VERTISING HATES.

EDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1883

e been accustomed to consider the s very poor soldiers, and to view off the so-called "army" of the mpire as too contemptible to make ance to European troops. But endously mistaken on this point. hority referred to is General Gordor, own as "Chinese Gordon," who has ng in the Chinese military service, ho knows all about the Chinese army, as it is. The New York Herald's all the fact that 'Chinese' Gordon, was lent by Queen Victoria to the or of China, and in fourteen months ished the Taeping rebellion that had han Lord Napier of Magdala, or Lord lev of Cairo, has been by the Queen England, General Gordon, aided by a w brave Americans, fought with Chinese troops against the Chinese, and of General on it is recorded that he has gained nore pitched battles, taken more cities, and more men have laid down their arms to him than any British general living."

great Anglo-Chinese general writes the Herald to the effect that the Chinese fficiently powerful to give France a d deal of trouble, for it is not with

or this opinion we must remember that the ney of the wonderful improvements ently made and still being made in fireis to equalize combatants, and to neuadvantages of individual and courage. With sword, ket, and bayonet only, a nd European soldiers might ten thousand Chinese to flight. se both sides to be armed with the best repeating rifles, and that the Chinese had really mastered the use of this weapon, the thousand would tainly be swept away in a very w minutes. Suppose that in such an enter three Chinese were killed for every pream, the Chinese would still constitute ring party after all when the fight Now, can we imagine the possisility—the probability, we may say—of the smd Chinese actually learning to use with feet the best arms and ammunition

that Europe or America can produce? It is easy to see what a formidable resisce to an invading army might in such case be made by China, with its population of some three hundred millions, more or Even as things are, it might give good reason for caution were it own that the Chinese government had remillion Springfield rifles. General Gordon's perhaps France is in no humor to mind it

A PIVE-DOLLAR FALL.

The World proposes to keep hammering away at it until the public generally are made aware of the fact that in the great wholesale markets the prices of the necessaries of life are falling. Wholesale prices are falling-we may say tumbling-but retail prices don't fall a cent. Listen to the talk of butchers, bakers, grocers, and provision dealers, and you might imagine that prices were rising, and that there was a great scarcity of all the chief products of the farm. How many consumers of pork, say in Toronto, know that since this time last year pork has fallen more than five dollars per barrel in Chicago? Yet such is the fact. On Wednesday last, June 27, pork closed in Chicago at \$16.321 for July delivery. The question which should be considered apart from our sympathies. I believe this is better—that a few should suffer, than that the social conditions at present existing be subverted. I agree with J.M. in so far as he regards this question as one which gear to know anything about this and aprovisions. Nobody would ever find it from the retailers. It is the duty of the set of "carry the news" until the fact at there has been a great fall in the social conditions at present existing be subverted. I agree with J.M. in so far as he regards this question as one which contains the elements of great danger to the future; but I do not think that any such dire consequence will follow as his timid mind anticipates.

In regard to the letter of one of the Womanly Women, in your issue of June 27, I have a very few words to say. I would remind her that ridicule is no arguclosed at \$21.45, showing a fall of \$5 121 it is to keep track of the wholesale market, appear to know anything about this and similar facts of the day as to prices of grain such dire consequence will follow as his out from the retailers. It is the duty of the

ional schools and colleges receive space on a column to half a column each for

have to do is to accept the siruation and adapt themselves to it. Already the Consumers' gas company of the sity has gone into the supplying of gr s for cooking purposes, and we are glad to see that they are meeting with decided encouragement, as well as giving their analysis of labor, already over-crowded, cannot furnish encouragement for heat some control of the sity. It does not require a very logical mind to determine that fields of labor, already over-crowded, cannot furnish encouragement, as well as giving their patrons satisfaction.

The Monetary Times says disputes as to risdiction are bound to arise under our orm of government. But as we have triounals for the arbitrament of such issues the right course is to carry them there forthwith, and avoid all sectional wrangles which must be bootless. All of which is just what The World told Mr. Mowat's government the other day, when it advised them to join issue with the dominion authorities on some uestion involving jurisdiction and thereby get the boundary dispute into the courts at once. The courts would not be long in settling the matter, and the result would most likely be peace.

