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W. F. MACLEAN. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1884.

Parties going out of town can have The orld sent to any address for twenty-five

University College Appointments.

The manner in which the Ontario gov ernment have dealt with the vacancies recently created in the staff of University college is much more satisfactory than the manner in which certain other well-known appointments were made a few years ago ciple acted on was that no Canadians need apply; now the rule is to give the place to a Canadian if one can be found who is well qualified to fill it. In thus affording home talent a chance the government will find their course approved of by all who have made a study of university manage-ment. There are other qualities besides scholarship to be taken into account, one of them being the ability to understand the educational wants of Canada and the genius of the Canadian people.

The retirement of Mr. Vines, which we

chronicled some time ago, left vacant the positions of classical lecturer and dean of residence. The former has been filled by the appointment of William Dale, M. A., a classical gold medallist of Toronto university, who has had much valuable experience as teacher and examiner, and who is generally, known as a thorough scholar. It is to be hoped that Mr. Dale will see his way clear to accepting an office which he did not solicit, and that the institution may long enjoy the ripening culture. The deanery has been given to the gentleman who ought to have ging the wheels of industry. had it years ago, Alfred Baker, B.A., the present efficient mathematical lecturer. To better appointment could have been be because failure is inevitable. Mr. Baker, fortunately for the university, retains the registrarship of that institution. the duties of which are onerous and delieate. These he has discharged for several years with consummate accuracy and in-The registrarship of University college and of the School of Practical Science, which he has also held for some time will prob-

ably be transferred to other hands. The retirement of Dr. Oldright from the from the one in French rendered necessary two temporary appointments, the places being filled last session by D. R. Keys, B. A. and John Squair, B.A., respectively. Mr. Keys was also lecturer, as assistant to Dr. Wilson in the departments of English and history. The senate last fall advised the government to create a professorship of the remance languages, which would include French, Spanish and Italian, but-prob ably from want of funds-the temporary arrangement, is to be continued a year longer. There can be no great objection to this course, but it would surely have been better to carry out the contemplated re-arrangement of subjects, though the professorship is held in abeyance. To couple Italian with English instead of with French is a most illogical classification, to say nothing of the utter impossibility any one teacher doing justice to Italian if he does full justice to the English language and literature. We hope it is not too late even yet to repair the error made, if indeed it has been made. The lecturer who has both French and Italian to teach is in a position to utilize them to great advantage for purposes of mutual illustration, while the students cannot but suffer less from a divorce of languages from each other which are both historically and philologically so

intimately related. Dr. Wilson, as appears from the new calendar of University college, retires altogether from the teaching of English and will confine his work to lecturing on history and ethnology. This is still more than enough for one who has to shoulder, as president, the chief responsibility of management. If the funds of the college permitted, the proper course would be to relieve him of history as well as English, and leave him free from all academical work except lecturing on archaeology and ethnology, for which he is peculiarly qualified. It is impossible for him to do justice to so large a subject as history without either neglecting something else or overworking himself, neither of which alternatives should be imposed on one who has so long borne the burden and heat of the day.

Some Montreal aldermen of the Charlton blue law type wish to stop the ferries to St. Helen's island on Sunday, The Minerve remarks : "None of that gentlemen! Be puritanical as much as you please; deprive yourselves of going out listening to music, playing cards, reading an amusing book, and even laughing above a certain pitch. We look upon these recreations as legitimate rest, as recuperative hygienic needful and in conformity with religious principles; and you will not impose your absurd caprices upon us. None of that!" La Patrie adde: "If there are people amongst us who de not yet know how to interpret intelligently and rationally the word rest which the divine present channel of the attractionally the word rest which the divine present channel of the attractionally the word rest which the divine present channel of the beautiful to find the natural volume of the stream can be forced into the new channel of the can can be forced into the new channel of the stream can be forced into the new channel of the stream can be forced into the ne

their less prejudiced fellow citizens to sub- sewage and occasionally by freshets will mit to their narrow views. They would keep the outlet open. The sewage can do from Saturday to Monday to cook one's great stream will be no greater than now, oup. If the enjoyment of the island is and will be infinitesimal in any case. The eneficial and even necessary, it is right on Sunday—the only day on which the labrer has the chance of refreshing himself a ittle after the arduous work of the week."

The Don and Sewage Nuisance The compromise arrived at by the proictors of the Don cattle byres and those who have been prosecuting them for creat-ng a nuisance, gives a hint in more ways an one of the true mode of settling what a really a very difficult question.

