THE TORONTO WORLD.

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

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TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1885.

A Suggestion.

A governor-general, relegated from the active duties of an under-secretary of state in London to the humdrum routine of Ottawa, is for five years on a shelf. But we must have a good man because nobody can tell when his usefulness will be invoked. As a matter of fact, occasions have for many years past been scarce when the exigencies of state-craft at Rideau hall have transcended the difficulties of arranging seats at the dinner-table and organizing the crowd which gathers round the toboggan slide. The perfunctory acts of signing commissions, assenting to bills, opening parliaments and the like are largely mechanical. If we do not gravely misjudge Lord Lansdowne he must chafe not a little under a life of aching emptiness. With the greatest respect we propose showing him how he can be useful at the present juncture to the government which he administers, to the crown which he represents and to the people of Canada.

It is apparent to everybody that in a country where soldiers are only enlisted on the voluntary system recruits cannot in an emergency be so readily obtained as where a conscription is in vogue. England's enemies can get all the soldiers required, and without being very scrupulous in the matter either of pay or treatment. In England they do things otherwise. At the beginning of the century national schools had not elevated the thousands to a higher ambition than the exposure of themselves as food for powder. Though agricultural machinery was not much in use, the wages were so low in consequence of the numbers seeking work that recruits could be enlisted more readily then than now in the farming districts. The numbers were great because the hives of manufacturing industries were not then as now always hungry for more hands. At all events, it is abundantly evident to everybody that the English soldiers of to-day are not up to the mark of Peninsula veterans, or even of Crimean levies. Mere lads, and seedy vagabonds who know the inside of half the gaols in the kingdom, constitute the bulk of those now taking Her Majesty's shilling. Under these circumstances any plan for the readier enlistment of soldiers will be acceptable "at home."

Without having taken time to work out a practical development of the scheme, we have come to the conclusion that the lands in the Northwest might be utilized for the purposes of bounty. To a mere money bounty there are objections which it is needless here to enumerate: but they are known and felt at the war office, in which Lord Lansdowne once occupied the seat of under-secretary. WE SUBMIT THAT IF ENGLAND WERE TO BECOME THE OWNER OF A GREAT TRACT OF LAND ALONGSIDE THE PACIFIC RAILWAY she would be able to offer her soldiers just the consideration likely to prevail with a better class of men than she is now getting. Let Mr. Stephen and Sir John Macdonald foregather, hatch a scheme and ask the governor-general to implement it. Whether the land scrip be sold by those entitled to it or whether soldiers who have earned a discharge come out to take up their land, a vast encouragement would be given to the settlement of the territories. Presumably the actual settlers would have some decided preference: but the holder of scrip, be he what he may, would become an agent interested in the settlement of the lands. Such grants would have this advantage over ordinary free grants that England would have to pay the way of the soldier to the site of them. But we do not propose to work out the project in these columns. We have merely thrown out a suggestion, and hope that the people who govern us may see something in it. Certainly the opposition would not be prepared to carry their infatuated hostility to the Canadian Pacific company so far as to cavil at what might be a first step in England's public recognition of her interest in the transcontinental highway, which will yet be hailed as an important factor in the mobilization of her armies, whether enlisted in England, India, Canada, or Australia. The time will surely come when this railway in the west is but the complement of the canal in the east, to the construction of which Disraeli's genius made England a chief contributor. If His Excellency "catches on" at all to the project, it can be successfully put in operation. We accordingly invite his attention, believing that his past record and present position emphatically point to him as the fittest instrument for its accomplishment.

Breaking a Butterfly.