WOMAN'S WORK.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: J. M. has made a serious charge, so erious that if it were true all other considrations would sink into insignificance, and we should give up the struggle in despair. We should say, let those women get married who can, and let the rest starve quietlyanything rather than incur the dreadful authority, probably the very best responsibility with which J. M. threatens rity on the subject that we have, has us. But before we resign our cherished warning that it is just possible for us hopes we must have something more than nere assertion, we demand proofs-there are none in J. M.'s letter-we have moralizing sentiment, prophecy, but no proofs. J. M. tells us that on the continent and

in the United States those communities are the most immoral where female labor is largeit is. The New York Herald's respondent says: "It may be well the fact that 'Chinese' Gordon, then only twenty-nine years of learning the fact that 'Chinese' Gordon, then only twenty-nine years of learning the statistics of labor in those cities; but I answer that if this be true, the fact has no bearing at all on this matter. It is quite irrelevant to the subject; for I suppose the work spoken of to be of an inferior kind—factory work or similar employment in which irrelevant man and women meet sted over ten years. General Gordon was in which ignorant men and women meet without any restraining moral influence. But however bad this state of things may be, we did not inaugurate it, nor are we responsible for its consequences. It is a fact of the past which unfortunately still exists,

but divested of some of its worst features. But this is not the kind of work we much traduced women are striving for. If it were we should meet with no opposition. It is only when we enter the sphere of better and more remunerative employment that we are stigmatised as un-

gest many other causes for the increase immorality in some of the large cities of the United States, but as J. M. is doubt-

not enlarge upon them.

After warning us of the dangers we are and endeavors to point a moral from the fall of the Roman empire—the profligacy of the Roman empire—the profligacy of the Roman empire—the profligacy of the Roman women, he tells us, hasfened that estastrophe. What have we to do with this? We are not profligate women nor do our endeavors to raise women tend in that direction, and although my knowledge of the ancients is very limited, and my ideas on that subject rather misty, I think I may safely affirm this—that the women referred to were not workers, but idlers, — selfish, sensual and luxurious. There can be no comparison between them and us; therefore all this "vaporing" falls

After his tirade against women's work, J. M. becomes suddenly pathetic and sentimental, and ends by invoking a blessing on the very cause he he has been denounced. ing-surely a most lame and impotent con-Toronto, June 29, 1883.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: I am surprised at the arguments

advanced by the advocates of female labor. and their attempts to uphold the right and wed from the United States a supply of a expediency of employing women as the competitors of men in the professions. I raing seems apropos to the time; but fully expected to see short work made of Psyche; but the developments, so far, are decidedly in her favor. At first I was inclined to look upon this question as one of Canada Permanent 225 aftered, 13 at 2.4. little importance, but the "uncontrollable logio" of the facts adduced by Psyche in her unanswerable letters have left little room for scepticism in this matter; and, after a fair and impartial review of all the facts, developments and tendencies, I feel irresistibly forced to the conclusion that the facts, developments for the conclusion that the facts, developments are tendencies, I feel irresistibly forced to the conclusion that the facts, developments for the conclusion that the facts of the conc logic" of the facts adduced by Psyche in the employment of females is in the main an evil, and has a tendency to seriously impair the morals of both sexes.

I can appreciate the feelings of one of your correspondents, who says, in effect, The Farmers' Market.

Toronto, June 29.—About 700 bushels of wheat sold at \$101 to \$1.03\forall, 80c. to to \$1 for goose, and \$104 to \$1.03\forall, 80c. to to \$1 for goose, and \$104 to \$1.05 for spring. About 30 loads of hay sold at \$12to \$12; a few loads of straw sold at \$12to \$12; a few loads of straw sold at \$12to \$13.05 bushels of wheat sold of hay sold at \$12to \$12; a few loads of straw sold at \$12to \$13.05 bushels of wheat sold of hay sold at \$12to \$12; a few loads of straw sold at \$12to \$13.05 bushels of wheat sold at \$100 to \$1.05 bushels of wheat sold at \$1.05 bushels of wheat s "that there are women who enter those

and provisions. Nobody would ever find it timid mind anticipates.