It must be admitted at the outset that

he testimony going to show that a nuisance xists was overwhelming and irrefutable It is not reasonable to expect the residents of a large area on both sides of the river to erpetually breathe air loaded with stenches hich are as injurious to health as they are unpleasant to the sense of smell. At the same time it must be admitted that the ources of the nuisance are many, and that it is by no means easy to apportion the responsibility for its existence. It is a notorious fact that the most offensive of all the noisome exhalations do not come from either the cattle byres, which have no worse smell than any ordinary farmyard, or the marsh which is polluted by being made the receptacle of the liquid manure There are in the same neighborhood the Grand Trunk pig-pens, the glue factory, the pork-packing establishments, and other equally malodorous institutions, all of which afford employment to considerable numbers of workingmen and add to the in dustrial importance of the city.

It must be taken as an indispensable condition of any settlement of the question that these large, varied, and important industries are not to be removed unless it can be clearly shown that it is impossible to abate the nuisance without resorting to so extreme a measure. Toronto cannot afford, in the face of the keen competition of trade rivals, to taboo any industry on paltry grounds. We want more porkpacking and cattle-feeding, not less; and there is no reason why either process should be made so offensive to either health or olfactories as to become a nuisance benefit of his unwearled research and Science should be equal to the task of find ing a remedy for the trouble without clog

The admission of defendants' cour

that their case is at present an indefensible one, is a most important step gained for the public. The throwing up of the sponge plete success under the new regime it will by lawyers like the Hon. Edward and Hon. S. H. Blake, and the acceptance on their advice of such hard terms by their clients, is far more significant than any merely judicial decree would have been. It means that if the refuse telligence, and his severance from the office the consent-decree permits, and if a nuis for fine furs, mink, &c., is expected and ance is thereby—as it certainly will becreated, any one injuriously affected by that nuisance will have the same form of recourse against its creators. At present the filth is precipitated into Ashbridge's The retirement of Dr. Oldright from the bay where it is comparatively harmless; if lectureship in Italian and of Mr. Pernet drained into the Don and thus precipitated into the harbor the result will be a hundred times more disastrous. Anyone can see this who will take into account the virtual stoppage of all circulation of water in the east end of the bay by the construction of the new breakwater. Under such system the whole city front from Yonge street east would become a hot bed of the most deadly malaria. It is bad enough now with the east gap nearly a mile wide and with only the city sewage running into the bay; in the name of common sense what will it be if the east gap is for all practical purposes closed and all the Don filth added to that from the city at the bottem of a stagnant pool?

Surely such bodies as the provincial and local boards of health and the city council, acting in friendly concert with the propri etors of the Don industrial establishments night to be able to find an efficient remedy or the trouble. Let a scheme be care fully planned in all its details and then it will not be a hard task to get at an approximation of the share of the cost of carrying it out which ought to fall upon the city and the share which ought to fall pon the private owners.

To make the scheme perfect it would be ecessary to divert all the city ewage from the city front and carry it off or render it harmless by whatever system of outflow or of deodori zation that may be adopted. This can be effected by receiving sewers across the city on Gerrard and Front streets, and by sewering the Rosedale creek as the Univer-

sity creek is to be treated this summer. Two modes of dealing with the combined Don filth and city sewage suggests them selves: (1) deodorization and conversion into manure, and (2) conveyance into the open lake direct without allowing them to discharge into the bay at all. The former is by long odds the better of the two, and we feel sure that careful investigation will stablish the possibility of converting this ong standing nuisance into a fruitful source of wealth. The city sewage alone would suffice to fertilize all the market gardens and farms in the vicinity of Toronto, and as the area of the city increases the supply

of fertilizer would increase with it. The other method of dealing with the refuse is more wasteful but would be infinitely preferable to the present condition of things. A dredge cut has been made through part of the marsh south of the Grand Trunk bridge. Let this cut be carried, as it can be at trifling expense to the open lake east of Fisherman's island.