Under the caption "Spiritual Wickedness in High Places" the Church Press of New York undertakes to read a moral lesson to this province and to its lieutenant governor anent the latter's unpardonable sin in going to witness the assault-at arms, in which the Scholes-Mitchell sparring bout was one of the attractions. We are told to "remember we live in glasses (*sic*) houses" when we feel inclined to throw stones at the Yankees for their rowdyism or blackguardism. It is called a "vicious show," and is spoken of as "prize-fighting, with its concomitants of gambling, drinking and general rowdyism," "a degrading exhibition," etc., etc. And Mr. Robinson is warned not to continue calling himself a churchman. What a pity it is that these goody-goody people are too generally so dull and thick-witted! The show which his honor and many of the best people in the city patronized on the night in question chiefly consisted of fencing and feats of swordsmanship. It wound up with an exhibition of the noble art of self-defence, and during the evening even smoking was strictly prohibited in the building. The best of order prevailed, and young people had a chance to learn the manliest way of punishing rowdies and blackguards who might attack them or their companions. Resort to knife and pistol will not be so frequent in a country where the use of the fists is understood, and the maudlin apostle of Yankee cant and all uncharitableness, who has undertaken to lecture the lieutenant governor, will find no encouragement in this Canada of ours.

The Leading Morning Paper.

The World is a Morning Paper, printing One Edition a day.

The World has a larger circulation in the city than *all the other morning papers put together.*

It is the paper read by the business men, by the professional men, by the young men, by the ladies.

It is the best written paper in the city. It has the most accurate reporting, the most reliable information.

The World is the best paper in Toronto.

Justice at Last.

The Globe and Mail have at last done justice to Senator Allan, although they had both to be dragged by the neck to do so simple an act. When Senator Alexander made his famous attack on the senator of Moss park and Sir David Macpherson, The World was the only paper in Ontario that gave a telegraphic report of the scene as it occurred. Both sides of the question, if not very fully, were very justly set forth in The World the day after the scene occurred in the senate. A few days after this the Globe published Hansard's report of Mr. Alexander's attack on Mr. Allan's connection with the old bank of Upper Canada, but stopped short there, and said nothing whatever about his reply to the Woodstock senator's wild tirade and distortion of facts. Boss Bunting was asked to publish in the Mail, the "organ" of Mr. Allan's party, his reply as it appeared in Hansard. Instead of this a wishy-washy editorial, based on Mr. Allan's well-known and high-standing character, appeared. Mr. Allan did not ask for any patent of character from the Mail. All he asked was his reply to Mr. Alexander as it appeared in Hansard. He became disgusted with the Mail's course. After a silence of five weeks, the Globe yesterday published a verbatim report of Mr. Allan's reply, and the Mail also came out with a similar report of both sides of the debate.

Now that the petroleum exchange and the mining exchange have united and have secured tickets and all the other appliances it is likely that the New York exchange will encounter considerable rivalry, as it is the intention of the new organization to deal in all the speculative securities before the American public. The new exchange will charge 1-16 commission, half of the old one, while the unit is placed at tenth-lots, whereas with the older concern it is a hundred.

Farmers and Prohibition.

Editor World: In a former article I proposed to show that the above question prohibition will entail irreparable loss on the farmers. The Scott act leaders have declared that the present campaign is a skirmish to capture outposts and vantage ground which will give them the power to force prohibition all over Canada and the United States. It is proper for farmers to take them at their word and figure out the losses which the proposed program will inflict on agriculturists. Nine tenths of all the barley grown is used for malt, and no other purposes, either in Canada or the United States. There is no disputing the fact that farmers must stop growing barley when the market for it is prohibited by law on both sides of the line. The farmers are already producing more wheat and breadstuffs than the world can consume, and the surplus is the cause of the present low price of wheat, which scarcely pays the cost of labor and ground rent. When to this surplus there comes to be additional breadstuffs (including meat as well as grain) which will be grown on the barley lands, the price will still further decline, leaving farmers with a lesser income than if the barley lands were cut off from their farms by the Scott act and sunk under the sea. Every effort which farmers try to make up for the loss of barley by growing more of their other crops will necessarily produce the effect of competition against themselves, and lower the value of the entire crop in proportion to the quantity thus grown on the barley lands.