In regard to the letter of one of the press to "carry the news" until the fact 27, I have a very few words to say. I that there has been a great fall in the would remind ber that ridicule is no arguwholesale prices of the necessaries of life becomes known in every household.

wholesale prices of the necessaries of life becomes known in every household.

ment; that this is eminently a practical age, and that everything she may put forth by way of answer to Psyche must have some foundation in fact, else it will meet with but a sarry reception at the hands of the public. She says, after comparing us to the Chinese, (a comparison which to every one acquainted with the true "inwardness"

of things which hes hitherto obtained and have the rren remain at home to take care of the children and do the house work, while their wives control the helm of state and the ship of commerce? Is the Amazonian age to be revived by allowing women to take charge of military affairs as well as civil? I hardly think that the most ardent defender of women's rights would contemplate such a condition of affairs with equanimity. Yet this is the tendency of the times; this hard fact remains (and facts are stubborn things, not at all oliable, but, have a provoking tenat all pliable, but have a provoking dency to resume their original shape, no matter how skilfully manipulated or dis-

nish employment for both sexes. If this be the case, the questien resolves itself into the

simple proposition: which sex shall be the bread winner? Are we to reverse the order

women; I wish rather to elevate her—to make her queen supreme of the sphere over which it is evident she was intended to hold sway. I am for restoring her to that position which she has in a measure lost the home circle—for throwing a shield sround her person which will prove invulnerable to the shafts of those whose chief delight is to prate parrot-like of woman's rights, and whose chief object is to leave their own contemptible. degrade her to their own contemptible

We are living in an age of shame, and I trust no true woman will be deluded into accepting either the dicta of Mater or this self-assumed womanly woman, or into doing that which is a direct violation of all our conceptions of what is right and proper.
If this result be attained Psyche's labor vill not have been in vain.
Toronto, June 29, 1883.

PREJUDICE FAVORING CLASS LEG

To the Editor of The World. SIR: The Bystander for July descends one step lower than the April number in its views upon "woman suffrage." In April the advocates of equal political rights for women were speered at as "indescribable persons." In the July number sneers have degenerated into the unseemly mud-throw ing of unjust insinuation. With considerable tact, out of respect doubtless for the reputation of the Bystander, our local press have refrained from quoting in full the paragraph upon the new franchise bill. Their quotations stop short at Bystander's hint that "female suffrage" means "social and domestic revolution." The next senwomanly. Surely a class of intelligent women, with well trained mental powers and time fully occupied in useful employment must exercise a good influence on those around them and tend to raise the moral tone of society. I agree with J. M in deploring the laxity of the marriage tie in the States. The work and the least two twices a society and the legislature is the states. The latest that the case is the content of the legislature is the states. The leavest two two two the legislature is thus: "In Pennsylvania the other day a bill which would have practically made the marriage tie less indissoluble than an ordinary commercial partnership passed the legislature but was vetoed by the governor"—plainly implying that to this the tence reads thus: "In Pennsylvania the other day a bill which would have practically an ordinary commercial partnership passed

France as with Russia, who could approach Pekin by land. The approach by sea would need a very much larger force than in 1860. If the Chinese were educated they would be able to resist all the world. The Chinese have not signed the able to regist and that she will make full use of her rights he has no doubt.

In considering what grounds he may have "for this opinion we must remember that the spectable position with the independent of the character of the chinese were educated they would be able to resist all the world, he thinks.

