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# The Critic.

Vol. 1.

TORONTO, ONT., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1883.

No. 6



"Love is kind . . . seeketh not its own . . . endureth all things . . . never falls out."\*  
—1 Cor. xiii., 4, 5, 7, 8.

\* Faith and hope are (by implication) treated, in this passage, as grain, which will "fall out" of the sheath when ripe—when lapsed in the realization of their object—love, on the contrary, "never falls out," but accompanies such as are addressed in this epistle, in their eternal state.

## The Critic.

A Monthly Journal of Law, Medicine, Education, and Divinity.

The journal also includes Social Subjects, articles relating to Civic Affairs, and Politics, from the respective standpoints of Employers and Employed; it will be unconnected with any party.

THE CRITIC is edited and published by DAVID EDWARDS, No. 4 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

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Contributors will be remunerated according to merit.

### THE EARLY YEARS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

No. III.

The flower of the heroic race in the neighbourhood of Salem, were the "Clary's Grove boys," whose chief and champion was Jack Armstrong. "Never," we are assured, "was there a more generous parcel of ruffians than those over whom Jack held sway." It does not appear, however, that the term ruffian is altogether misplaced. The boys were in the habit of "initiating" candidates for admission to society at New Salem. "They first bantered the gentleman to run a foot race, jump, pitch the ball, or wrestle; and if none of these propositions seemed agreeable to him, they would request to know what he would do in case another gentleman should pull his nose or squirt tobacco juice in his face. If he did not seem entirely decided in his views as to what should be done in such a contingency, perhaps he would be nailed in a hogshod and rolled down New Salem hill, perhaps his ideas would be brightened by a brief ducking in the Sangamon; or perhaps he would be scoffed, kicked and cuffed by a great number of persons in concert, until he reached the confines of the village, and then turned adrift as being unfit company for the people of that settlement." If the stranger consented to race or wrestle, it was arranged that there should be foul play, which would lead to a fight; a proper display of mettle in which was accepted as proof of the "gentleman's" fitness for society. Abe escaped initiation; his length and strength of limb being apparently satisfactory evidence of his social respectability. But Clary's Grove was at last brought down on him by the indiscretion of his friend and admirer, Offutt, who was already beginning to run him for President, and whose vauntings of his powers made a trial of strength inevitable. A wrestling match was contrived between Lincoln and Jack Armstrong, and money, jackknives and whiskey were freely staked on the result. Neither combatant could throw the other, and Abe proposed to Jack to "quit." But Jack, goaded on by his partisans, resorted to a "foul," on which Abe's righteous wrath blazed up, and taking the champion of Clary's Grove by the throat he "shook him like a child." A fight was impending, and Abe, his back planted against Offutt's store, was facing a circle of foes, when a mediator appeared. Jack Armstrong was so satisfied of the strength of Abe's arm, that he at once declared him the best fellow that ever came into the settlement, and the two thenceforth reigned conjointly over the roughs and bullies of New Salem. Abe seems always to have used his power humanely and to have done his best to substitute arbitration for war. A strange man coming into the settlement, on being beset as usual by Clary's Grove and insulted by Jack Armstrong, knocked the bully down with a stick. Jack being

as strong as two of him was going to "whip him badly," when Abe interposed, "Well Jack, what did you say to the man?" Jack repeated his words "And what would you do if you were in a strange place and you were called a d—d liar?" "Whip him by—." "Then that man has done to you no more than you have done to him." Jack acknowledged the golden rule and "treated" his intended victim. If there were ever dissensions between the two "Caesars" of Salem, it was because Jack "in the abundance of his animal spirits" was addicted to nailing people in barrels and rolling them down the hill, while Abe was always on the side of mercy.

Abe's popularity grew apace; his ambition grew with it; it is astonishing how readily the plant sprouts on that soil. He was at this time carrying on his education evidently with a view to public life. Books were not easily found. He wanted to study English Grammar, considering that accomplishment desirable for a statesman; and, being told that there was a grammar in a house six miles from Salem, he left his breakfast at once and walked off to borrow it. He would slip away into the woods and spend hours in study and thinking. He sat up late at night, and as light was expensive, made a blaze of shavings in the cooper's shop. He waylaid every visitor to New Salem who had any pretence to scholarship, and extracted explanations of things which he did not understand. It does not appear that the work of Adam Smith, or any work on political economy, currency, or any financial subject fell into the hands of the student who was destined to conduct the most tremendous operations in the whole history of finance.

The next episode in Lincoln's life which may be regarded as a part of his training was the command of a company of militia in the "Black Hawk" war. Black Hawk was an Indian Chief of great craft and power, and, apparently, of fine character, who had the effrontery to object to being improved off the face of creation, an offence which he aggravated by an hereditary attachment to the British. At a muster of the Sangamon company at Clary's Grove, Lincoln was elected captain. The election was a proof of his popularity; but he found it rather hard to manage his constituents in the field. One morning on the march the Captain commanded his orderly to form the company for parade; but when the orderly called "parade," the men called "parade" too but would not fall into line. They had found their way to the officer's liquor the evening before. The regiment had to march and leave the company behind. About ten o'clock the company set out to follow; but when it had marched two miles "the drunken ones lay down and slept their drink off." Lincoln, who seems to have been perfectly blameless, was placed under arrest and condemned to carry a wooden sword; but it does not appear that any notice was taken of the conduct of that portion of the sovereign people which lay down drunk on the march when the army was advancing against the enemy. Something like this was probably the state of things in the Northern army at the beginning of the civil war, before discipline had been enforced by disaster. The campaign opened with a cleverly-won victory on the part of Black Hawk, and a rapid retrograde movement on the part of the militia, as to which we will be content to say with Mr. Lamon "of drunkenness no public account makes mention, and individual cowardice is never to be imputed to American troops." Ultimately, however, Black Hawk was overpowered and most of his men met their doom in attempting to retreat across the Mississippi. "During this short Indian campaign," says one who took part in it, "we had some hard times, often hungry; but we had a great deal of sport, especially at nights—foot racing, some horse racing,

jumping, telling anecdotes, in which Lincoln beat all, keeping up a constant laughter and good humour all the time; among the soldiers some card-playing and wrestling in which Lincoln took a prominent part. I think it safe to say he was never thrown in a wrestle. While in the army he kept a handkerchief tied around him all the time for wrestling purposes, and loved the sport as well as any one could. He was seldom if ever beat jumping. During the campaign Lincoln himself was always ready for an emergency. He endured hardships like a good soldier; he never complained, nor did he fear danger. When fighting was expected or danger apprehended, Lincoln was the first to say 'Let's go.' He had the confidence of every man of his company, and they strictly obeyed his orders at a word. His company were all young men, and full of sport." The assertion as to the uniform obedience of the company at its captain's word, requires, as we have seen, some qualification. Whether Lincoln was ever beaten in wrestling is also one of the moot points of history. In the course of this campaign one Mr. Thompson, whose fame as a wrestler was great throughout the west, accepted Lincoln's challenge. Great excitement prevailed, and Lincoln's company and backers "put up all their portable property and some perhaps not their own, including knives, blankets, tomahawks, and all the necessary articles of a soldier's outfit." So soon as Lincoln laid hold of his antagonist he found that he had got at least his match, and warned his friends of that unwelcome fact. He was thrown once fairly, and a second time fell with Thompson on the top of him. "We were taken, by surprise," candidly says Mr. Green, "and being unwilling to part with our property and lose our bets, got up an excuse as to the result. We declared the fall a kind of a dog-fall—did so apparently angrily." A fight was about to begin, when Lincoln rose up and said, "Boys, the man actually threw me once fair, broadly so; and the second time, this very fall, he threw me fairly, though not so apparently." This quelled the disturbance. On the same authority we are told that Lincoln gallantly interfered to save the life of a poor old Indian who had thrown himself on the mercy of the soldiers, and whom, notwithstanding he had a pass, they were proceeding to slay. The anecdote wears a somewhat melodramatic aspect; but there is no doubt of Lincoln's humanity, or of his readiness to protest against oppression and cruelty when they fell under his notice. It was also in keeping with his character to insist firmly on the right of his militiamen to the same rations and pay as the regulars, and to draw the legal line sharply and clearly when the regular officers exceeded their authority in the exercise of command.

Returning to New Salem, Lincoln, having served his apprenticeship as a clerk, commenced storekeeping on his own account. An opening was made for him by the departure of Mr. Radford, the keeper of a grocery, who, having offended the Clary's Grove boys, they "selected a convenient night for breaking in his windows and gutting his establishment." From his ruins rose the firm of Lincoln & Berry. Doubt rests on the great historic question whether Lincoln sold liquor in his store, and on that question still more agonizing to a sensitive morality—whether he sold it by the dram. The points remain, we are told, and will forever remain undetermined. The only fact in which history can repose with certainty is that some liquor must have been given away, since nobody in the neighbourhood of Clary's Grove could keep store without offering the customary dram to the patrons of the place. When taxed on the platform by his rival, Douglas, with having sold liquor, Mr. Lincoln replied that if he figured on one side the counter, Douglas figured on the other. "As a store-keeper," says Mr. Ellis, "Mr. Lincoln wore flax and tow linen

pantaloon—I thought about five inches too short in the legs—and frequently he had but one suspender, no vest or coat. He had a calico shirt such as he had in the Black Hawk War; coarse brogues, tan-colour, blue yarn socks, a straw hat, old style, and without a band." It is recorded that he preferred dealing with men and boys, and disliked to wait on the ladies. Possibly, if his attire has been rightly described, the ladies, even the Clary's Grove ladies, may have reciprocated the feeling.