This is so self-evident that it needs no demonstration, and I challenge any and all prohibition advocates to prove the contrary. Now let us look at the farmer's loss under prohibition. Prof. Foster, M.P., in a prohibition article in to-day's Mail says that the official returns show that Ontario grows 20,000,000 bushels of barley annually. This is worth on an average about $15,000,000 a year to the farmers, and will be lost annually. But this is not the only loss which our farmers will suffer. The corn and rye markets in the United States will be partially destroyed by prohibition there. The grain from which eight or nine hundred millions of dollars' worth of liquor (by temperance figures) is made in the States will then be thrown on the market as breadstuffs to swell the surplus and reduce the price still lower.

It is safe to say that if prohibition were in operation at present over Canada and the United States wheat would be worth less than 50c. a bushel, and barley worth less than oats. This is the fine prospect that prohibition has in store in the background for farmers, while it inveigles them to strangle their present business. Unless the prohibitionists can pass an act that will increase the capacity of the human stomach and compel people to eat more in order to consume the surplus product of the barley and corn lands there will be no compensation for the farmer's loss. Farmers who never grow a bushel of barley will also suffer in the general depreciation. It is not strange that farmers are beginning to ask why their business should be made a scapegoat of to appease the morbid fancies of agitators, and are thinking of organizing to protect their markets.

AN EX-FARMER.

The Limits of a Lady's Neck.

From the New York Times.

That it is lawful for a lady to wear a low-necked dress at a ball is conceded, but it has long been felt that an authoritative definition of the limits of the territory known as the neck is needed. How far does the feminine neck extend, and precisely where does it become merged in the contiguous territories of back and bosom? Men, of course, know nothing as to this matter, and women seem to know very little more. Something in the nature of a boundary commission with power to make an exhaustive survey is clearly needed. At last we are about to have this important boundary question settled by a judicial decision. A young lady wearing a low-necked dress was recently expelled from a ball by the managers on the ground that her dress was too low. She appealed at once to a court for redress, and the court will have to decide how low a low-necked dress may be worn, or, in other words, what are the precise limits of the feminine neck. With the methods by which the court will arrive at its decision we have no concern. It is evident, however, that the court will have to appoint a commission of experts, who will make a survey and fix a boundary which, in their opinion, should be adopted as the southerly boundary of neck. Such a report, properly illustrated with a topographical map, would give the court sufficient data on which to base a decision. At any rate, a decision will be made, and we shall soon know the extent of neck, and be able to decide at a glance whether any given low-necked dress keeps within the territorial limits or whether it unlawfully encroaches upon territory not appertaining to neck.

A Sad Neglect.

—Neglecting a constipated condition of the bowels is sure to bring ill health and great suffering. Burdock's Blood Bitters regulate the bowels in a natural manner, purifying the blood and promote a healthy action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. 246

Fishes in Hot Water.

From the London Globe.

A stupid old story relates the profane language made use of by the fishes "when Sol's perpendicular rays illumined the depths of the sea." As to what really happens on such occasions, some experiments just made by the secretary of the national fish culture association, and reported by the Fish Culture, gives results certainly curious, and possibly practically useful. The object was to discover the highest temperature at which fish can exist in water, the competitors being carp, gudgeon, dace, roach, perch, golden tench, common tench, trout, salmon and minnow. Not till the water reached 80° did any signs of languor show themselves; and the first that gave in was a perch at 82°.

Then followed retirements in the following order—roach, salmon, minnow, gudgeon, dace, common tench, golden tench—until the carp was left winner of the prize for endurance, holding it out till 91°, three degrees better than the best record below him. Having taken the hot water neat with what looked like fatal results, the natural corrective was exhibited in the form of brandy, which, to the dismay of teetotal practitioners, presently set all the competitors swimming about in their normal condition just as if nothing had happened, with the sole exception of one dace, who died a martyr either to science or to the somewhat heroic remedy. Some surprise was expressed at the endurance of the minnow, and also of the salmon, considering his especial need of oxygen, and even at that of the perch, who is known to have an exceptional and characteristic antipathy to warm water. It remains to be shown, of course, in what way pisciculture is to be practically benefitted by the experiment.

