# The Toronto World.

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## NAVIGATION ON THE NIGER

*THE QUESTION DISCUSSED BY THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.*

**Commerce of the River Exclusively British—Alleged Organized Opposition to England's Demands—Free Trade.**

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Experts hold that England has no claim to Bonny Benne and the Upper Niger rivers, and can claim only the real mouth of the Niger. It is semi-officially stated that France has concluded two conventions with the African international association, one defining the Congo territories, the other acknowledging the association formally by treaty. At the last meeting of the committee of the Congo conference the Italian delegate proposed that the powers should contribute for the protection of all missionaries, travelers and servants who visited the Congo region. Stanley advocated the construction of a railway from Vivi to Stanley pool, in order to cheapen transport service to the interior.

The Paris Figaro states England's decision not to permit the Congo conference to establish an international commission for the regulation of the Niger was intimated at the first session of the conference. The British delegate declared in explanation that the commerce of the Niger was exclusively British, and the tribes in the Niger delta were under British protection. England, he asserted, would pledge herself to clear the river, regulate navigation and throw the river open to the world.

The Congo committee unanimously agreed that free trade shall prevail in the western part of the Congo basin. Woermann, for Germany, advocated the extension of the basin to the eastward, but the committee resolved to favor its extension both westward and eastward, preserving the existing rights of sovereignty. The representatives of English mercantile houses believe English trade will be largely benefitted by the adoption of the free trade principle.

At a meeting of the Congo committee to-day Anderson, English delegate, supported the views of Stanley upon the question of the boundaries of the Congo basin. The Portuguese experts opposed it.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Granville is in constant communication with Malet, English delegate to the Congo conference. The situation is unpleasant. Malet opposed the appointment of a committee of enquiry upon England's claim to the Niger river and the nomination of Baron de Courcel, French delegate, as president. The committee is considered a marked evidence of a hostile combination against English claims.

*FRENCH FABRICATIONS.*

**The Victories in Formosa and Tonquin Greatly Overrated.**

SHANGHAI, Nov. 24.—The Chinese fleet is preparing to go to Formosa. It is believed that in order to settle the Franco-Chinese difficulty France demands the strict execution of the Tien-Tsen treaty, the occupation of Keelung and Tamsin for five years, and an apology from the Chinese government for the Langson affair. The Chinese declare the trouble at Langson was altogether the fault of the French, and they utterly refuse the terms, believing if France is allowed to hold Formosa for five years she will find an excuse for permanent occupation.

It is asserted that the reports of victories by the French in Formosa are fabrications, and that the French successes in Tonquin have been greatly overrated. The invaders of Tonquin are making no progress. Their operations are at a standstill, and they are confined to the Red river delta. In Formosa the French have no foothold, except at Keelung. The Chinese are now assuming the offensive in Tonquin and Formosa. If the French are to continue their course of taking reprisals, they will require 15,000 reinforcements in Tonquin and 10,000 in Formosa. An expedition against Pekin direct could be cheaper for France.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Tonquin advices say that as a reprisal for the attack made by the Chinese upon the French gunboats Eclaire and Tromer on Nov. 19, Gen. De Lisle telegraphs that Col. Duchesne attacked a force of black flags and Chinese regulars entrenched in fortified works near that place. The French forces captured the fortifications, and the enemy fled. The French lost eight killed and twenty-five wounded. The Chinese have evacuated the Long-Kan valley. A later despatch states that Col. Duchesne next day stormed without loss three fortified villages and destroyed or captured all the enemy's supplies. The enemy were in full retreat, taking refuge in the mountains and forests.

*RESOLVED UPON REDISTRIBUTION.*

**Gladstone and Salisbury Arrive at a Definite Agreement.**

LONDON, Nov. 24.—In the house of commons to-day Gladstone said he hoped to introduce the redistribution bill next Monday, and move the second reading the following Thursday. The income tax bill passed its third reading to-day. Lord Salisbury will call a meeting of conservative leaders to consider Gladstone's redistribution bill.

Gladstone and Salisbury have arrived at a definite agreement upon the redistribution bill. Chamberlain, president of the board of trade, still resists the radical pressure and continues to support his colleagues. The cabinet is thus united upon the question.

Parliament will adjourn about Dec. 12.

*TRIAL BY JURY.*

**Judge Manisty Makes it a Mockery, Delusion and Snare.**

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Judge Manisty has ordered the stay of execution in the Adams-Coleridge case. The judge explained that his action in overruling the verdict of the jury was taken in the interest of both parties. If the court of appeals overrules his decision a second trial will not be necessary.

Adams, through counsel, will move before the full bench that the court maintain the verdict of the jury. Justice Manisty's action Saturday has created a great outburst of popular wrath. The current strain of newspaper comment is that the judge paid too much deference to the personal feelings of Lord Coleridge, and his conduct is considered an insult to the system of trial by jury.

In the commons to-day Callan (liberal) gave notice that he would call the attention of the house to the extraordinary ruling of Judge Manisty in the Adams-Coleridge libel case, whereby the functions of the jurymen were made a mockery, a delusion and a snare. (Cheers).

*AN OLD HEATHEN CORPSE.*

**Dr. Talmage's Laughable Description of Evolution.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—When the baptist ministers met to-day Rev. Mr. Phillips of Williamsburg offered a resolution that the conference declare itself not responsible for the wild utterances of Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton at last week's session. The resolution was not seconded, and the matter dropped.