In storekeeping, however, Mr. Lincoln did not prosper; neither storekeeping nor any other regular business or occupation was congenial to his character. He was born a politician. Accordingly he began to read law, with which he combined surveying, at which we are assured he made himself "expert" by a six weeks' course of study. They mix trades a little in the West. We expected on turning the page to find that Mr. Lincoln had also taken up surgery and performed the Caesarean operation. The few law books needed for Western practice were supplied to him by a kind friend at Springfield, and according to a witness who has evidently an accurate memory for details, "he went to read law in 1832 or 1833 barefooted, seated in the shade of a tree and would grind around with the shade, just opposite Berry's grocery store, a few feet south of the door, occasionally lying flat on his back and putting his feet up the tree." Evidently, whatever he read, especially of a practical kind, he made thoroughly his own. It is needless to say that he did not become a master of scientific jurisprudence; but it seems that he did become an effective Western advocate. What is more, there is conclusive testimony to the fact that he was—what has been scandalously alleged to be rare, even in the United States—an honest lawyer. "Love of Justice and fair play," says one of his brothers of the bar, "was his predominant trait. I have often listened to him when I thought he would state his case out of Court. It was not in his nature to assume or attempt to holster up a false position. He would abandon his case rather. He did so in the case of *Buckmaster for the use of Durham v. Beener & Arthur*, in our Supreme Court, in which I happened to be opposed to him. Another gentleman, less fastidious, took Mr. Lincoln's place and gained the case." His power as an advocate seems to have depended on his conviction that the right was on his side. "Tell Harris it's no use to waste money on me in that case; he'll get beat." In a larceny case he took those who were counsel with him for the defence aside and said, "If you can say anything for the man do it. I can't. If I attempt it, the jury will see that I think he is guilty and convict him of course." In another case he proved an account for his client, who, though he did not know it, was a rogue. The counsel on the other side proved a receipt. By the time he had done Lincoln was missing; and on the Court sending for him, he replied, "Tell the judge I can't come; my hands are dirty, and I came over to clean them." Mr. Herndon, who visited Lincoln's office on business, gives the following reminiscence:—"Mr. Lincoln was seated at his table, listening very attentively to a man who was talking earnestly in a low tone. After the would-be client had stated the facts of the case, Mr. Lincoln replied, 'yes, there is no reasonable doubt but that I can gain your case for you. I can set a whole neighbourhood at logger heads; I can distress a widowed mother and her six fatherless children, and thereby get for you six hundred dollars, which rightly belongs, it appears to me, as much to the woman and her children as it does to you. You must remember that some things that are legally right are not morally right. I shall not take your case but will give you a bit of advice, for which I will charge you nothing. You seem to be a sprightly, energetic man. I would advise you to try your hand at making six hundred dollars in some other way.'"

## OUR BRASS BAND.

DUET BY TWO ECCLESIASTICS—THE REV. DRS. WILD &amp; HALL.

The former of the two favours us with a strain on the subject of his estimate of his own productions; he is indebted to the Editor for a (doubtless) *base* accompaniment, which *translates into English*, comments, and presents the performer's argument from another point of view. "For nearly four years I have accustomed myself to give my congregation, on Sabbath evening, a special sermon on some prophetic topic. My church, although quite large, has been crowded all along with intelligent listeners, and that is no small thing, considering that it is situated between the churches of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Dr. Talmage. These hearers have been select, they have come from all parts of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and from all other churches, and (from) no churches, Catholics, Protestants, scientists and infidels, and thank heaven, many of this latter class have been savingly converted to God. We have been especially favored with the presence of ministers, doctors, lawyers, and gray-haired and bald-headed folks. The number of aged persons, and the majority of men over women (by which is intended—the greater proportion of men) have always been special features. Strangers visiting us from various parts of the country, to whom I have been introduced, have invariably expressed their surprise of these features.

*The Champion*, the weekly paper that publishes these discourses has had a large sale; frequently the edition has been bought up in a few hours after issue. Now, putting this and that together, I am obliged to believe that these Sunday evening discourses have some merit. (Hard case this, to be reluctantly "obliged to believe.") By letters and personal interviews I know they have been instrumental in bringing many to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. (Such is said to have been the result of propounding snuff from the pulpit.) It is now just six months since I sent to press my book entitled "The Lost Ten Tribes and 1882." In this short time it has been reprinted in England, where it is having a large sale. It has also been published in Canada. And it is passing into its third edition here. The past week a party sought my good will and right to translate it into French. These facts speak well for the great theory advocated and taught, both in that volume and (in) this. That book has made its way without the imprint and prestige of any of the great publishing houses and for advertising I have not paid one cent. By many persons (including the publisher probably) I have been solicited to publish another book, etc."

I hope the reader will remember that *by the grace of God* I have preached these sermons (an important element this, in the reader's faith) and therefore (will) expect to read my ideas, etc.. I know they will do good, if they are read as generously as they have been proclaimed (i.e., in view of the consideration of an alleged \$8,000 per annum). The writer happily "cares not if critics try to be as *burlesque* as *The New York Herald*"\* With reference to this performer's statement that "for advertising he has not paid one cent," one is apt to enquire if the printer was so kind as to print his autobiography gratuitously, and if that production be or be not of the nature of an advertisement?

With regard to the statements that "my church has been crowded all along with *intelligent* listeners," "these hearers have been select," "the weekly paper that publishes these discourses has had a large sale," etc., it may be permissible to observe in the

\* From "How and When the World will End."—Huggins, New York.

first place that this style of fiction is not calculated to remind one of the Apostles, and possibly the problem admits of being presented in some such form as the following—Given, a condition of profound ignorance, on the part of a certain class of persons, accompanied by a craving "for some new thing;" the occupant of a pulpit who is sufficiently acquainted with the baser side of human nature, and sufficiently callous to perpetrate smutty jokes therefrom, and the halo of glory with which this performer desires to invest his following, appears to us to vanish like a morning cloud.

The latest phase presented by *the Reverend Victor B. Hall* (so far as we are aware) bears the date of September 11th; under this date, the aspiring General of the (Salvation) Army assumes the character of *martyr*. He performs in a *minor key*, to the following effect, in one of his advertising sheets—"Published by the persecuted Victor Hall family, and their friends, in defence of their religious liberty, their birthrights, and other *vested* rights as Simplers and Vitalists."

Such of the sane members of the community as have listened to the several performances of Messrs. Wild, Rose, and Hall, may perhaps have been struck with the respective appeals, as illustrative of the estimate taken by these performers of "the more than average degrees of Canadian education and refinement."

## A CANADIAN SENNACHERIB.

The Hibernian swooped down like a wolf on the prey,  
 After vouching one sound, the third previous day; \*  
 With his appetite sharpened, he pounced on the gold,  
 And left other creditors out in the cold;  
 With writ and with sheriff extorted his due,  
 In a style too felonious for most wolves to do;  
 For the dollar almighty has long been his god,  
 And to grasp it, he's many a crooked path trod.  
 Though taintless of tenets of prelate or priest—  
 As remote (at the least) as the West from the East—  
 Of late he's submitted to UNCTION EXTREME,  
 And invested in churches, whereby to redeem  
 A possession enduring—yon side of the stream.  
 It would surely beseem all good people who'd thank  
 Their devout benefactor, to furnish a tank,  
 And preserve him, like Mahomet, 'twixt the earth and  
 the heaven,  
 That his dust be unmixed with terrestrial leaven—  
 Preserve from the worm—from corruptive disaster,  
 And say for all time—"Here floats Billy McM-st-r!"

\* This relates to testimony rendered by a certain HONORABLE gentleman, with regard to a customer, which resulted in that customer being intrusted with goods, and further resulted in the HONORABLE gentleman pouncing on the goods three days after rendering the afore-named testimony.

The Editor must request the indulgence of his subscribers in relation to the non-appearance of THE CRITIC in November. Before he can feel justified in publishing any number of the journal, it is necessary to cover the cost with descriptive advertisements, and this, owing to the season of the year, and to other causes, he found it impossible to do, even though he spent five weeks between three of the cities of Ontario, with that object in view.

## BOILERS.

Many a life is unconsciously jeopardized by the condition of the boilers which generate the steam required to work the machinery in the several establishments wherein people are employed. It is high time, that whether we are governed by Conservatives, Grits, or Democrats, sufficient common sense were found within the walls of Parliament, to insist on immediate and periodical boiler inspection.

### Crumbs from Hamilton.

#### "A RECKLENT IRONMOULDER."

As we desire to render even Dr. Wild his due, we beg to state that we had *sufficient* reason to describe him as an iron-moulder when we did so, but as we have gathered from a friend who has known him for eighteen years, that the designation "mechanical engineer" would be the more correct one, we stand corrected.

From the same person we gathered that the circumstance of Dr. Wild having delivered a lecture on "The Magna Charta," in which he advocated the annexation of Canada by the United States, affords a solution of the rev. gentleman having severed his connection from the Episcopal Methodist Church. On this subject, we understand *The Globe* and *Mail* are well informed.

During our sojourn in Hamilton, we had the satisfaction to secure the friendship of several artisans, some of whom (wisely as we think) are bent on the cultivation of the soil. One of them has suggested the desirability of some half-dozen taking contiguous lots, and commencing with one yoke of oxen for the six men, and so forth. Such a plan, to be successful, involves the several participants being sufficiently acquainted with each other to be able to rely on the integrity, and on the aptitude of each for the work. We should expect that mutual forbearance would, under such circumstances, be frequently called into exercise, but if any half dozen men can be found to reduce such a project to practice, we doubt if they could be more beneficially employed.

During some recent peregrinations among Ontarian cities, we called on a judge, and were sufficiently struck with the spontaneity with which His Honor denounced the existence of such a journal as *THE CRITIC*, to conclude that he was not lacking in sympathy for those unworthy members of the community whose delinquencies are apt to be dealt with in the journal. We were also struck with several acrobatic feats, styled jumping at conclusions, which His Honor performed in the course of the conversation. On the following day we heard of a physical feat of a corresponding character, performed by His Honor, not unconnected with *sin clear*.

The Bishop of Niagara, in his verbal zeal for missions, has recommended the Hamilton merchants to adopt a diet of bread and water; we venture to conclude that this is somewhat short-sighted policy on the part of His Lordship, inasmuch as in the event of any of the merchants reducing the Bishop's advice to practice, it is to be feared that their subscription to missions would be speedily curtailed; the vigor of their administration of their affairs, and possibly their devotions, would under such conditions, be apt to flag in the interim.

#### A FIFTEEN DOLLAR (\$15.00) WIFE.

A singular termination of a lengthened period of presumed celibacy is afforded by a gentleman of mature years and wisdom having yielded to the fascinations of a Toronto lady; the lady unfortunately had been previously united "in the bonds of holy matrimony;" the former claimant to the lady's love is said to have taken train to Hamilton, and to have set his affections on \$15.00, in lieu of continuing to fix them on his superior half.

Hamiltonians have arrived at the conclusion that "chizzle 'em" affords a solution of the etymology of Chisholm.

### THE SHRIEVALTY OF ONTARIO.

It cannot be said to impress one with the dignity which is supposed to attach to the office of sheriff, that in two adjoining cities, we should have gentlemen holding the office, one of whom utilizes his patrimony, the jail, as an asylum for the reception of otherwise vagrant nephews, while the other sells his furniture in order to elude the depredations of the sheriff's officer.