Cable's Freedman's Case.

The April Century will contain a reply to George W. Cable's recently published and much discussed article on "The Freedman's Case in Equity." It is entitled "In Plain Black and White," and is written by Henry W. Grady, one of the editors of the Atlantic Constitution. Mr. Grady claims that Mr. Cable does not truly represent the south; that there is a general protest against his statement of the case, and universal protest against his suggestions for the future; "that the south will never adopt Mr. Cable's suggestion of the social intermingling of the races. It can never be driven into accepting it. So far from there being a growing sentiment in favor of the indiscriminate mixing of the races," Mr. Grady says, "the intelligence of both races is moving farther from that proposition day by day." Mr. Cable will probably reply to Mr. Grady in a later number of the Century.

He Saw Snakes.

The janitor of a dime museum was dusting off the anacondas early in the morning when a woman appeared leading a man who had evidently just finished tinting the bailiwick a dark purple.

"Come in here a moment, dear," said the woman, coaxingly.

"Ain—hic—got'ime," hiccoughed the frightful example. "Got ter—hic—meet man down town—hic—em-er-important biz."

"But I want you to look at some bologna sausage before I buy it," and dexterously paying the door-keeper she steered her worser half up in front of the boa constrictor case. "Those look nice, don't they, George?"

The rattled citizen glared at the serpents, clung to his wife's arm, and muttered huskily as he wiped his brow with trembling hands: "Are—hic—are—these—sausages—hic—Maria?"

"Why of course, dear. How many shall we get?"

With a hollow groan the miserable man started for the door. "Take me home, Maria—take me home and send for the doctor! I'm going to swear off this time for good! It's time for me to let go!"

Heading That Way.

From the Philadelphia Call.

If London newspapers used American headings this is about the way some of the reports from the seat of war would lead off: "Another Brilliant Victory—The Rebel Hordes Crushed—Five English Generals Bravely Die With Their Faces to the Foe—One Arab Badly Scared."

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

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

Sentiment and Sensation.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Lord Wolseley's Canadian voyageurs have returned from the Soudan! They cost the English government $3000 a head and effected nothing. The taking of them over to Egypt was a piece of the sentimental and sensational "business" dear to Lord Wolseley's heart.

A Throat Cure.

—A cure for croup. There is no better remedy for croup than Hagyard's Yellow Oil taken internally and applied according to special directions. This is the great household panacea for rheumatism, stiff joints, pain, inflammation, etc. 246

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, March 9.

The first report showed British consols 97 11-18, and the closing at 4.30, 97 15-16 and 98¼.

Breadstuffs at Liverpool to-day were dull; demand poor.

Cox & Co. were to day cabled that Hudson's bay was £18½ and Northwest land 37s. 6d.

The grain in store at Toronto for the week ending to-day were: Flour 4500; fall wheat 190,863; spring wheat 154,858; oats 1400; barley 177,405; peas 21,888 corn 1000; rye 3850. The figures a week ago were: Flour 4500; fall wheat 171,730; spring wheat 153,504; oats 1500; barley 173,439; peas 23,349; corn 1000; rye 3850.

In New York stocks to-day, Lackawanna opened at 109½, dropped to 107½, and closed at 108¼, the squeezing of the shorts being continued. Jersey Central advanced to 41⅜, closing at 41¼. New York Central went up to 89⅜ and closed at 89. A heavy break may be expected in this stock any day.

Oil closed Saturday at 77⅜. It opened to-day ⅜ better. The highest point reached was 78⅜, the lowest 77⅞, and it closed at 77⅞ bid.