Let the refuse from the Don industries besallowed to flow into the river thus diverted and to be carried out into the open current of the St. Lawrence. By placing ordinary carried, as it can be at trifling expense to pose your absurd caprices upon us. None of the St. Lawrence. By placing ordinary

like to bring as back to the famous days of no harm in the open lake. The amount of work, puritanism when it was not even permitted pollution inflicted on cities lower down the pollution inflicted on cities lower down the great stream will be no greater than now, and will be infinitesimal in any case. The sewage can hardly ever work its way tar enough westward to reach the terminus of the waterworks pipe, and the bar along the front of Ashbridge's bay will effectually prevent it from finding an entrance into the marsh where it is now deposited. Such a scheme will soon be absolutely essential to the city's health, apart from the question of the Don nuisances altogether, but settlement of the matter will be facilitated just now by the result of the recent suit. If our slow-going city fathers will not move in the matter the enterprising not move in the matter the enterprising apitalists of the east end, whose position and interests have been placed in danger by the caving in of the defence in the nuisance suit. should bestir themselves to work up a scheme and make a business proposal to the council. - A Timely Warning. Numbers of the residents of Toronto know where Pine Grove village is located

-up the branch of the Humber river which joins the main stream at Woodbridge -and will prick up their ears at sight of its name in our editorial columns, a new and brilliant honor for an old and quiet hamlet. Time was when Pine Grove was of a more bustling nature than it is to-day, and yet we opine there is a certain amount of the bustle commodity still existent even n Pine Grove, for where the English-speaking woman is found there doth fashion old at least some little sway.

Of late there has been an unwonted nortality among the feline species pecu liar to Pine Grove, and this it is which inpires this article, and leads us to sound a varning note to three classes of people in

En passant we may mention that Pine Grove is a good place for the cat industry, as owing to the limited population of the place there are not so many pootjacks and other deadly missiles handy when, in the dead of night, the spirit-stirring notes of the ear-piercing Canadian nightingale fall with a crashing climax upon the slumbering neighborhood, and consequently in ordinary times the health of the tribe is good.

But lately Pale Death has here held kingly court, his ambassador being the umerous shot-gun, before whose deadly reath poor puss has badly bit the dust: and then lost her hide, which has found its way into a mysterious lawyer's bag. Now, knowing the stereotyped penalty for killing a cat, namely, nine years of trouble, no one without a tempting lure would run counter to fortune in this way. Where then is the bait, and wherefore the catastrophial occurrence?

We shrewdly surmise that one of two from the byres is drained into the Don, as things is the case: either a great demand the dealers are preparing for it; or a cor ner has been formed in these fine furs and the shorts are now preparing by capturing the genuine Pine Grove article, at a big price paid their agents, to smash the combination. We therefore warn the public to demand the pedigree of their next winter's furs; the wholesale furriers and manufacturers in the ring to be aware of the cat dodge; and the clever shorts to look out for squalls from the cats on the one hand, from the combination on the other and the public on the third.

> The short clay pipe formerly used by mokers has of late years been to a great extent supplanted by the wooden pipe, the nanufacture of which is new an important industry. Some information respecting these pipes is given in British Consul Inglis's trade report on Leghorn, whence the material for making wooden pipes is now largely exported. Selected roots of the heath are collected on the hills of the Maemma, where the plant grows luxuriantly and attains a great size. When brought to the factory the roots are cleared of earth, and any decayed parts are cut away. They are then shaped into blocks of various dimension with a circular saw set in motion by a small steam engine. Great dexterity is necessary at this stage in cutting the wood to the best advantage, and it is only after a long apprenticeship that a workman is thoroughly efficient. The blocks are then placed in a vat and subjected to a gentle simmering for a space of twelve hours. During this process they acquire the rich yellowish-brown hue for which the best pipes are noted, and are then in a condition to receive the final turning; but this is done elsewhere. The rough blocks are packed in sacks containing from forty to one hundred dozen each, and sent abroad, principally to France (St. Cloud), where they are finished into the famous G. B. D., or "pipes de bruyere," known to smokers in England and on this continent under the name of brierwood" pipes.

A Centennial Sugrestion

To the Editor of The World. SIR: It is announced that the University creek is not to be interfered with this year; it is to be allowed to deal out sickness and death for another twelve months, as it has done and is doing hourly. The delay which prevented the sewer through this pestilential drain seems to have been a trick of the works department, for it was decided upon last year; tenders were received, one was accepted, all the plans were perfected, and all was ready, but some official routine act which the chairman of the board of works either omitted through carelessness or worse. To defer

one or two members, chairmen of committees, should be seen actively endeavoring to thwart the endeavors of science, and encouraging the deadly foes of the household to come on as they would offer no obstacle to their operations. A picture might be desired to symbolize the city pouring its dish-water, water closets' filth, stable drainage, drainage from slaughter houses, drainage from hospital wards and sick rooms all into the bay, and the air from this vast cess pool being wafted back so that the air of the city is laden with odours arising from all this abomination. In 1934 all these groups would be regarded with intense interest and thankfulness, as by that time the city council no doubt will be sufficiently intelligent and sufficiently humans to do its duty in protecting the health and life of the citizens, which at present it regards with criminal indifference, as is demonstrated by its policy in regard to University creek.