#### HOW TO DEFEND A DEFENDANT.

As it is not a matter of legal requirement that a writ should be issued from a sheriff's office, the lawyers of Hamilton, out of regard for the interest of defendants, or their disregard for that of the sheriff, are callous enough to issue writs from their own offices, and thereby to deprive the hungry sheriff of his fees.

#### AN OTHERWISE GOOD CATHOLIC.

We had recently the pleasure to converse with a shoemaker from whom we learned that a priest had pronounced that—but for the circumstance of his being able to read and write, he would have made a good Catholic.

How to spoil a man—Make him "a priest," or "a minister."

#### ELECTRO-PLATED CONSCIENCES.

A company which undertakes to overlay all articles sent from its works with "quadruple plate" has evidently concluded that "quadruple plating," like charity, should begin at home; it has commenced by overlaying the consciences of its Board of Directors with "quadruple plate." The company's Managing Director, after expressing his approval of the article relating to the manufactory, which appeared in the advertising columns of our October number, and distinctly accepting it, discovered that "the Company could not afford to pay for it." The subjoined letter was therefore addressed to the Board, in relation to the article; the only answer to the letter accorded to the Editor, on calling at the office of the Vice-President has been that the Editor must look to Mr. Watts for remuneration:—

*To the President and Board of Directors of The Toronto Silver Plate Company,—*

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to call your attention to a descriptive notice of your manufactory which appears in the advertising columns of *THE CRITIC* of the present month. I read the article to Mr. Watts, your Managing Director, who expressed his approval of it, and emphatically said of it—"We'll have it." I called at the factory four times subsequently with the object of obtaining the block, in order that a view of the factory should accompany the article; on the fourth occasion of my calling, I was the bearer of a letter from Mr. Harrison, who in the first instance had suggested the desirability of the Company having such an article; in Mr. Harrison's second letter, he requested that the block should be given me. I then learned from Mr. Watts that "The Company could not afford to pay me for the article." As I am unwilling to suppose that the Directors will endorse Mr. Watts' line of action in this matter, I beg to request remuneration for the article, according to the terms I originally proposed, i.e., at the rate of \$15.00 per column. If the Directors think it to order one thousand copies of *THE CRITIC* at 3c. per copy, I will accept such an order, in lieu of payment for the article.

I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

DAVID EDWARDS.

P.S.—I may be permitted to observe that the postponement of the publication of my journal, entailed by the above-described occurrences, has been inconvenient in a high degree.

#### HOW TO SHIRK PAYMENT.

A tailor's representative called repeatedly on a gentleman of the name of Watts in this city, with a view to obtain payment of his bill. Mr. W. was generally absent when these calls were made, but on one luckless occasion, he happened to be present, and when inquiry was made of him for Mr. W., he exclaimed—"Watts! haven't you heard that he was drowned two days ago?"

## MRS. SAMUEL McMASTER.

"Love is kind ; . . . seeketh not its own . . . endureth all things . . . never fails out."

The Divine government of the world cannot be said to be less than mysterious, not to say incomprehensible, to any one who has given any thought to the subject; but great as is the mystery with which it is enwrapped, there are bright specks (as it were) here and there, which tend to cheer and to encourage those who are amenable to the influence of facts. We care about to dilate on one such area of brightness which extends its benificent influence from our own city as its centre. It is to that "work of faith" which has assumed the practical form of an Hospital for Sick Children, that we advert. To do it justice, it should be regarded from four points of view:—its aspect towards believers, and unbelievers; the direct, and the indirect results of the work. It will hardly be possible to do more than to treat of its bearing in its two latter aspects, but it is necessary to describe its essential character; it is what it is styled by its representatives—"A WORK OF FAITH," *i.e.*, it has been begun (on the 23rd of March, 1875) and conducted hitherto in dependance on the living God, and in *that kind of dependance* which counts on the Almighty making use of human prayer to supply human need, to alleviate suffering, and to heal the sick; in other words, they who are instrumental in sustaining this institution reduce to practice the subjoined exhortation—"Be anxious for nothing, but in everything, by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known to God. . . . and my God shall supply all your need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus." In a published retrospect of this work, we find the condition of suffering childhood depicted as it presented itself to two ladies who went about amongst it in the endeavour to alleviate it; they depict the sick ones as the subjects of neglect and need, surrounded by dirt, breathing foul air, pining in stifling, sickening heat, and dying from lack of cleanliness, fresh air, proper food, and medical skill. These ladies are not *agnostics* (know nothings) but their faith enables them to know (one of whom they speak as "the Great Physician, the sympathiser with suffering," and they "told Him their cares and their thoughts." They believe him to have answered their supplications with the encouraging word "TRY;" the mode of "trying" pursued by the ladies consisted in their publishing the need of this suffering and helpless class a Toronto daily paper; they then addressed a circular "To the Christian public," expressing their conviction that an Hospital for Sick Children had become a great necessity; cases had come to their knowledge of many children languishing and dying from lack of proper care, owing to the mothers being obliged to leave their homes in order to earn bread for their families. In obtaining means to establish the Hospital, the ladies have not done more than make the needs of the institution known, for they believe themselves to be engaged in an undertaking, which is fostered by Him without whom a sparrow does not fall to the ground; no *concocting* for funds, no bazars, private theatricals, concerts, or other like means of raising the funds, are resorted to, but on the contrary, the ladies who are now associated in this work, assemble and request the "daily bread," etc., from Him who has promised to supply it; they resolved from the first, to avoid contracting debt, but commenced in a small and economical way, believing that "if this seed were of the Lord's planting, it would grow."

Such of the physicians of the city, to whom the project was mentioned, cheerfully promised their regular and gratuitous services. other friends respectively promised cots, furnished and

unfurnished, cotton for sheets, pillow-cases, etc., medicines for the dispensary, coal oil, blankets, scrap books, socks, and about \$87 in cash. Encouraged to the foregoing extent, the ladies resolved to proceed so soon as sufficient means were promised to enable them to furnish a moderately-sized house, to pay the rent and the wages of a matron and servant for three months, to open the Hospital, for they were confident that he to whom they had looked for aid from the first, and who had supplied their need to that extent would not be likely to fail them afterwards. While making such provision as that above indicated, for such children as were in every sense helpless, these ladies took the precaution of requiring payment from such parents as could afford it, in the event of their desiring their children to be recipients of the benefits of the Hospital. A dispensary, at which a physician attends daily, in order to minister to the needs of outdoor patients constitutes one of the features of this hospital. In response to the circular on which we have been dilating, a letter was received from a physician of this city, in which he testified that two thirds of the deaths of the poor are caused by *starvation*. Other facts, sadly in harmony with the foregoing statement, have been gleaned by these friends of the Hospital; one is that the mortality among children under ten years of age in Anglican London amounts annually to 21,000 of a total of 50,000. Another fact is that Childrens' Hospitals have been established in seventeen of the principal cities of Europe.

The testimony of Sir George Burrows in relation to Children's Hospitals, and that of other eminent medical men, is worthy of being recorded. Sir G. B. says "The proposal to establish a Hospital for Sick Children is a measure so fraught with prospective benefits to every class of the community, that I cannot but regard it with deep interest and solicitude." The foregoing description will have sufficed to indicate the "character" of this undertaking and it only remains to add a few words in relation to its "results, direct and indirect." It is not possible (as it may at first sight appear) to separate one of these from the other, for direct results entail the indirect. A single passage which records the ladies' experience serves as an illustration of our remark—"Whatever we need, we have learned to ask (God) for it. Towels, sheets, quilts, whatever we require, to the needed number. We were sadly in need of a mangle; we asked for it; it was sent. If we need such things, we do not take the money that comes for daily bread, but we make known our special requests to God, and await replies which are sure to come in due time, and then our joyful hearts flow out in praise."

A lady wrote to us from Sarnia, concerning the effect this work had on her school children's minds:—"It seemed to *waken new thoughts in some of them as to the power of prayer.*" It has done so in our own case, with the additional experience of new joy in *praise*. It awakens blessed thoughts in the minds of the little sufferers also. A lady writes (in her account of a visit to the Hospital) that whilst sitting by a little patient, "the door bell rang, and several voices in conversation (at the door) were plainly discernible. 'Oh!' said one very sweet and winning child, 'I know what it is; the ladies are coming to *pray.*'" Certain bystanders, by way of comment on this remark, said—"and what, can you tell us, do these ladies come *here to pray for!*" A little prattler is related to have replied:—"They come to pray for money, to get us all the nice things we want to make us well." "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise." No need to doubt that in after years these children would despise the privilege of prayer, or lose faith in its efficacy."

Answers to prayer are recorded in considerable number, and they are worthy of being studied in detail, for be it said to those who disbelieve, these ladies either deceive themselves, or an unaccountable number of coincidences have occurred in relation to the supply of the needs of the Hospital; or the living God has seen fit to use the ladies' supplications as a means to their realization. We shall probably give some of these "answers" in a future number.

## THE ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT OF THE POLICE.

Our civic protectors are general favorites amongst those who have no reason to fear them, and as they have so far imbibed the spirit of the age as to seek to render life as enjoyable as circumstances permit, they did well to devise an athletic tournament, and reduce it to practice. As they may be said to be professional athletes, there is something peculiarly suitable in the idea of such a tournament. We have no doubt that it has so thoroughly commended itself to all concerned as to become an annual recreation. The heartiness with which the citizens endorsed the proposal in the important matter of prizes, testifies to their sympathy with the force, and to their consciousness that the daily and nightly routine of a policeman's life are not of so lively a character but that a festival of this nature occurring once in fifty-two weeks will constitute a highly agreeable variation from the claims of duty.

We were present during a portion of the afternoon of the 20th ult., and learned what probably others learned likewise—that it would be preferable in future to hold the tournament earlier in the year, both as a matter of safety and enjoyment for all concerned. The hearty good humor which characterized the play of these upgrown boys was refreshing to witness, and one cannot conclude this brief notice without observing that the comparative freedom from blunders in the inditing of the programme which announces this tournament, has led to the conclusion that the Sergeant-Secretary will be an eligible conductor of our proposed *Evening School for M. A's.*

## BUTTONS.

A young gentleman whose vocation it is to transfer buttons from the eastern hemisphere to the western, has shot his card at that anomalous institution styled Government House, and finds the dizzy social eminence to which he has attained in Toronto, somewhat too much for the weak head which governs the button business. He has imported the shoddy notions of Brummigam together with his buttons, and is desperately uneasy lest it should transpire that a sister of his, who is mistress of seven languages (and has been instrumental in communicating her knowledge to members of the Imperial family of Russia) is in so degraded a position as to maintain herself by tuition. Better instructed people than he of the buttons consider that the person to whom they entrust the training of their children is worthy of all regard, and they take care to reduce their sentiments in that respect to practice.