Transactions on the local stock exchange to-day—Morning: Montreal 10 at 192¼, 20-10-20 at 193. Toronto 10-10 at 181, 10 at 180½, 10 at 180⅝. Commerce. 30 at 120½, 50 at 120⅝, sellers 60 days. Freehold new stock 10 at 150. Huron and Erie 3 at 158. Afternoon: Montreal 5 at 193. Northwest land 50 at 37.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's from leading trade centres give a brighter look to the general trade situation than has been reported for some months. At New York the movement of merchandise has increased somewhat; the dry goods jobbers report a larger business, but the commission houses are doing little or nothing. Groceries are moderately active only. Boston jobbers in dry goods say trade has improved, but commission houses report the reverse. Petroleum is lower owing to the effect of torpedoing wells, which has resulted in an increased new production. Manufacturers have been buying wool chiefly in small lines for near requirements, and the general condition of the market has been unsatisfactory to sellers, although there has been no important change in prices. The breadstuffs market has been advanced on the week, due to rumors of troubles abroad and an increased demand. No. 2 red wheat at New York closes at 91c. against 89c. last week. No. 2 mixed corn at 51½c. against 51c. a week ago. No. 2 mixed oats closed at 33⅝c. as compared with 37⅞c. on Feb. 27. Flour has been stronger in sympathy with wheat, and holders have demanded full figures. The cotton market has been irregular, and spot cotton declined on the week from 11½c. to 11⅜c.

There were 222 failures in the United States during the past week reported to Bradstreet's, as compared with 254 in the preceding week. Canada had 38, a decrease of 8.

A Pittsburg despatch says the indications for a good spring trade among the iron firms are more favorable. The Juniata, Keystone and Shoenberger's mills resumed to-day after several months' idleness. Other firms report that orders are increasing.

Toronto Stocks.

Morning board — Montreal 193¼, 192¾; Ontario 109, 107½; Toronto 181¼, 181; 120½; Imperial 125, 123; Federal 47¼, 46½; Dominion buyers 188¾; Standard 112¾, 111¾; Hamilton buyers 118½, British America 81, 79½; Western assurance 83, 78¾; Dominion telegraph 90½, 88; Northwest land 37½, 36½; Freehold buyers 162½; B. & L. 108¼, 107; Imperial S. & I. 111, 110; National investment 108, 106; Huron and Erie 158.

Afternoon board—Montreal 193, 192¾; Ontario 109, 107½; Toronto 181¼, 181; Merchants' buyers 111½; Commerce 122, 120¾; Imperial 125, 123½; Federal 47¼, 47; Dominion buyers 187⅞; Standard 112½, 111; Hamilton buyers 118½; British America 80½, 79½; Western assurance 79¼, 78; Northwest land 37½, 37.

Montreal Stocks.

Closing quotations—Montreal 193, 192½; sales 2 at 192½, 25 at 193, 35 at 192¾. Ontario offered 108½. Molsons 119¼, 118; sales 10 at 118. Toronto 182, 181½; sales 25 at 182, 25 at 181½, 25 at 181½. Jacques Cartier 64. asked; sales 22 at 55. Merchants 112½, 112 Quebec 100, 97. Commerce 121½, 120¾; sales 50 at 121, 80 at 121¼. Federal 47½, 46. Montreal telegraph 122½, 121. Richelieu 56, 55; sales 25 at 55½. Passenger 120, 118½. Gas 184¾, 184¼. Dundas cotton 50. Northwest land 37s 6d, 36s 6. C. P. R. offered 39.

Canadian Banks Over a Million.

	Capital.	Rest.
Bank of Montreal	$12,000,000	$6,000,000
Canadian B'k of Com.	6,000,000	2,000,000
Merchants Bank	5,722,625	1,250,000
Bank British North Am	4,866,666	981,199
Quebec Bank	2,900,000	325,000
Bank of Toronto	2,000,000	1,100,000
Molson's Bank	2,000,000	600,000
Banque Nationale	2,000,000	.....
Union Bank	2,000,000	.....
Banque du Peuple	1,600,000	230,00
Dominion Bank	1,500,000	425,000
Ontario Bank	1,500,000	680,000
Imperial B'k of Com.	1,500,000	375,000
Eastern Townships	1,449,067	100,000
Federal Bank	1,250,000	.....