St. Paul's Ward, May 29.

St. Paul's Ward, May 29.

Street Lighting.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: I would like to suggest to the authorities through you the advisibility of keeping both the gas and electric lamps light a little longer than at present. The lamps are turned out at 3.30 in the morning and twenty minutes of utter darkness prevails, and during that time burglary and worse are made comparative easy, for the simple fact that it is impossible to see with distinctness objects 100 or 150 yards off. And the night police protection of the city is none too efficient, as witness the case of the ward tragedy where never a policeman heard, a sound of the alleged quarrelling or subsequent scufflithem lit fully half an hour later.

LUX.

They Will Give Their Bond.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: It being freely asserted by opponents for the contract for the waterworks engines that should that contract be awarded to us, our firm would not be competent to build them in a satisfactory manner. We therefor hereby offer, in case our tender is accepte that we will give to this city a bond for the full amount of our tender, \$55,844, to be in full force for one year from the date of starting engines as a guarantee that our engines will do the full duty and give the results we offered in our tender to the committee on waterworks INGLIS & HUNTER.

Toronte, May 29, 1884. Yes, We've Tasted It To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In your paper of this morning you state that you have seen most of the water in the towns of Ontario, and come to the conclusion that Toronto water is equal to any of them. I think you must be be faboring under a delusion. Have you tasted most of the water in the towns of Ontario? Have you ever tasted HAMILTON WATER? Hamilton, May 29, 1884.

Whose is 11? From the Paris Star-Transcript. An old hat belonging to a Toronto la-grosseman adorned a lamp post on Grand River street Saturday and Sunday.

THE MARKETS.

Local Markets.

The Farmers' Markets.—The receipts of grain to-day were light and prices generally steady. Wheat offered to the extent of 700 bushels, and sold at 900 to \$1.10 for fall, \$1.14 to \$1.15 for spring, and 850 to \$2c for goose. The only other grain offered was oats, some three loads selling at 44c per bushel. Barley is nominal at 60c to 65c, peas at 73c to 75c, and rye at 62c. Hay quiet; receipts only twenty loads, which sold at \$9 for clover, and at \$10 to \$12.50 for timothy. Straw easy, with sales of six loads at \$8.50 to \$7 a ton. A few hogs sold at \$8.25. Be f firm, at \$6.50 to \$8.00 for forequarters, and \$9 to \$10.25 for hindquarters. Carcase of mutton at 9c to 10½c, and lamb at 10c to 13½c. Spring lambs, \$3.50 to \$8.00 for forequarters, and \$9 to \$10.25 for hindquarters. Carcase of mutton at 9c to 10½c, and lamb at 10c to 13½c. Spring lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.50, according to size.

St. Lawrence Market.—The receipts of produce at the \$1. Lawrence market to-day were light, and prices are not quotably changed. Beef.—Roast, 11c to 14c, sirloin steak 14c to 16c, round steak 11c to 12c, Mutton—Legs and chops 13c to 15c, inferior cuts 9c to 10c. Pork—Chops and roast 11c to 12c. Butter—Bound rolls 17c to 19c, large rolls 13c to 15c, cooking 12c to 14c. Lard 18c to 14c. Cheese, new 12fc to 15. Bacon 11c to 14c. Eggs 14c to 16c. Turkeys \$2 to \$3. Chickens, per pair, 65c to 90c. Potatoes, per bag, 30c to 85c. Cabbages, per doz., 60c to \$1. Onions, per peck, 45c to 50c. Parsnips, per peck, 20c to 00c. Radishes 30c to 25c. Spinach, bar., 50c to 85c. Local Markets. Markets by Telegraph

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Cotton steady, unchanged. Flour—Receipts 14,000 bbls, dull; sales 3000 bbls; No. 2 \$2.30 to \$3.00, superfine \$2.90 to \$3.30, cmmon \$3.40 to \$3.75, good \$3.80 to \$6.50, western extra \$6.25 to \$6.40, extra Ohio \$3.50 to \$6.00. St. Louis \$3.50 to \$6.25, Minnesota extra \$6.75 to \$6.40, double extra \$6.40 to \$6.55. Rye flour easier at \$3.70 to \$3.95. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 70.000 bush, ensier; sales 2,496,000 bush future, 189,000 bush spot; exports 15,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago 95% cto 97c. No. 1 red and white state \$1.17, No. 2 red June \$1.01 to \$1.02%, July \$1.01% to \$1.05%, August \$1.05 to \$1.02%, July \$1.01% to \$1.05%, August \$1.05 to \$1.02%, July \$6.00 bush, steady; sales \$906,000 bush, steady; sales \$906,000 bush, steady; sales \$906,000 bush, future, 225.000 bush, steady; sales \$906,000 bush, future, \$25.000 bush, steady; sales \$906,000 bush, steady; sales \$90.000 bush, steady; sales \$90.000 bush, future, \$25.000 bush, future, \$25.000 bush, higher; sales \$90.000 bush, future, \$25.000 bush, stot and future, \$25.000 bush, fut

TO BUILDERS.