## PROMISING.

A certain young gentleman whose name by right should have been *Flint*, and who when he ordered a coat and vest in Yonge Street, was on the eve of attaining a majority, concluded that the afore-named togs would contribute to render him a swell; he therefore ordered them, and was so dilatory in the matter of payment, as to receive a command from Her Majesty, with reference thereto; when at length he found himself at court, he set up the noble plea that he was a *minor*. The young gentleman might probably find an eligible partner by seeking the fair hand which (for amusement) altered the figures on the dinner-tickets of the Coffee House Association some time ago. The "smartness" of the brood that might come of such an union would afford a bright prospect for the Dominion.

*The Evening News* will probably in future sustain the relation to *The Mail*, of first cousin—once removed.

## CONTRITION—THE FRUIT OF WILD'S ELOQUENCE.

The distinguished divine above-named takes so lively an interest in the financial results of his pantomime, as to have observed that "the gallery" produces less than the boxes; he therefore, by way of redressing the balance between the two portions of his theatre, has suggested that any luckless wight who might be deficient in "stamps" might borrow of a neighbour; compunction seized the conscience of one of his hearers lately, and he forthwith delved into his pocket, found a tobacco-plug therein, tore off the tag, and dropped it in the plate. It would be interesting to learn the proportion of tobacco-tags and buttons to contributions of greater value in the Bond Street Conventicle.

## THIRTEEN.

Thirteen is reported to be so unlucky a number that many a fine lady will decline to sit down to dinner with that number. We incline to regard thirteen as more unlucky when it represents the number of children born to a married employer of labor, by those in his employ; such a circle of satellites becomes increasingly lamentable when they surround a star (stated to be) of the first (oratorical) magnitude, who allows a crazy cripple, in published stories, to compare him to the Holy One.

## SENTIMENTS OF "A SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT."

A Toronto merchant, who has not been remarkable for his liberality to those in his employ, although he is remarkable for the regularity with which he attends the daily mass, has stated that in his opinion, \$2.50 per week is ample payment for a girl's daily labor; and he considerably added (possibly as a result of his own experience) that "a girl could earn more than that after six o'clock at night."

As we have been frequently compelled to be censorious in commenting on the pulpit productions, and (exceptionally) on the proceedings of the ministers of this city, we are the more glad to refer to one of them whose practice we understand it is to deny himself to a considerable extent, in order that he may assist needy students with his means. This gentleman keeps an account (so to speak) at a bank which recently honored a draft of his under the following circumstances:—he greatly needed fifty dollars; he had been watching some sparrows, and meditating on what is said of them in Scripture; he proceeded to ask Him whose is the gold and silver, for the fifty dollars, and it came by the next mail without the instrumental source of its transmission transpiring.

Although the Editor does not admit advertisements, as such, in his letterpress, he deems himself entitled and even obligated to express his indebtedness for a benefit conferred on himself by medicinal means. To judge from his own limited experience, he believes that many an overtaxed frame will derive great help from the medicine styled "Phosphatine," which among other recommendations, is as palatable as the expressed juice of the grape.

A WIDOWER'S LAMENT.—On the occasion of the undertaker presenting his bill in relation to the interment of a certain lady, late of Sherbourne Street, the bereaved husband remarked that \$482 was "a hell of a lot for putting a woman underground."

The assumed difference between twelve loaves at 14 cents per loaf, and fourteen loaves at 12 cents, will be an interesting problem for many families to solve, it is a problem which has long been solved by many a baker.



## Medical Criticism.

### MEDICAL REFORM.

Liablo as are the members of civilized communities at any time, to fall into the hands of doctors, and to be "nothing bettered, but rather to grow worse" as the result, a lecture such as that gratuitously delivered by Dr. Sparrow in this city, is of immense importance; the ignorance of the people being what it is, we would suggest that the next time Dr. Sparrow confers his favors on the public, he will do well to take a leaf from the book of another doctor, and announce his lecture under the title of "When will the Last Child be Killed? Meanwhile however, we will endeavour to convey some idea of the scope of the lecture. Dr. S. commenced by remarking that "the perfection of every science consists in the exact assignment of effects to their causes, in exposing the operation of those causes in intelligible language;" he then proceeded to estimate the science of medicine according to the foregoing axiom; he cited the testimony of men of the greatest name in the medical profession, which was to the effect that although all other sciences had advanced, that which has been cultivated for more than two thousand years, and concerns us all far more than any other, has for its only resource the art of conjecturing. Among the most striking testimony adduced by Dr. S. is that of *The American Lancet*, a journal published in New York, and conducted by an association of physicians, it is to the following effect—"Happy had it been for the world, if the medical systems which have been obtruded on it were only chargeable with inutility, absurdity, and falsehood. But alas! they have often misled the understanding, perverted the judgment, and given rise to the most dangerous and fatal errors in practice. We must have facts instead of opinions, reasons instead of theory, knowledge instead of titles and certificates." Laymen in general will be but little prepared to read such sentiments as the following which Dr. Sparrow produces without number:—

Dr. L. M. Whiting, when addressing a body of physicians at Pittsfield, Mass., says—"Were we to see a sportsman standing by a grove, continually loading and discharging his gun, without aim among the trees, and at the same time declaring his intention to be the destruction of a bird whose song he maintained he heard within it, we should pronounce him not only *non compos*, but also a dangerous man, and fit only for the strait-jacket, yet such is very nearly the course pursued by many a routine practitioner, in the treatment of disease by medication; shoot away! is the motto; perchance we may hit the mark; if not, *the law is our safeguard*, and we have the satisfaction of feeling that we have done the best we could."

One more such testimony must suffice, Dr. Rush, in his lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, says:—"I am insolently led to make an apology for the instability of the theories and practices of medicine; those physicians generally become the most eminent who have the soonest emancipated themselves from the tyranny of the schools of physic. Our lack of success is traceable to the following causes—1. Our ignorance of the disease. 2. Our ignorance of a suitable remedy. 3. Lack of efficacy in the remedy. Dissections daily convince us of our ignorance of the seat of disease, and cause us to blush at our prescriptions. What mischief have we done, under the belief of false facts, and false theories! We have assisted in multiplying diseases, we have done more, we have increased their mortality. I will pause (he continues) to beg pardon of the faculty, for acknowledging in this public manner, the weakness of our profession. I am pursuing

truth, and am indifferent whither I am led, if she only be my leader."

Our conviction has long been that the great bulk of the medical profession instead of "pursuing," are *pursued* by Truth, and as that lady has so long resided at the bottom of the well, we suspect she has thereby contracted rheumatism in the joints, and will consequently be slow in overtaking the faculty. It would be easy to multiply testimony to the impotence of the medical profession, from those best qualified to pronounce on its demerit, a thousand fold; but—as we have suggested on a previous occasion—we are of opinion that it is high time a commission of enquiry into the working of the Medical Acts were issued. All parties would then have a hearing, and something could not fail to be done towards opening the eyes of the public to the extent they are being slaughtered in the name of "the noble art of healing."

### ENCOURAGING TO PATIENTS WHO CONTEMPLATE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE TORONTO HOSPITAL.

Sick persons have not usually a ravenous appetite; we hear of one on whom (what has been styled) consumption had commenced its ravages, innocently seeking aid in the Hospital; he describes the serving up of dinner as being conducted by old men and children, who were severally bringing up the viands in succession to his ward, for the period of an hour; mutton and potatoes (the jackets of the latter notwithstanding), if hot at one time, are apt to lose their caloric during the lapse of an hour, and consumptive patients would probably consume but little of the repast. The patient above referred to, was stripped and examined in a cold room, and concluded, after the lapse of about four hours, that distance would lend enchantment to the view of the Hospital.

One circumstance transpired during this sufferer's visit, which is worthy of being recorded—he went, according to the testimony of his doctor, with the right lung affected, and he returned with an affection of the *left* lung.

### "MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICE."

It would probably be instructive, not to say edifying, to learn the meaning of the designation above-written. Does it mean that the community can obtain health at this office by the aid of medical men, or what does it mean?

The Father of Medicine says—"Nothing should be omitted in an art which interests the whole world, which may be beneficial to suffering humanity, and which does not risk human life and comfort."

In respect to a recent judicial sentence, on the leniency, and on the anomalous nature of which the daily press commented freely, it does not appear to have transpired that the judge on a former occasion had delivered sentence of death in a case wherein the prisoner was afterwards proved to have been innocent; if, as we have understood, the judge has declared that he will never pronounce another death-sentence, that consideration will at least account for the leniency of the sentence in question. We opine that it is desirable a higher authority should investigate this matter.

We are not of those who believe in handing over the net results of a life of knavery to the ostensible service of the Almighty. By-and-bye we shall have brewers, distillers, and licensed victuallers erecting churches in memory of Noah, and brothel-keepers dedicating colleges to The Magdalen.\*

\* The ungrt., i.e., the fallen one.

## THE MOCK PARLIAMENT IN ST. JOHN'S HALL.

The Church of Rome from the earliest days has been accommodating; she commenced by a slight exchange of divinities with heathendom; and now that men cherish the delusion that they have popular representation in Parliament, and elsewhere, she manipulates them as a skilful chess-player manipulates his "Bishops;" she is accustomed to flank movements, and manoeuvres accordingly. It is therefore no matter of surprise that certain unsophisticated members of the Separate School-Board, who, because they hold their position as the result of a popular vote, maintain a parliamentary demeanour, as well as they know how, and appeal to parliamentary precedent, entirely overlooking the fact that a certain *Arch-chess-player* takes care to have a sufficient number of *pieces on the Board* to check-mate them at pleasure. Of such a mode of proceeding as that above-indicated, we have heard of certain characteristic illustrations. A subject is mooted in conversation, at the sittings of this Parliament, and the gentleman who represents the *Speaker* therein, manipulates his subordinates, in such a fashion that the *motion* which has never had an existence in such a form, is suddenly and by acclamation declared to have been *carried*, in absolute disregard of the wish of the majority as expressed in an informal discussion.

After a similar fashion, if we are correctly informed, private and unsaleable property is *voted* over to the Board, which, unable and unwilling as it is to sustain the burden, is nevertheless cajoled into the acceptance of it.

We trust that the several members of the Board may at least be enriched with the Church's blessing, in recognition of their subserviency and devotion.