Local Produce Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts of grain on the street were light to-day and prices unchanged. Only one load of wheat offered and prices are unchanged at 78c to 80c for spring and fall, and 65c to 66c for goose. Barley firm, with sales of three loads at 62c to 72c. Oats firm at 39c. Peas steady, with a sales of one load at 59c. Rye is worth 59c. Hay offered to the extent of twenty-five loads, and sold at $8 to and $10 for clover, and at $12 to $15 for timothy. Straw sold at $9 to $10 a ton for three loads. Hogs nominal at $5.75 to $6. Beef $4.50 to $5 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 to-day and prices unchanged. We quote: Beef, roast, 11c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 11c to 12c; 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 13c; inferior cuts 7c to 8c; pork, chops and roast, 9c to 10c; butter, pound rolls, 20c to 23c; large rolls, 15c to 17c; cooking, 14c to 15c; lard, 11c to 12c; cheese, 14c to 15c; bacon, 10c to 12c; eggs, 20c to 25c; turkeys, $1 to $2; chickens per pair, 60c to 70c; geese, 85c to $1; ducks, 80c to $1; potatoes, per bag, 40c to 45c; cabbages, per doz., 40c to 50c; onions, per bushel, 75c to 80c; apples, per barrel, $1.50 to $2.25; beets, per bag, 50c to 55c; carrots, per bag, 30c to 35c; turnips, per bag, 25c to 30c.

Foreign Markets.

Beerbohm—Floating cargoes, wheat firm, corn steady. Cargoes on passage, wheat, firmly held; corn steady. Mark Lane, wheat and corn steady. English and French country markets, turn dearer. Liverpool, spot wheat weaker, corn very inactive. Paris, wheat and flour steady.

Liverpool—Flour, 10s to 11s 6d; spring wheat, 6s 8d to 6s 10d; red winter, 6s 8d to 7s; No. 1 California, 6s 11d to 7s 3d; No. 2 California, 6s 6d to 6s 10d; corn 4s 4d; barley, 5s 6d; oats, 5s 5d; peas, 5s 11d; pork, 63s; lard, 36s; bacon, 31s 9d; cheese, 57s.

THE GENUINE PIANO,

Manufactured by Rainer & Co., Guelph, Ont.

The undersigned respectfully announce that on the 9th day of April, 1884, Joseph F. Rainer dissolved partnership with Frank Sweetnam and John Hazelton, as piano manufacturers, and that said Joseph F. Rainer, with his son, will continue to manufacture the original cross-scale Pianos, of which the said Joseph F. Rainer is the sole inventor.

Since the above dissolution, Mr. Rainer, sr., has greatly improved the small Cross-scale Piano by adding one string more to each note throughout the middle, making three strings to each note instead of two, thus giving the Piano a third more power of tone throughout the middle. There will be fifty-three notes strings instead of twenty-four notes from the treble down as formerly. The undersigned will give to wholesale and retail customers the benefit of this improvement by letting them have these Pianos for the same price as the ones formerly made with two strings.

These Pianos have now been before the public for 23 years, and have always ranked among the very best, and are celebrated for quality of tone, great power and durability of action, prompt elastic touch, fine finish and elegant style of case, combined with every known improvement. The most complete and unbroken list on record, embracing a period of 30 years, and made up of 28 first prizes, medals and diplomas, received at the principal exhibitions in Canada—Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London. At the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, we secured a medal and diploma for our piano. The great favor with which the cross scale pianos have been received for so long a period, and the reputation they bear, has induced others to imitate them. We therefore caution intending purchasers and dealers wishing to obtain the original cross-scale piano to see that the name of "Rainer & Co." is on each instrument. We make the Upright and Square Grand Pianos.

For further particulars, Price List, &c., address RAINER & CO., Guelph, Ont.

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W. M. RAMSAY, Manager, Montreal. 13

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Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. 246

TORONTO SHOE COMPANY.

HEADQUARTERS. HEADQUARTERS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

For a Few Days.

WOMEN'S FELT LINED SKATING BALS.