In considering what grounds he may have "for this opinion we must remember that the spectable consequences, would be greatly decreased. I might suggest many other causes for the increase of the partiages, with their miserable consequences, would be greatly decreased. I might suggest many other causes for the increase of the partiages, with their miserable consequences, would be greatly decreased. I might suggest many other causes for the increase of the partiage tie in the States. It is a great evil, but I can ideploring the laxity of the marriage tie in the States. It is a great evil, but I can ideploring the laxity of the marriage tie in the States. It is a great evil, but I can ideploring the laxity of the marriage tie in the States. It is a great evil, but I can ideploring the laxity of the marriage tie in the States. It is a great evil, but I can ideploring the laxity of the marriage tie in the States. It is a great evil, but I can ideploring the laxity of the marriage tie in the States. It is a great evil, but I can ideploring the laxity of the marriage tie in the States. It is a great evil, but I can ideploring the laxity of the marriage tie in the States. It is a great evil, but I can identify the political representation inevitably leads. Can Canadian women suppose that such sein the distance of the character If anything, it is a revolt against man's ten dency to undervalue and degrade the true uses of those ties which it is alike woman's interest and nature to preserve inviolate. Equality of right and mutual respect, founded on self-respect, never did, and never will, tend to make any union voluntarily entered upon less sacred or less in-dissoluble; while inequality of right, and and the autocracy of any class, necessarily makes true and lasting union well nigh im possible. The Bystander is not so poorly acquainted with history as to deny either of these propositions; and his reason for op-posing woman suffrape is the same. It is to be feared, as that of every other less to be feared, as that of every other less able opponent, viz., prejudice. It is what such would call "a woman's reason"—the product of ignorance, not of well used reason—and if it sought true and full expression would form itself thus, "I object to it because I don't like it." Excusaole as such reasoning—or the lack of it—may be in women or children, kept purposely ignorant, it is inexcusable in men bound by no such trammels.

y no such trammels. But women and men who seek naught but justice and equity in the equal political presentation of women as of every other class, are not likely to be much deterred, in so good a cause, either by sneers or insinuations, more dishoring and hurtful to those whe lanneh them than to those gainst whom they are directed. against whom they are directed. J. L F. Toronto, June 29, 1883.

FINANCE AND TRADE Voronto Stock Exchange.

FRIDAY, June 29, 1883,

Montreal Stock Exchange.

Corn Exchange Transaction TORONTO, June 29.—Western oats offered at 45 on the track. There is no doubt but that there is considerable wheat in stock, but although it is be ginning to move a little the transactions seem to be kept quiet.

Bradstreet's Weekly Report. NEW YORK, June 29 .- Special telegrams to Bradstreet's from leading business centres indicate only moderate trade movement. Rather poor lookout for wheat, however noticeably active, distribution in dry goods and general improvement in pig iron market induce belief in early improvement in their closing exercises, whilst the provincial model school here receives three lines and the high schools and collegiate institutes of the province are ignored.

The gas companies have nothing to fear from the electric light. There is an immonse field open to them, the development of which has only begun, the supplying of gas for cooking and for motor purposes, and very likely for heating purposes. All they general trade. June cotton report to Bradstreet's

A. W. FABER'S PENCILS—all kinds.
GILLOTT'S PENS—all popular numbers.
ROWNEY'S Pencils, Color Boxes, etc.
DENNISON'S Tags, Tickets, Labels, etc.
18 Bales COVER PAPER—all tints.
4 Bales TWINE.
10 Cuses TINTED WRITING PAPER.
5 Cases BINDWRS CLO W.
4 Cases LEATLER—splendid assortment.
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2 Cases MARBLE PAPER.
3 Cases TISSUE PAPER.

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We beg to call the attention of the Trade to our Large Stock of Raw and Dressed Skins consisting of the following: S. S. Seal in all numbers, Persian Lamb, Russian Lamb, Schiras, Astrachans, and all kinds of European and American Furs.

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

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Cashier—A. A. Allen, (at present Manager of the Toronto Branch Ontario Bank.)
Solicitors—Robinson, O'Brien & Gibson, 68 Church street.
Brokers—Scarth, Cochran & Co., 32 and 34 Toronto St., Toronto.
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CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

The promoters of the Central Bank of Canada, in presenting this enterprise to the public, do so in the belief that the great increase of general business throughout the Dominion renders the present period extremely favorable for the formation of a new

arrangements for this purpose have been made.