## MORPHINE.

This pernicious preparation is perpetually administered by the doctors, in spite of the protest of the *London Lancet* against their so doing. There is however a *patient* who figures behind a counter hard by the Arcade, whose vivacity leads him to give the lie to his employer's customers with the utmost facility. In that young man's case, we think *morphine* might be administered with advantage.

## Pulpit Criticism.

## MR. WATTS' ATTACK ON THE DIVINE ORIGIN OF CHRISTIANITY, AND MR. BROOKMAN'S DEFENCE THEREOF.

The only city paper which has recorded the above-described contest, has treated it as a *debate*; we have reason to know that Mr. Brookman distinctly declined, from first to last, to enter into argument on the subject; on the contrary, it was agreed that each of the contendants should state his individual convictions thereon. It was moreover stipulated that no offensive, or (what would be deemed by Mr. B.) blasphemous language should be employed on the occasion. At this juncture, we must observe that in civilized communities, it is universally understood that whenever any subject is under discussion, offensive language on either side, is regarded as inadmissible; but such representatives of infidelity, or (if they prefer the term) agnosticism as have visited Toronto, have appeared to regard themselves as at liberty to set such a tacit maxim at defiance, and to express themselves in the most offensive language they could command, with regard to a person and a book they know to be dearer than life to a considerable section of the community. One effect of such a course on their part has been to prevent (probably) the most competent man on this continent

replying to them, and another effect has been to deeply pain that section of the community which (whatever be their errors of judgment) is most active in good works.

If Mr. Charles Watts, while styling himself a rationalist, were publicly to assure the Governor of the Bank of England, that what he is pleased to designate the bullion of the bank is nothing but colored nickel, the governor might of course reply, if he thought fit, or he might laugh, if he were so disposed; Mr. Watts, in such case, would manifest either wilful or culpable ignorance, Mr. W.'s opening sentence, as reported in *The World of the 13th ult.*, appears to us to be about as weighty as that suggested above; he is related to have said that "Christianity, like all other systems was the outcome of the human mind at a time when knowledge was the exception and ignorance the rule." If Mr. Watts have made so great a discovery as that he intimates, it is obviously due to the civilized world that we should learn from what human mind (or minds) this complicated system emanated; how it came to pass that intelligent and cultivated persons were so satisfied of its veracity, at the time when the facts on which it is based were fresh in the memory of eye-witnesses, that they sold their possessions for the benefit of others, and braved every kind of hardship, terminating in death, rather than relinquish their testimony to its truth—Mr. Watts (we think) should inform us how it came to pass that the books which record its history were speedily translated into several languages—we think we ought to learn who concocted these "cunningly devised fables"—what were the authors' inducements—and what their rewards for so-doing—the precise date and place of their origination would likewise be objects of interest to the antiquary. This mode of investigation, and any inquiry into the grounds of belief on the part of myriads of the excellent of the earth would not attract an audience, anxious rather for justification of unbelief, and willing to pay those who will help them thereto. We do not need to be told that "miraculous power, and the possibility (or rather the certainty) of supernatural aid to man are leading tenets of Christianity." With the words "logic and reason" on his lips, Mr. Watts is so illogical and unreasonable as to pretend that "nothing is known of the origin" of the Christian religion. One would hardly suppose the audience before whom he delivered such a statement, consisted (as the reporter votes it did) "of reading people;" the facts of Christian history have probably not been included within the scope of their studies.

As Mr. Watts has referred to "miraculous power" as that on which the claims of Christianity are based, it would have been pertinent to enquire of him, if he could indicate any spurious miracle of which it could be maintained that it was of such a nature that (1) the senses could take cognizance of it; (2) that it was wrought before many witnesses, (3) that institutions and memorials were established in commemoration of it, and (4) that these institutions etc., date from the time at which the alleged miracle is said to have taken place. We purpose enlarging on this subject in the next number.

The most formidable obstacles to the progress of Christianity are the men who occupy the pulpits; instead of dividing them into the conventional "orders" of bishops, priests, and deacons, they may, with more correctness, be classed as hirelings, mummies, and infidels; in the estimate of thinking men they are ranged under one or other of these "orders." The fact we take to be traceable to that corruption of the Church as a whole, which has extended from apostolical times,—and the profound ignorance and indifference of the masses appealed to, accounts in great measure, for their toleration of it. Of the hireling and mummy orders of pulpit occupants we have treated in some detail, in past "criticisms," of one of the infidel order we are about to treat in the present.

Prof. Hirschfelder, in his *Biblical Expositor*, gives us a specimen both of the matter and style of this order of prayer, as illustrated in a deliverance of the so-styled Rev. R. Heber Newton, of the Anthon Memorial (Episcopal) Church of New York. The greater the fraud, the greater the following; it is therefore no matter of surprise to find that "the Rev. R. Heber Newton" (who like ordinary mortals veils his 'Robert' or 'Richard' under an 'R' and parades the (Bishop) 'Heber' he unworthily represents) it is no matter of surprise to find that "the congregation which listened so attentively" to him "filled every seat in the church;" as little a matter of surprise is it that a congregation can be found in New York, or indeed in any other city, so deficient in knowledge of divine things as to fail to perceive that they listened to a tissue of assumption, and lying audacity from first to last. The *Chicago Tribune* and *The New York Times* are competent judges of what it will pay them to report, and "the Rev. R. Heber" has doubtless concluded that in echoing the sentiments of Spinoza (born 1632) and his followers, he has become a star of the first magnitude.

It is unfortunately necessary to quote his trash in order to justify the foregoing remarks. The sermon is heralded by the afore named papers, with the flourish subjoined—"How to study the Bible—some allegations about the books of Deuteronomy and Daniel, which will astonish the ordinary Bible student." We then learn from our rev. illuminator, under the head of "the wrong and right uses of the Bible," that "At the time (1) the book of Deuteronomy was written, according to the story (2); a copy of the law of Moses, which had long been lost, was found. It was presented to the (3) young king of Israel, who read it with amazement, saw the extent to which his people had fallen away from God, and at once took the lead in a great reformation, which lifted the Jews out of the mire of heathenism."

"The next view presented by the researches of criticism leads us to believe (4) that the book found was the Book of Deuteronomy—that the prophets of the day despairing of arousing the people from their lethargy in any other way, prepared the book, and presented it to the king as the long-lost law of Moses. In these days it would be called a literary forgery, but the time was then ripe for action and what was wanted (by which the rev. gentleman means needed) was not so much strict literary honesty as an awakening of the people to the fact that they had departed from their God.(5) In Deuteronomy the prophets actually carried out the genius of the Mosaic laws, and they gave to Israel a book full of spiritual life.(6) Studied in the light of these facts (7) revealed by criticism, Deuteronomy has for the world (8) a new meaning, and it is in this light (9) that it should be studied. The book of Daniel too, as read by the

1. The slight anachronism involved by the difference of 800 years between the statements of the Rev. R. Heber, and that of II Kings xxii. 8, is doubtless satisfactory to the rev. gentleman.

2. The briefest mode of commenting, is by italicising.

3. Who, unfortunately for the rev. gentleman, was King of Judah.

4. And yet the long lost book was found "at the time when Deuteronomy was written."

5. If the Episcopal Church of the United States allows one of its ministers publicly and without any attempt at justification beyond pretentiously authoritative assertions, to affirm that the Book of Deuteronomy is a pious fraud, we need no further information as to the lack of discipline on the part of that Church.

6. It may possibly be worth the while of this rev. illuminator to enquire how it came to pass that the Lord selected this "literary forgery" from which to quote, in answering Satan, as recorded in Matt. iv. 1, 7, 10.

7. Where are the "facts"?

8. In common with all the other books of Scripture, Deuteronomy was given to THE CHURCH, and not to the world.

9. Which is darkness.

old Jews, dated back to the time of the exile, and was written by the prophet whose name it bears; but *our critics have learned* the true time of its appearance was about 150 B.C. (10) That was a time of deep depression for the Jews. The Assyrian king had almost destroyed them as a people, and they needed much to give them hope and sustain them. The seventy years had long passed, at the end of which a promised redemption(11) was to come, *and they had lost faith in the old world.* It entered the mind of *some genius* then to read the seventy years as Sabbatical years, making the time for the restoration 490 years, which would leave only a few years to elapse before the restoration would come. *He wrote the story of Daniel* (12), put into the mouth of the prophet predictions of events which had occurred 200 years before, and made him declare that after 490 years the Messiah would appear (13). The book aroused the faith, and staid the souls of the people, and enabled them to hope, and not die, until at length *the man* came (14), under whose easy yoke the entire world *was to be subjugated.* This is the brief history of the Book of Daniel, and the book should be studied *in the light* of this history, or not at all(15). The books, which are of a composite character, should be resolved into their separate parts, which should be traced to their several sources, as in the case of Isaiah, the first thirty-nine chapters of which were written by a different author, and at a different period *than* the rest of the work(16). All these writings should be studied until the successive hands *working them over* can be traced or detected. None of the books appear now as they were originally written. All have been edited and re-edited, some of them several times. *They offer a form of several successive layers, all of which must be laid upon before a clearer and intelligible account can be rendered of them."*

Without the aid of a translator of this last sentence, we must despair of being able to understand it, and we will conclude by observing that the only modicum of veracity discovered throughout this lucubration, refers to the repeated revisions which the Scriptures have undergone, and which are described by this enemy of truth as "editings." While all scholars must deplore the present condition of the English version of the Scriptures, they will be less affected by such onslaughts as those of the so-styled Rev. R. Heber Newton than are the rocks by the lashing of the waves; they may nevertheless be disposed to suggest that obtaining money under false pretences in secular life is an offence less heinous than perpetrating the like in the name of religion.

10. It is condescending of this sham-teacher to acknowledge THE GENUINENESS of the Book of Daniel (that it was written by the man whose name it bears) but he fails to inform us how it has come to pass that "our critics have learned" that it did not see the light till 150 B. C.

11. This putative teacher had doubtless taken his measure of the ignorance of his hearers, or he would hardly have ventured to set at nought the facts of history as contained in the Books of Ezra, and Zechariah. [See Ezra i. 1, etc.; Jer. xxv. 12 and xxix. 10; Zech. i. 12, and vii. 5.]

12. This reverend babbler appears to forget that he had only a few lines above acknowledged that Daniel was the author of the book which bears his name.

13. If this ignoramus be at all willing to learn, he might become informed on this subject by the study of a chart published by Sir Edward Denny.