$1.25 WORTH $1.75.

BOYS' BUFF FOXED BALS.

$1.00 WORTH $1.50.

246

CORNER KING AND JARVIS STREETS.

WHITE ROSE

FOR YOUR

COMPLEXION.

$100 REWARD $100

For any preparation that will equal WHITE ROSE to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Soften the Skin, and Beautify the Complexion. Every bottle guaranteed to be as represented or money refunded. Sent to any address free on receipt of price, 60c. and $1.00 per bottle; stamps taken.

Call at A. W. Brain's, 98 Yonge street, agent for Toronto. Address THE HARTLAND CHEMICAL CO., 27 Wellington street east, Toronto.

TROY, N. Y., January 4, 1885.

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in saying that I have used your "WHITE ROSE" for my Complexion some time past, and find it Superior to anything I have ever used for the same purpose. It softens the skin and imparts a fresh and delicate bloom to the face and hands unattainable by the use of any other preparation. Sincerely yours,

To The Hartland Chemical Co. 245 ELLA LOMANS.

THE DOMINION

ORGAN & PIANO CO.,

At 64 King Street West,

Are again on hand with New Stock in ORGANS and PIANOS. They were kept quite busy yesterday unpacking and arranging, and to-day they have a fine display. 246

FURNITURE!

The Leading House

In West Toronto

For Furniture of All Descriptions.

24

R. POTTER & CO.

Cor. Queen and Portland sts.

FURNITURE.

WINTER RATES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

PARLOR, BEDROOM,

AND

DINING ROOM SUITES.

Every Article Reduced in Price.

JAMES H. SAMO,

189 YONGE STREET. 246

TORONTO

Silver Plate Co'y

Works & Show Rooms 410 to 430 King St. West.

We repair and replate Silverware, and make it as attractive as when first made. Tea Sets, Epergnes, Casters, Baskets, Butter Dishes, etc.

Designs furnished for any article, either in Electro-plate or Sterling Silver, and estimates given.

We employ designers and workmen of long experience and our facilities for manufacturing are unsurpassed.

TORONTO

Silver Plate Co.

FACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS

410 TO 430 KING ST. W., TORONTO

We employ no Canvassing Agents

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

WOODMANTLES AND OVERMANTLES

CABINET MAKER.

R. RAWLINSON, 548 Yonge St.

All kinds of art furniture kept in stock or made to order. 246

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

Surgeon for the Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose

317 CHURCH STREET,

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

TYPHOID AND MALARIAL FEVER.

Prevent this by having your closets cleaned and deodorised by Marchment & Co. Then have your closets converted into dry earth closets, which we will do free of cost and clean them monthly at a mere nominal charge by contract. S. W. MARCHMENT & CO., City Contractors, 9 QUEEN STREET EAST. 246

THE ÆTNA LIFE.

A Successful Year's Business.

The business of the Ætna for the past year has been very successful. Its Insurance in Force has been materially increased, and its Assets now closely touch $30,000,000, of which about $6,000,000 is surplus, giving it exceptional strength. Its Interest Income is now nearly enough to pay Death Losses and running expenses combined—a position few companies have attained. During the year it paid to holders of matured Endowments, and for Death Claims, $2,124,023.56, divided among the States and Canada as follows:

Alabama	$ 45,423 87	Mississippi	$ 20,254 00
Arkansas	6,945 67	Missouri	34,368 30
California	26,475 00	N. Hampsh'e	35,950 34
Canada	206,003 46	New Jersey	43,424 56
Connect't	201,439 23	New York	377,337 82
Illinois	149,047 76	N. Carolina	68,441 59
Indiana	35,979 98	Ohio	78,358 05
Iowa	14,634 78	Pennsyl'a	176,805 46
Kentucky	59,744 00	Rhode Isl'nd	17,010 00
Louisiana	22,190 00	Tennessee	97,824 00
Maine	30,195 00	Texas	20,166 00
Maryland	57,540 00	Vermont	25,786 00
Massach'ts	168,676 36	Virginia	26,060 00
Michigan	35,661 00	W. Virginia	19,019 00
Minnesota	9,366 00	Wisconsin	100,469 00

Ten others..... $38,436.