Block of Four 3-storey Store On Yonge street.

Separate and Lump Tenders received at offices of undersigned up to 5 o'clock p. m. Thursday, June 5th. Lowest or any tender net necessarily accepted. STEWART & SON,

QUOITS, All Weights, now in Stock

RICE LEWIS & SON Hardware and Iron Merchan TORONTO.

AFTER THE FIRE C. H. DUNNING. BUTCHER, STO.

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We always keep on hand a ull supply of choice BEEF, MUTTON, PORK Corn Beef, etc. Spring Lamb a Specially. Hotels, steamboats and all large deale

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PEDIGREE:

TUBMAN is a bright bay, 164 hands, sired by War Dance,dam, Lass of Sydney, by imperted (English) Knight of St. George: 2nd dam an imported (English) mare by Lanercost; 3rd dam, The Nun, by Catton; 4th dam, by Paymaster; 4th dam, Sister of Zodiac, by St. George; 5th dam, Firetail, by Eclipse (see American Stud Book, vol. L. np. 635, 100, 31). War Dance, by Lexington, dam Reel, by imported (English) Glenegoe (see American Stud Book, vol. II., page 240). His dam's sire, Knight of St. George, was by Irish Bird Oatcher, dam Maltess, by Hetman Patoff: 2nd dam, Water Witch, by Sir Hercules; 3rd dam, Mary Ann, by Waxy Pope, etc., etc.

TERMS. \$15 for the season, payable at time of service. Single leap \$10.

30 DAYS' TRIA PERSONAL NATURE, resulting from ABORES at OTHER CAUSE. Speedy relief and comple restoration to Heatzm, vason and Manhoo GUARANTEED. Send at once for Illustrate Pamphlot free. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich



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DIVIDEND NO. 34.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the 2d Day If July Next

The transfer books will be closed from tagging to June to the 1st of July, both days The Annual General Meeting

f the shareholders of the bank will be held a be banking house, in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 8th Day of July Next. The chair will be taken at twolve o'clock son.

By order of the Board,

W. N. ANDER SON.

Witheren Toronte, May 20th, 1884.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'Y

LAND REGULATIONS.

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten persons, premium on their par value and accrued interest. These bends can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.

For Prices and Conditions of Sale and all information with respect to the purchase of Land apply to JOHN H. MoTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg.

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PHOTOGRAPHY:

Mr. J. Mason wishes to inform the public generally that he has opened the gallery recently occupied by Mr. Dufresne, 31 King west, where he intends turning out work unequalled in the city for high tone and low price. Cabinets \$2.50 per dozen. Ambrotypes four for 50c.

N. B.—Mr. Mason wishes it to be distinctly understood that he has no connections in any way with the late proprietor.

COX&CO

STOCK BROKERS. Members of the Tor nto Stock Exchang Buy and sell on commission for cash or o margin all securities dealt in on the Toronto, Montreat, New York STOCK EXCHANGES Also execute orders on the

Chicago Board of Trade in grain and Provisions. Hudson's Bay Stock bought for cash or nargin Daily cable quotations received.

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VEST TORONTO JUNCTION.

I am now offering for sale in quant'ties to suit purchasers by far the most desirable rope ty in this vicinity, being the Aikenshaw property, and at low rates. Parties desiring purchase for the purpose of holding eculation will be liberally dealt with.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

agent for this Province in Ontario, is prepared to furnish pamphlets and other information. Parties in the coun'ry will please send a 3stemp with application.

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From the above it will be seen that the In 's income I. r Premiums has considerably ore than doubled during the past six years.

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KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.

Bill took at tensively, and tion which have found it wonderful, I could learn or ingdon knew best method Indians, blee aironary in dis better.

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another, as he self, and he tel flected how u ward and disco compared with graceful case of only time they ence. Young I more than us talked nothing talked them we half convinced strength lay, as