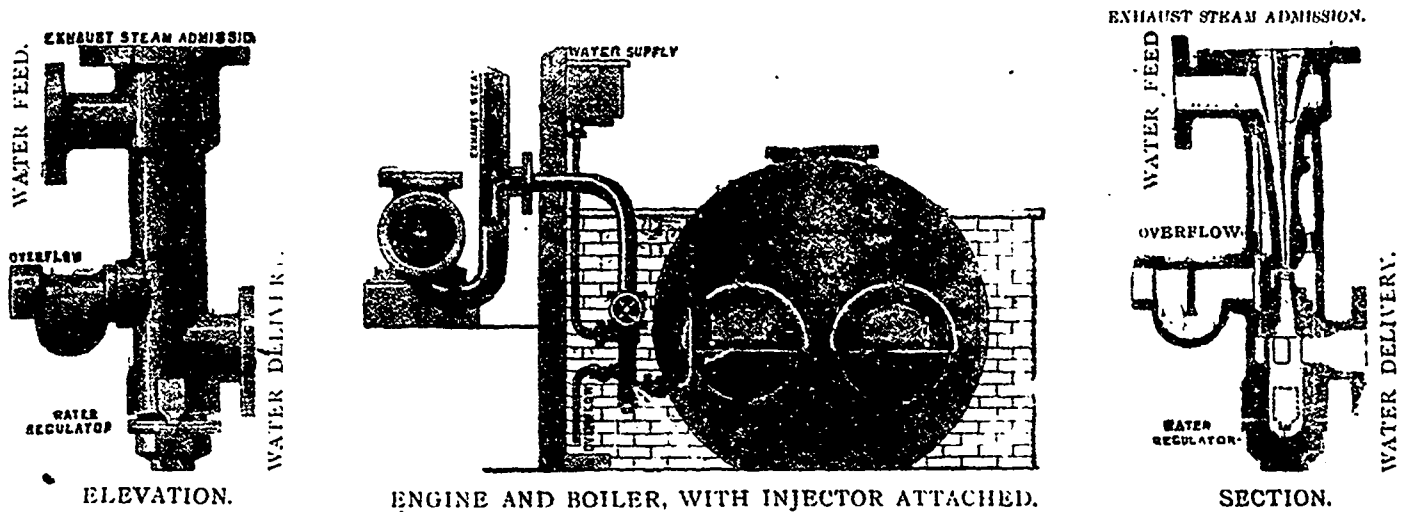
14. So that the rev. gentleman's "genius" appears to have been able to prophecy.

15. We hope the congregation which filled every seat in this man's church, the readers of the *New York Times* and of the *Chicago Tribune* regarded themselves as profoundly indebted to the Rev. R. Heber for the studious avoidance on his part, of everything but audaciously hollow assertion and evasion throughout these passages, to which he has the effrontery to attach the name of "history."

16. When this gentleman may have become acquainted with the English language, he will be better entitled to a hearing.

# CLAIMS

Are so varied and numerous in these days, that they who have any to present, find it needful to be clamorous in order to obtain a hearing. An appeal to instinctive ECONOMY however may be expected to be listened to. *Preserving* heat necessarily *economises fuel*; this twofold object is effected by the New Patent Exhaust-Steam Injectors for Non-Condensing Engines. These Injectors, illustrated below, possess the following twelve advantages:—



- 1.—Waste steam is substituted for ordinary steam power.
- 2.—Pumps and Feed-Water Heaters are superseded by this patent.
- 3.—The Waste-Steam, does the work of the Pumps and saves the expenditure of power, otherwise required to work them.
- 4.—The Waste-Steam, in passing through the Injector, heats the water to about 190° Fahr., and thus dispenses with costly Water Heaters.
- 5.—By the application of the Injectors, the steam-generating power of boilers is rendered equivalent to the addition of ONE-EIGHTH TO THE HEATING SURFACE.
- 6.—The large quantity of Condensed Steam in the Injector REDUCES BACK PRESSURE, and consequently increases the power of the Engine.
- 7.—Inasmuch as hot water only enters the Boiler, the straining of plates, consequent on unequal expansion is avoided.
- 8.—The Waste-Steam Injector is easily fixed, and it can be managed by any stoker. If the Engine should stop, when re-started, the Injector will re-commence the feeding process.
- 9.—There is nothing attaching to the Injector that involves wear.
- 10.—The inside can be examined without breaking any joints,
- 11.—Stoking-labor is necessarily saved by adopting the use of the Injector.
- 12.—The saving of coal ranges from 15 to 20 per cent. ; when an average sized Injector (No. 9), is used, it returns more than half a ton of Waste-Steam to the Boiler every hour, and therefore saves about A TON OF COAL PER DAY OF TEN HOURS.

When it is understood that an increased supply of Steam from the Boilers is an advantage accruing from the adoption of this Waste Steam Injector, additional to the foregoing, it will be obvious that any one who may adopt it will be quickly reimbursed.

**F. W. GATES, Jr.,**

**HAMILTON,**

SOLE LICENSEE OF THE INJECTOR, FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

## Phrenological Experiences.

Of all the vocations in which a man may obtain an infallible view of human nature, that of a phrenologist is pre-eminently the sphere. We have heard of a pugnacious professor declaring (we need not say, in total ignorance of the subject) that the science of phrenology is all a humbug, and we have also heard of the same gentleman submitting to an examination when surrounded by his co-professors, in this city, which led to considerable laughter amongst the staff, on account of the accuracy with which the character was delineated, and THAT by a man who was an entire stranger to his person and character. A PRACTICAL COMMENT on the defectiveness of the received education of the day, such an incident is worthy of reflection. A PRACTICAL COMMENT on the defectiveness of medical education is afforded by a visit to the Asylum for the Insane, of the same phrenologist who examined the professor.

In going through the wards, the first patient the phrenologist examined, was sitting, sheltered by a coal-scuttle bonnet, reading the Bible; he pronounced that she would destroy, and even murder if she had a chance, and yet be religious in her way, without any desire to deceive. The phrenologist made a similar remark with regard to a male patient, whom he saw in the wards, and in each case his judgment was confirmed by the attendant physician; the lady had reduced her husband to mince-meat, and the man was confined for life on the ground of having committed murder. The practical bearing of phrenology cannot fail to be of the utmost importance to parents and guardians in determining the aptitude or otherwise of those committed to their care, for any particular vocation, and one cannot too urgently insist on the science being brought to bear on all nurses and aspirants to the medical profession; we should, in such cases, have some guarantee that a nurse or doctor had not chosen their respective vocations for the mere purpose of gaining money. The "experiences" recorded above are those of MR. MASON, of 12 Queen Street West, Toronto.

## DENTISTRY.

F. G. CALLENDER, M.D.S.

OFFICE 46 GERRARD ST. EAST.

## \$50 AWARD

Is offered for a superior preparation for cleansing and preserving the teeth and imparting a healthy vigor to the gums, to CALLENDER'S ORALINE AND FAVORITE COMPOUND DENTIFRICE. Enquire of your Chemist for it.

ALL KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES,  
Button-Hole Machines and Small Machinery  
repaired. Oil by quart or gallon

Evans & Co.'y - Machinists.

22 QUEEN STREET WEST.

27 Fifteen years' practical experience.

## YONGE STREET FOXES.

At 1-9-5 we're all alive,  
Lively as young foxes—  
Hence we're the folks who need no hoax,  
To sell you Christmas boxes.

The watch's spring is our main-spring—  
The spring which keeps us going,  
But the ancient trick of trading "on tick"  
Is a trick we prefer not knowing.

Our watchword's WATCH, because we watch  
The while we are repairing—  
Lest if we fail to please all well,  
They'll cease our praise declaring.

Young and old in silver and gold,  
Our watches wait inspection;  
At The Globe's own price—if you're not over  
nice,  
Is the watch of your election!

**FOX'S 195 YONGE ST.**

## Too Good to Sell.

We know a bookseller whose acquaintance with literature was such that he invested in books of too high a class to find purchasers in Ontario, and now our attention has been called to a stock of Laces, Silks, Velvets, Etc., which are such as the plutocracy of New York luxuriate in, but which, from their original costliness, might be supposed to exceed the price which the ladies of Toronto and the neighbourhood would like to give for them.

Such laces, in all the glory of "The Duchess," "Spanish," "Pompadour," Etc. Silks in every variety of richness, and Velvets from Lyons, Brocades, Plushes, etc., are among the stock. The oddest looking fabric that we have seen, figures amongst these articles of dress; it is sprinkled over (so to speak), with tassels and beads; the whole of this kind of ornamentation has been wrought by hand.

Ladies who may desire to inspect these treasures can see them at No. 39 Elm St., till the end of this month, and subsequently at 100 Yonge St.

## MONEY TO LOAN

—ON—

## REAL ESTATE

—AT—

LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST.

First-Class Farm Loans receive special attention, farmers save money by applying direct to me.

E. E. KNOTT.

43 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

JAMES ADAMS

75 COLBORNE STREET,

TORONTO,

*Calls special attention to his new season's*

## TEAS AND COFFEES

JUST ARRIVED.

BLACK, GREEN, AND

## JAPAN TEAS

In Quantities of

5, 10 and 20 lbs.

— AND —

## HALF CHESTS

AT ALL PRICES,

FROM 25 CENTS UPWARDS.

*Coffee roasted on the premises and  
ground daily.*

WHOLESALE ONLY.

## FLUID BEEF.

Fluid beef  
Brings relief  
When 'tis least expected,  
If you're ill,  
Take no pill  
Though stomach be affected;  
But take the beef  
Which gives relief,  
When other food's rejected.  
'Tis pounded fine—  
"Of meat the wine"—  
And therefore yields nutrition;  
To tender child,  
Or athlete wild,  
It brings alike fruition.  
Dyspeptics thrive,  
And oft outlive  
The men who erst were stronger;  
And men of brain,  
Who overstrain,  
Find life worth holding longer,  
For Johnston's beef  
Has brought relief,  
And settled the vexed question  
Of giving strength  
To all at length  
Spite of their indigestion.

BIGELOW & MORSON,

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.

Nos. 7 & 8 Masonic Hall, Toronto St.

N. GORDON BIGELOW.

F. M. MORSON.

**Egyptian Embalming Company.**

Two recipients of this Company's Diploma in Toronto.