The Ætna enters upon the new year with brilliant prospects. With an improvement in all departments of its business, including increased dividends to its insured, the year 1885 must add another to its long series of years of successful experience.

Toronto Office: Cor. Court and Toronto streets.

WM. H. ORR, Manager,

TOTAL

LIFE INSURANCE

In Force in Canada,

$124,000,000,

Equal to $25 on every man, woman and child. Amount held by

CANADA LIFE

$32,252,126.

ASSURERS JOINING NOW will share in THE PROFITS to be divided this year. 246

J. D. HENDERSON, Agent.

Life Insurance.

Business of all Companies in Canada Last Year:

Premiums received	$3,337,296
New insurances issued	$21,572,990
Total business in force	$124,106,875

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

Premiums received	$10,948,426
New insurances issued	$52,735,564
Total business in force	$197,746,043

Toronto Branch Office, Mail Build'g.

DAVID BURKE, General Manager.

INSURE IN THE

Confederation Life Associa'n

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

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

FOR BREAKFAST

Why pay 8 cents per pound for Oatmeal and Cracked Wheat under a fancy name, when you can buy the best granulated or half that price at

LAWSON'S ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

609 YONGE STREET. 246

A FARM-HOUSE TRAGEDY.

BY MARION HARLAND.

"It makes no difference! Not the leas in the world!" When a woman says tha she either means exactly what she utter or emphatically the reverse. Any othe woman understands her. The averag man takes her at her word.

Tilly Burney glanced apprehensively a her mother. Her father said:

"Mother'n' I want that you young folk sh'd hev a good time. We old ones'll sta to hum'n' keep house. 'S too late in th day for us to ketch larks."

Mrs. Burney had not seemed at all lik herself for several months. While per forming every task with mechanical dili rence she had grown taciturn and gloomy and, when not busy with regular house hold duties had a way of withdrawing her self from the family circle to her own room and, if she remained with the others, sa aloof in listless quiet. She was quite wel she declared. She wished people wouldn take notions about her. Once she ha told Tilly, her favorite daughter to "min her own business!"

There was a great deal of business to b minded. Like all farmers, Luke Burne was a chronic grumbler, but this season h found less fault with providence and a plauded his own management more ofte than he had occasion to do within th memory of his eldest born. Dairy, pou try-yard, garden and field had yielde bounteous increase of prospective stock his bank store, and of positive labor to h wife's hands. Up at 4 in the morning look after milk, baking and the breakfa for the "men-folks," she filled every mi ute with tasks stated and incidental unti hours after the rest had retired, she soug the pillow that often brought another for of solicitude instead of surcease of car When there was so much to be done it w natural that she should lie awake to pl the morrow's operations; as natural, a deemed it, that such planning should bri doubts and dreads as to the success of h schemes.

Luke Burney was not, in one sense, covetous man. He would not have cheat an enemy of half a cent; rendered to c tomers fair measure and weight; asked the Lord only that which he honest earned. His view of desert was perhaps invariably coincident with t Lord's. It is certain that he wanted mo than he had ever yet received. The gna ing creed of men in his craft and static expressing itself in the slow accretion cent upon cent, the adding of dollar dollar, and the dogged grip of mind a fist upon the tardy hoard, is inconceiva by those who have not studied the act of avarice on narrowed minds.

Mrs. Burney did not care for money money's sake. Her husband did; and t part in the earthly life was to serve h She was an orphan and a schoolmist when Luke Burney offered her the o real home she had ever known. Her c tribution to the plenishing of the fa stead was a melodeon and a book c tolerably well stocked with standard wo She "led the singing" in church un babies at first, then the woes of them make haste, however slowly, to get r made her attendance upon public wors irregular. By the time the children w grown her voice was cracked by the st of suds and the dry he