Suitable premises for the Bank have been secured on Yonge street, immediately north of the Bank of British North America.

Stock Books have been opened at the Offices of the nuder-mentioned, where further information respecting the Bank, copies of the prospectus and forms of application for shares can be obtained.

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BUSINESS OF 1882

The following figures are taken from the "Abstract of Life Insurance in Canada for year 1882," recently laid before Parliament by Prof. Cherriman, Superintendent of Insurance, We give only the leading Companies and in alphabetical order:

Bank.

The stocks of all the Banks doing business in Toronto stand at a high premium, on account of the large rests they have accumulated, the satisfactory dividends they pay, and the great demand existing among our monied classes for such investments.

At no time in the history of the Dominion has the country made such rapid progress as it is now making and is likely to make for some years to come. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and other railways and public works—the rapid opening up and settlement of Manitobs and the great Northwest—the establishment of new industries of many kinds in all parts of Canada, and the large influx of immigrants, many of them possessed of means, and who are settling to a considerable extent in Ontario—render necessary enlarged facilities for business by the provisional of additional Banking of the Year. of New Policies. COMPANIES, over 1881. over 1281. 10,090 15,202 6,355 2,892 1,877 4,335 3,647 3 318 \$101,927 \$2.478,401 64,899 3,753,535 62,777 2,350,060 Capital.

The standing, character and reputation of the Provisional Directors of the Central Bank of Canada, and of the Gentleman selected by them to take the management of the Bank, warrant the belief that its initiation will be received with favor, and that under cautious, wise and prudent management its success will not be less marked than that of the other prosperous institutions of a similar kind.

It is the intention to place the whole Capital on the market, and when the requisite amount has been subscribed, and 20 per cent paid in, to commence operations. Ten per cent to be paid on subscription and 10 per cent on allotment and further calls, as business may require; provided that such calls shall be made at intervals of not less than thirty days, and not to exceed 10 per cent of each share subscribed. If more than the authorized capital is subscribed, allotmets will be reduced pro rata.

Calls on Stock are to be paid at the Bark of Montreal and its agencies, with whom arrangements for this purpose have been made. 733,010 432 846 554,800 112,350 126,717 2,350,060 1,633,800 845,050 1,720,550 1,359,057 1,557,167 639,509 647,250 24,447 1,459 41,789 66,554 13 067 9,119 103.147 Intario 236,513 215,108 Sun, Montreal ... 120,509 175,200 Travelers Union Mu'ual

PREMIUMS PAID. The total to 38 compan PREMIUM'S PAID. The total to 38 compair and an in 1882 was \$3,544,.

605—an increase over 1881 of \$449.919. ETNA LIFE received oneseventh of the whole, and its increase of \$101,327 was greater than that of
any other Company, and nearly one-quarter to the whole increase.

New Insurance. The total taken wa, by 25 companies \$20,455,255—an increase over 1881 of \$2,837,244. The ÆTNA LIFE was patronized to the
extent of nearly one-eighth of the whole, and its increase of \$657,039 was
greater than any other company at duestly one-quarter of the whole increase obtsined.

Policies in Force. The total number in force in the Dominion in 38 companies, at
the close of 1882, was \$69.048—an increase over the previous year of £101

the close of 1882, was 69,048—sn increase over the previous year of 6,191. The ÆTNA LIFE'S Canadian membership accounts for 10.090 of the whole, and its year's increase was 1,003, or nearly one-sixth of the whole increase. The extraordinary increase in the AETNA'S business throughout the Dominion is an evidence that it meets a public want, viz: Life Illustrance of the most select character, furnished by means of annual cash dividends at NET cost PRICE. Every Life Policy it issues with profits is Non-forfeitable after three years, and every Endowment Policy after 2 years, and all secured by full deposit of the Reserve at Ottawa. WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager, TORONTO

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