A Company bearing the above designation, whose headquarters are at Rochester, N.Y., presides over a School of Embalming; it grants its diplomas in the accustomed form of such documents—"TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING,"—and it greets the citizens of Toronto and the world at large with the announcement that "Whereas HENRY STONE has attended the full and regular course of the Rochester School of Embalming, and has also, upon examination by the faculty of said school, given abundant proof of his proficiency in the science of Embalming and Preservation of Bodies; therefore, and in virtue of the above we consider HENRY STONE, of Toronto, Ontario, as a thoroughly educated Practical Embalmer, fully competent to practise successfully the art of preserving and embalming the dead."

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we hereby grant this DIPLOMA, signed by our Secretary and Demonstrator, this Twenty-Fourth day of February, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-Three.

L. A. JEFFREYS, Secretary. A. KENOUGH, Demonstrator.

**H. STONE & SON,**  
**UNDERTAKERS,**  
**YONGE 239 STREET.**  
 ESTABLISHED 1863.  
*Telephone Communication by day or night.*

**A Visit to Mr. Rawbone's Studio**

It may be well to premise that the subjoined comments are unthought, although they figure in our advertising columns. It is satisfactory to observe the many evidences that appreciation of art is rapidly advancing in Canada; an appreciation which will doubtless result in the chronos which have hitherto covered Canadian walls, yielding to works of greater pretension. One of the most successful of Mr. Rawbone's productions, which at present adorn his studio, is the delineation of a *déjà* pheasant; this has taken a first prize at each of the six exhibitions in Ontario, to which it has been sent. A view in the Toronto *March* also took our fancy; it illustrates (by introducing one of the lesser bitterns and some white water-lilies) how an artist can detect beauty where others would least expect it.

A feminine head, the production of a pupil of Mr. R., indicates undoubted skill on the part of both artist and pupil; the latter, we understood, only took up her brush in November last. Of animal painting which is Mr. Rawbone's special ambition, we saw a couple of specimens, from which we may safely augur ultimate success.

Mr. R. holds classes for mechanical and freehand drawing, both by day and night; we saw a couple of tastefully executed silver medals which await the successful competitors in these classes. Any lover of art who may like to hold converse with a kindred spirit, and who may appreciate natural genius, will, we think, be amply repaid by mounting to No. 2, Shaftesbury Hall.

**A Visit to Dr. Tassie's School.**

We presume it will be admitted that a teacher to whose care child en are confided by their parents, will be more likely to take an interest in the progress of his pupils than will he who is deputed by a department to instruct; the private school teacher has a direct, personal interest in attending to the *manners* (so far as practicable) the morals, as well as to the attainments of his pupils, and if he happens to be a man of culture himself, his individual manner can scarcely fail to tell favorably on those committed to his care. The foregoing remarks are made in view of upwards of ten years' experience of Torontonians life, on the one hand, and in relation to the above-named visit, on the other. Any one who has been accustomed to European society will be struck with the lack of *politeness* (and what is styled *manners*) which characterizes most persons (their education notwithstanding) on this side the globe. By way of illustrating the foregoing remark, we may refer to the all but universal practice of interrupting any two persons who may be in conversation, with the particular business of the third. Such manifestation of ill-breeding as that, we take it, would be impossible in the case of boys trained by Dr. Tassie, and it is obvious that certain prominent persons in Toronto think with ourselves on this subject, otherwise they would send their sons to a public-school instead of to that of Dr. T.

We were struck with the thoroughness with which the work of instruction was conducted, in regard to such subjects as came under our notice; the discipline maintained is not less worthy of remark; a boy who was wrong in several aspects in relation to his Latin, had to sit apart, and was ultimately sent to a small separate room, in which to prepare the lesson which had been neglected at home. No mis-pronunciation of English was allowed to pass uncorrected, and this is just one of those matters of detail which are overlooked in public schools, largely because the teachers in many cases, have not had the advantage of home-culture, or of that which is incidental to mingling with refined society.

Our limited space will not admit of further comment than to refer to that practical instruction in the science of popular government which is afforded the boys of this school, by allowing them to vote on the subject of the general conduct and uprightness of their school-mates, in view of an expected prize. In these days of crooked ways, such a practice cannot fail to exert a beneficial influence. Dr. Tassie conducts his school in the new and ample school-room adjoining the Church of the Redeemer, in this city.

THOS. E. PERKINS,  
**PHOTOGRAPHER.**

293 YONGE STREET 293  
 TORONTO.

He employs the largest staff of assistants in the Queen City. T. E. P. concentrates his energy on his own business, and leaves others to invest in Xmas Cards. He supplies his highly finished

Cabinet Portraits \$3.00 per doz.

The work he executes is equal to any for which double the price is paid.

293 Yonge Street, Toronto.

**The North American Life**

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office, - 23 Toronto St., Toronto.

HON. A. MACKENZIE, M.P., Ex-Prime Minister of Canada, President.  
 HON. ALEX. MORRIS, M.P.P., } Vice  
 JOHN L. BLAIRKIE, Esq., } Presidents.  
 WM. McCABE, Esq., F.I.A., Managing Director

Presents to the Canadian Insuring Public the following claims for support:

It is a Home Company.

It offers security not exceeded by that of any other company.

Its Policies are printed in clear, large type, in plain, simple language, and are as liberal in their conditions as it is possible to have them, consistently with safety and equity to the policy-holders generally. Observe the following points, viz:—

- (a) THE POLICIES ARE INDISPUTABLE AFTER THREE YEARS FROM THEIR DATE OF ISSUE.
- (b) Travel without permit, in any part of the world, WILL NOT INVALIDATE THE POLICY, which becomes subject to an extra premium only where an extra risk is incurred.

**ITS TONTINE and SEMI-TONTINE INVESTMENT POLICIES**

Combine in one form the greatest number of advantages attainable in a Life Assurance Policy. They appeal at once to the intelligence of all who understand the principles and practice of Life Assurance. All policies whether on Life or Endowment Rates, are subject to no higher charge in Premium Rates, in taking the "Tontino or Semi-Tontino Investment" form. The extra benefits of this class are conditioned only on the continuance of the policy for a certain specified term, or Tontino period of 10, 15 or 20 years, selected by the insurer himself. Two things most desirable in Life Assurance are the CERTAINTY OF PROTECTION in case of early death, and PROFITS IN LONG LIFE. These are combined in the Tontino and Semi-Tontino Investment Policies of the NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

**Commercial Endowment Policy.**

This new plan of assurance yields maximum assurance for minimum outlay.

The great protection of Life Assurance is furnished for payments called for only as deaths occur.

Pay as you go, and get what you pay for, as in Fire Insurance. This plan places reliable Life Assurance within the reach of the masses at an estimated cost of about 50 per cent. of the lowest ordinary life rates. It is the best plan for those who want assurance only, and the easiest for agents to work.

Dr. D. W. Fairchild, of New York, says—"Personally I believe in PHOSPHATINE; I use it myself, and in my family and practice. I prescribe Phosphatine with a confidence that I can attach to no other remedy. It is safe, it is effective." For sale by all druggists.

## REVOLUTION —IN— STOVE STRUCTURE.

If simplicity and common sense, as illustrated in a recent improvement in stove manufacture, can claim attention from the public, the improvement to which we are about to invite attention, presents no ordinary claim. Improvement in the taste of meat, and of everything submitted to an oven, and economy in the saving of fuel have been effected by providing for the ingress and egress of air to the oven, during the process of baking; this is now secured by the DUNDAS STOVE COMPANY, who have patented the invention. The mode of admitting air to their ovens is by providing a row of holes at the bottom of the door, and a corresponding row at the top provides for the escape of hot air and steam; a perforated tin-plate extends from end to end of these holes, and thereby prevents the admission of an undue quantity of air; as much as one and a quarter pounds is saved in nine pounds of meat, under these circumstances, owing to the retention of the gravy in the meat, and it is cooked in three quarters of the time required by the present practice of baking. Apart from the question of economy in the saving of fuel and weight of meat, bread, etc., it is obvious that all food baked in the manner above-described must be far more conducive to health than that which is baked in an air tight-oven.

As we have referred to the fact that a patent has been secured by the above-named Company for this invention, it will not be out of place to observe that the Patent Office is remarkably accommodating in the matter of granting patents, and we should not be surprised to learn that a patent had been extended to every stove manufacturer in the Dominion, for a precisely similar article. No doubt the lawyers (who thrive on the litigation which arises from the practice of the Patent Office) take a lively interest in this indiscriminate granting of patents.

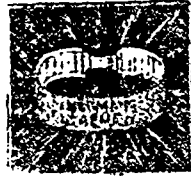
Inventors and manufacturers will do well to learn from the practice of the United States in this matter, and insist on the employment of experts in relation to every article patented, that the farce of indiscriminate patent-granting may be tolerated no longer.

One meets with some interesting circumstances and persons in looking about among manufactories, and our visit to Dundas furnished more than one illustration of the fact. Mr. Billington, the gentleman who planned the factory whereat the stoves above-described are produced, came from the States to Canada about forty years ago; he made the first respirers which were seen in Canada; he also erected, and organized the screw-factory in Dundas, and throughout his life, has been actively engaged in the manufacture of machinery. At the present time, Mr. B. has the entire direction of the stove factory; one consequence of which is that he has so far vanquished the Editor, as to compel him to suppress some interesting particulars relative to himself and his adopted son, he allows him however to state that he has been over the 20,000 feet of floorage of the Company's factory.

In going over the factory, we did not pretend to count the "new patterns" of the

stoves which passed under review, but what will our readers conclude, if we acknowledge to have counted some hundred and ninety "spiders!" Take breath, gentle reader, and we will explain that the spiders proved to be frying-pans. It must suffice to observe in conclusion, that among some forty letters from physicians, stove manufacturers, hotel-keepers, and others, we observed one from Mr. Jewell of Toronto, testifying to the merit of the ventilated oven (as we should style it), and as Mr. J. has had experience of the culinary department at Windsor castle, we presume he has tasted the roast beef of old England in as favorable circumstances as anyone; Mr. J. states that "the meats are more evenly and thoroughly done (in this oven), the juiciness and flavor is retained, and the meat is more tender, and is not better in flavor to that roasted in the old-fashioned English spit," &c.

Established - - 1874.



### NORMAN'S ELECTRIC CURATIVE APPLIANCES.

Relieve and Cure Spinal Complaints, General and Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Gout, Liver, Kidney, Lung, Throat and Chest Complaints, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Consumption, Incipient Paralysis, Asthma, Sciatica, Sprains, Sleeplessness, Colds, Indigestion.

Ask for Norman's Electric Belts and you will be safe against imposition, for they will do their work well and are cheap at any price.

