ to $12.50, May $12 70 to $12 72½. Lard firm; cash and Feb. $6 95, March closed $6.97½ to $7, May $7 12 to $7.15 Boxed meats steady. Whisky firm. Receipts—Flour 22,000 bbls., wheat 73,000 bush., corn 274,000 bush., oats 137,000 bush., rye 5000 bush., barley 32,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 26,000 bbls., wheat 30,000 bush., corn 206,000 bush., oats 92,000 bush., rye 4000 bush., barley 14,000 bush.

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"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 table 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 only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. 246

JURY & AMES,
Tailors, 83 Bay Street.
Have just opened their Imported Fall Stock of WORSTED TWEEDS and all kinds of Overcoating. First-class workmanship and goods at moderate prices. 246

J. A. SCHOFIELD,
Practical Watchmaker,
(Formerly with Davis Bros.),
325 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
Having had fifteen years experience I am competent of doing anything in my line. Work done for the trade. 246

WANTED 500
Watches and Clocks to Repair.
Lowest Prices and best work in the City.
WALL & CO.,
22 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, 1020 QUEEN STREET WEST.
Clocks, etc., called for upon receipt of address. 36

J. MOORE,
FINE
COMMERCIAL PRINTING,
39 COLBORNE STREET,
Orders by mail promptly executed. 135

CHEESE!
Swiss, Gruyere, Roquefort, Gorgonzola, English Stilton, Parmesan, Gouda Kosher, Edam, Sap Sago, Romatour, Menanta, Camembert, Limburgh, Hand, Neufchatel Cream, Sage, Pine Apple, New York Dairy and Canadian Cheese. 36
I. E. KINGSBURY
Grocer and Importer,
103 CHURCH STREET.
Telephone 571.

Edward Gegg & Co.,
66 ADELAIDE ST. EAST.
135
Rents and debts collected. Money advanced on goods. Money to loan. Notes discounted.

A. ROBERTSON,
53 Cumberland Street, North Toronto.
Jobbing Gardener, attends to all odd jobs. Pruning, Draining. Cisterns cleaned. Sinks prealred, etc. Save Plumbers Bills. 36

MISSES M. & S. E. McINTYRE,
138 King Street West,
Are prepared to receive orders for ladies', misses' and childrens' dress and mantle making; the latest Parisian and American styles have been received; a long and extensive experience, a thorough knowledge of the business, personal attention to the wants of our patrons, and moderate prices gives us confidence in assuring absolute satisfaction; dressmakers' furnishing of every description in stock; tailor-made dresses a specialty.
36
Inspection Cordially Invited.

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING
From 1 to 3 inches.
Shafting Couplings and Hangers.
SEND FOR PRICES.
RICE LEWIS & SON,
TORONTO.

ENGLISH
CHEDDAR CHEESE,
English Stilton Cheese,
English White Loaf Cheddar Cheese,
Parmesan Cheese
Gorgonzola Cheese,
Gruyere Cheese,
Fresh Cream Cheese,
Dutch Pineapple Cheese,
Edam Cheese,
Parson's Stilton Cheese,
Ressor's Canadian Stilton Cheese
Canadian and American Factory Cheese.
A Full Supply of the above in Stock.
FULTON, MICHIE & CO.,
7 King Street West. 25tf

CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
DIVISION OF PROFITS 1885.
The profits of five years ending 30th April next will be computed and distributed there after.
The successful progress of the business warrants the expectation that they will prove of a satisfactory character.
ASSURERS JOINING NOW will share in the profits about to be declared.
J. D. HENDERSON, Agent.
TORONTO. 246

Life Insurance.
Business of all Companies in Canada Last Year:

Premiums received	$3,837,295
New insurances issued	$21,572,960
Total business in force	$124,196,875

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

Premiums received	$10,948,486
New insurances issued	$32,755,564
Total business in force	$197,746,013.

Toronto Branch Office, Mail Build'g.
DAVID BURKE,
General Manager.

CHEAP
LIFE INSURANCE.
The Old Ætna's Time-tested Renewable Plan.
The following table shows the results of Renewable Term Policies for $1000 issued by the Ætna in 1875, and now being renewed at the same very low premiums for another ten years from 1885:
ACTUAL RESULTS
For ten years with $1000 policies issued 1875.