A. NORMAN

4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

### RUPTURE.

NORMAN'S ELECTRO-CURATIVE TRUSS, is the best in the world Warranted to hold perfectly and be comfortable. Circular free. A. NORMAN 4 Queen St. East. Toronto.

### HENRY SLIGHT

NURSERYMAN.

71 YONGE, COR. KING ST., TORONTO.

Gardens at 487 Yonge St.

### BIGELOW & MORSON.

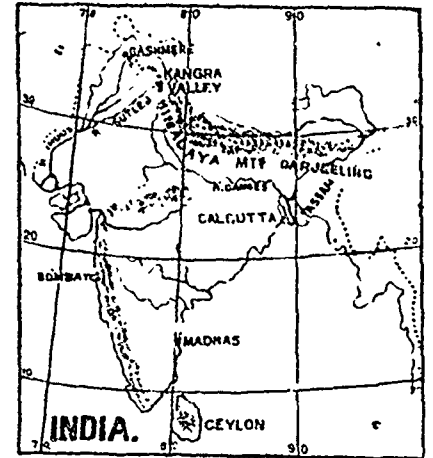
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.

Nos. 7 & 8 Masonic Hall, Toronto St.

N. GORDON EMBLOW.

F. M. HOISON.

### GENERAL KEER'S Himalayan Tea.



Imported by him directly from India in March of the present year.

The choice teas of Hindustan are grown on the slopes of the mountains, where the climate and altitude are most favorable for the production of a perfect tea. Nowhere else in India does tea attain the same delicacy of flavor and aroma.

The importer, whilst in India, drank Himalayan Tea in preference to all other kinds. He can, therefore, from long personal experience of its merits, speak of it with confidence.

Its characteristics are fragrance and delicacy combined with great strength, and an entire freedom from all disagreeable after-taste.

The advantage to the public of a supplier taking up no special line of tea, is that he can insure purchasers receiving the same good tea throughout the year; with regard to the prices given below, the tea is an economical one, as on account of its strength it can, with care, be made to go further than ordinary black teas. This, and its excellent quality, should be borne in mind when contrasting it with other teas in the matter of price. The rates for such a tea have been fixed low, in order to place it within the reach of the community at large.

—PRICE—

From 60 cts. to 70 cts. per lb.

According to size of package.

58 CHURCH STREET 58  
TORONTO, ONT.

### CASH HOUSE.

First-Class Goods at the Lowest Price.

H. MATHESON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

AND TEACHER OF CUTTING,

283 YONGE STREET, Cor. of Wilton Avenue.

Gentlemen's Furnishings in great variety. Suits made to order at the shortest notice.

JOHN MARTIN,

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary  
Public.

"Ontario Hall," 50 Church Street, Toronto.

CHAMBER No. 2.

S. W. SPAULDING, L.D.S.

DENTIST,

No. 51 King Street East, Toronto.

Residence and Evening Office } Lansdowne Avenue, Parkdale.

# FLUID BEEF.

Fluid beef  
Brings relief  
When 'tis least expected,  
If you're ill,  
Take no pill  
Though stomach be affected,  
But take the beef  
Which gives relief,  
When other food's rejected.  
'Tis pounded fine  
"Of meat the wine"  
And therefore yields nutrition;  
To tender child,  
Or athlete wild,  
It brings alike fruition.  
Dyspeptics thrive,  
And oft outlive  
The men who erst were stronger;  
And men of brain,  
Who overstrain,  
Find life worth holding longer,  
For Johnston's beef  
Has brought relief,  
And settled the vexed question  
Of giving strength  
To all at length  
Spite of their indigestion.

# JAMES LAUT.

## GURD & CO.,

32 Church Street, Toronto.

Special Wholesale Agents for Johnston's

FLUID BEEF.

IMRIEN'S

## SHOP-WINDOW TICKETS AND DISPLAY CARDS.

Kept in Stock at 23 Colborne Street, Toronto.

Small Diamond-shaped Price Ticket . 5c. per doz  
Square, Colored Price Ticket . 10c. per doz  
Square, White Price Ticket . 10c. per doz  
Printed on both sides 21 Tickets for 10c.

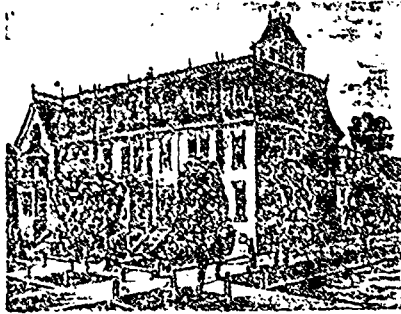
Any price desired, from One Cent to Ten Dollars.

Oblong Display Card, 2 x 6 inches . 25c. per doz  
Large Cards printed to order, cheap, in any  
size or style. All kinds of printing neatly done at

23 Colborne Street, Toronto.

Orders to the amount of 50c. prepaid, sent by  
Post, Free.

## Ontarian Pulmonary Institute



274-278 JARVIS STREET.

TORONTO

M Hilton Williams, M.D., M.C.P.S.O.

PROPRIETOR

## Egyptian Embalming Company.

A Company bearing the above designation, whose headquarters are at Rochester, N.Y., presides over a School of Embalming; it grants its diplomas in the accustomed form of such documents "TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING,"—and it "greet" the citizens of Toronto and the world at large with the announcement that "Whereas JOHN YOUNG has attended the full and regular course of the Rochester School of Embalming, and has also, upon examination by the faculty of said School, given abundant proof of his proficiency in the science of Embalming and Preservation of Bodies; therefore, and in virtue of the above we consider JOHN YOUNG, of Toronto, Ontario, as a thoroughly educated Practical Embalmer, fully competent to practise successfully the art of preserving and embalming the dead."

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we hereby grant this DIPLOMA, signed by our Secretary and Demonstrator, this Twenty Fourth day of February, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-Three.

L. A. JEFFREYS,

A. RENOARD,

Secretary.

Demonstrator

**J. YOUNG,**  
**The Leading Undertaker**  
**347 YONGE STREET.**  
TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.

W. C. ADAMS, L.D.S.

## SURGEON DENTIST,

87 King Street East, Toronto.

BEST MINERAL TEETH INSERTED IN A MANNER  
TO SUIT EACH PATIENT. STRICT ATTENTION  
GIVEN TO ALL BRANCHES OF THE  
PROFESSION.

Office Hours from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Office over Blachford's Boot Store,  
King Street East.



CLAXTON'S

## Music Store,

197 Yonge Street.

Established - 1870.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

## Musical Instruments

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

—ALSO—

## SHEET MUSIC

—AND—

MUSIC BOOKS.

Pianos, Organs, Violins and all kinds  
of Musical Instruments repaired.



**DE FOWLERS**  
 EXTRACT WILD  
**STRAWBERRY**  
 CURES  
**CHOLERA**  
 CHOLERA INFANTUM  
 DIARRHŒA,  
 AND  
 ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS  
 SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

G. C. PATTERSON & CO.,

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Printers and Publishers,

4 ADELAIDE ST. WEST.

THE  
**WHITE SEWING MACHINE**

—IS THE—

**BEST MACHINE TO BUY**

There is no exaggeration in the following statements:—

**EXTREMELY SIMPLE.**—No eye to thread but the eye of the needle.

**LIGHT RUNNING.**—It can be run with a single thread of spool cotton in place of the leathern belt.

You can thread the shuttle with your eyes shut.

You can set the needle without looking at it.

When once started, it will wind the Bobbin like a spool, without a hand to it.

The belt is put on by simply laying it against the wheel, under a spring; it adjusts itself.

The most convenient machine for those with sight, or for the blind; used in the Asylum for the Blind, Brantford.

A great variety of convenient attachments with the White.

Be sure you see the White before purchasing any machine.

Head Office—108 King St. West.

BRANCH OFFICES:

332 and 328 Yonge Street.

**CARPETS.**

*We are offering remarkable value in Carpets during this month. Housekeepers and persons furnishing should inspect our Stock before purchasing. They will save money by going to*

**PETLEYS'.**

Note this, All Street Cars pass our door.

**FINE CLOTHING**

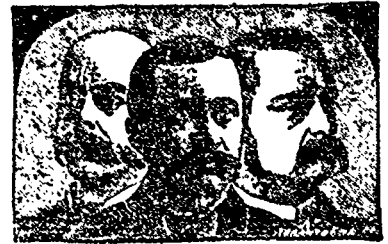
*Gentlemen requiring Fine Clothing to Order, should inspect our Immense Stock of New Winter Suitings, Trouserings and Overcoatings. The short, double breasted Coats so much worn this season are being made up by us in large numbers from materials specially imported for this style of garment.*

**PETLEY & PETLEY,**

King Street East,

TORONTO.

**SPECIALISTS.**



**NASAL RESPIRATION.**

We should always breathe through the nostrils, as breathing through the mouth tends to weaken the lungs and produce sore throat and bronchitis. Any one suffering from Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption or Catarrhal deafness should at once consult the Surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, who make a speciality of the above diseases, and who use the Spirometer, invented by Dr. M. Souville, of Paris, ex-arde surgeon of the French Army, the only instrument in which medicated air can be conveyed to the lungs through the nasal passages. Consultations without charge. Physicians and sufferers invited to try the Spirometer free.

James Menzies, 144 Toraulay St., Toronto, says—  
 I was taken very ill last March and consulted our regular physician who gave me up to die of Consumption. I was very weak and greatly emaciated, expectorating large quantities of matter pronounced to be my lungs. As a last resort I resolved to try Dr. M. Souville's Spirometer and treatment. I have improved perceptibly every day since, and now I am as well as I ever was.

JAMES MENZIES.  
 OTTAWA, June 6th, 1883.

Dr. M. SOUVILLE & Co.,  
 Dear Sirs,—With pleasure I permit you to use my name as one of your many references. I am really much better from the use of your Spirometer and treatment, as I wrote you in my last letter I am not completely cured yet, but that is, I am satisfied, my own fault, for not having followed strictly your directions. If I had, I have not the least doubt but I would by this time have been radically cured; however I am still improving since I wrote you last.

Respectfully Yours,

N. LARACHELLE.

Deputy Secretary of State, Ottawa.

Write, enclosing stamp for list of questions and copy of "International News," published monthly, which will give you full information and reliable references.

Address, International Throat and Lung Institute,  
 17 1/2 Church Street, Toronto,  
 13 Philip's Square, Montreal,  
 or 51 Lafayette Ave., Detroit,  
 or 106 Alexander Street, Winnipeg, Man.



**A. WALLACE MASON,**  
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