Age at Ent'y	Annual Prem'ms Paid.	P'd-up Pol'c's	Value of Paid up Policies.	Av'r'ge Annu'l Cost.	Present Age.
20	$11 00	$115 00	$35 21	$7 57	30
25	12 64	135 00	45 86	8 05	35
30	14 67	157 00	59 85	8 69	40
35	17 36	184 00	77 86	9 47	45
40	21 02	210 00	101 36	10 88	50
45	26 19	231 00	124 29	13 71	55
50	33 17	247 00	148 20	18 35	60

Annual cost average of all ages, $10 96.
On this plan there are no Entrance Fees, Expense Charges, Monthly Dues, Night Meetings, Traveling Expenses, Relief Assessments, Funeral Calls or Annual Increases. All Policies are Nonforfeitable and Indisputable after three years and can at any time be exchanged for Endowments, and the money which has accumulated be applied to lard paying the endowment premium. Or they may be cancelled for cash after three years. A new medical examinat on is not needed at the end of any ten years, or in changing to any other plan while the original is in force.
Premiums may be taken annually or semi-annually. No greater risk than $10,000 taken on this plan on a single life.
For further particulars respecting this plan of life insurance call upon or write the undersigned,
WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.
Office No. 9 York Chambers, Toronto.

THE NEWSPAPER & BILL DISTRIBUTING CO.
Has established a regular system for the distribution of
Newspapers, Bills, Circulars, etc., etc.
The entire city is covered daily by a staff of reliable carriers.
Business men will find the NEWSPAPER & BILL DISTRIBUTING CO., the best medium for placing their announcements before the public.
Office: 28 Adelaide E. Room 9.

$2 PER DOZEN
FOR FINELY FINISHED
CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS.
THE TORONTO PHOTO COMPANY,
332 Yonge, Opp. Gould, Est'd 1870.
No Sunday Sittings Made. 246

HAUNTS OF THE W

THE GILDED GAMBLING H NEW ORLEANS.

Our Correspondent Takes In Side of the Crescent Cit Down the River to Fort E

Dear World: Our party too ful trip down to the Gulf of M is one of the great trips here, a be done, so we took the floati steamer, John W. Connors, w $120,000, and away we went river. Three hundred passenge board. Each side of the river cotton and rice plantations, large, comprising 2000 or m others only a few hundred in ext homestead stands on one side, wi ful orange trees, oaks, everg lawns. This is all surrounded b On the right side are the negro Each family has its own house. tate I counted twenty-eight houses. The formation is like square, the east end of water s The stables are behind all. S sugar plantations have their o houses; others sell the cane. and is true, that the crop of 188 paid, as the planters only got for call "open kettle," i. e. the raw cents per pound. As you know fined sugar has been sold in To six cents, you can see that there much money in it, consequently planters this year are all poor many in debt. The southern g no longer throws his money al dirt, failures and low prices having them to look at things in a sober With many of them the old hatre north still exists, but all agree that ter feeling is slowly passing aw Ere another decade has gone it wi tirely obliterated.

Judging from the look of som plantations, I should say, if syste worked, the owners would soon b prosperous people. Our trip dow gulf was truly delightful. This being balmy, we wore our summ ing. All enjoyed it, and often wonder what sort of weather i Toronto, and how we should like to to zero

About 4 o'clock we reached the staying inside at Port Eads, the Capt Eads, a name well known in in connection with her harbor. that Capt Eads undertook to sup water to enable large ocean vessels from the gulf, the government su men and material, and for every water he supplied over 20 feet they pay him a large bonus. If he did no 20 feet and over he for his servi nothing. He has given them 30 grains or jetties and has establishe and his own home. I at once enqu him and regretted to find he was Washington. The land round h made up by vessels' ballast, soil out and unloaded at Port Eads vessels then go up to the city li load with cotton for Liverpool. M gardener supplied several of the ladi boquets cut while waiting in the garden. What a treat to see geraniums, etc, in full bloom in Ja

We started just before supper on turn journey, but were delayed by on heaviest rainstorms of the seaso didn't rain, it poured down, and t was fine and beautiful bright moo After supper some played cards, others used part of the spacious sal dancing, singing, etc. At 11 o'cl retired to bed. We got in about they give you the privilege of sleep board. We took it and enjoyed Leaving the boat at 7 the next morni spent the balance of the day examini government department.

The government has sent models patent articles. The cases occupy mense space, and these articles alo worth a visit. Next comes the catt horses. I can't describe them. Seve our party say they never saw such One thought he should like to buy a ca team, but the price, $2000, took the wi of him. Strange to say but few stop the place after it is lighted up, but expect, as the visitors increase, the ber to stay late will become larger.

We got down town, dined, and under the care of a New Orleans frie did the variety shows and gambling r Only one of the former is worth lookin It is a German garden. They drin lager or lemonade with cigars. Here very fine orchestra of female musician recognized them as the same I saw at island in August last; I heard them three selections, when the company of ese singers in native costume tool stage. They sang their native songs were very loudly applauded.

Our next visit was to the gambling on Royal street. In the first establishm found about 500 men assembled of all regret to say, from 17 to 70.