Rev. Dr. Talmage made an address on evolution. There is no context, said Talmage, between science and revelation. Who gave us the telegraph? Morse, a christian. Who swung the cable? Cyrus W. Field, another christian. Evolution is out and out infidelity. Paine, Hume and Voltaire did no more disbelieve the holy scriptures than those who believe in evolution.

There is one dogma of evolution which we are particularly asked to adopt, viz.: the survival of the fittest. But do the fittest survive? Garfield died in June, and Guiteau was alive nearly a year afterward. [Applause.] The origin of the doctrine of evolution is attributed to Herbert Spencer and a few others, but evolutionists existed before Spencer began to evolve. [Laughter.] It is an old heathen corpse set up in a morgue, and Darwin and Spencer have been trying to galvanize it. [Roars of laughter.]

If a pair of apes had a man for their descendant, why should not all apes have that honor? According to evolutionists, a man is a bankrupt monkey. Talmage reviewed Darwin's theories, and said they were brutalizing.

*MURDER AND SUICIDE.*

**The Crime of a Jealous Husband—His Wife's Step-father Wounded.**

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 24—Mrs. C. C. Williams recently left her home at Cambridge, Pa., because her husband had threatened her life, and took refuge at a hotel in Edinboro. Saturday night her husband and step-father, James Redmond, found her there. While the husband was with her in a room cries of murder summoned the guests, but too late to prevent a tragedy. Williams had fired two shots, mortally wounding his wife and then wounded Redmond, who was first to respond to the cry. The murderer immediately blew his brains out. Mrs Willams had been three times married. Her second husband was Redmond, from whom she was divorced and who afterwards became her mother's husband. Williams was jealous of Redmond.

**Murdered by a brother Preacher.**

ATHENS, Ga., Nov. 24.—The negroes in the vicinity of Hartwell gave a supper at which Joe Durrett and John Nails, both preachers were present. The whole party got drunk, including Durrett's sister. In trying to get his sister out of the way Durrett was attacked by Nails whereupon he cracked Nails' skull, killing him. Durrett seemed chained to the spot and building a fire watched by the side of the victim until daylight. In the morning he got the negroes together and started a prayer meeting. He has been jailed.

**Cold Comfort for Britishers in Chili.**

LIMA, Nov. 24.—The Anglo-Chilian tribunal now sitting in Chili to pass upon the claims of British subjects for losses sustained during the war, has rejected almost every claim presented, and has so astounded foreigners of all nationalities possessing like claims that they have held meetings here, and taken combined action in order to abolish the different conventions and have an independent court of arbitration appointed.

**Frauds in the U. S. Navy Department.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—With respect to the investigation of the affairs of the bureau of medicine and surgery of the navy department, Surgeon-General Gunnells says the result has been the discovery of a large number of vouchers amounting to many thousand dollars. It is not yet possible to state what is the total sum of the loss to the government, many vouchers evidently and entirely fraudulent being for articles never needed nor delivered.

**Panic Prevented by a Periormer.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—In a burlesque at the Grand opera house last night, smoke from one of the wings was blown upon the stage causing the cry of fire. In an instant 1000 people were on their feet and two or three women fainted. An actor stepped quickly to the front, and explaining the cause, quieted the fears of the people.

**Policemen as Footpads.**

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—Policemen Grant and Devins, were arrested charged with highway robbery while drunk on duty last night. They attacked a man, robbed him of a sum of money and fired several shots at him while he was endeavoring to escape.

**Mongolians in Mexico.**

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 24.—Four ambassadors from China passed through here Sunday on their way to City of Mexico to secure the enactment of a law allowing Chinamen to become citizens of Mexico.

**At War for a Purpose.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The Post says: There seems ground for the belief that the West Shore and New York Central war is continued mainly for its effect upon the stock market. When the parties on both sides of the war have made their arrangements in the stock market, the war will end.

**In Search of Spouses.**

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—A society consisting of thirty one prominent young men of Trenton county, Arizona, has sent a representative east to find suitable spouses for its members.

**Would-be Duellists Arrested.**

LYNCHBURG, Va., 24.—Hezekial Armistead was arrested to-day on a charge of sending a challenge to Tate Brown for a duel. The would-be duellists were put under bonds.

**Resurrection of Cholera Bones.**

TRENTON, N.J., Nov. 24.—Bones have been dug up along the banks of the Assanpink canal which are believed to be those of victims of the cholera in 1832.

**Humbert the Heroic.**

ROME, Nov. 24.—King Humbert and the rest of the royal family received an ovation as they entered the city yesterday. Workmen especially turned out in great numbers.

## THE FUNERAL OF FIGHTS

*NEW YORK SPORTS MOURN THE DEPARTED GLORY OF THE RING.*

**Fiasco Between Mitchell and Burke Last Night—Paul Pattillo's Offer Taken Up—Racing at Brighton Beach.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The much-talked of match between Mitchell and Burke, who were to have fought eight rounds to-night, turned out to be a fiasco. About 500 spectators and the police captains of the various precincts of the city were present. One of the gloomy sports remarked: This is the funeral of glove fights in New York.

Bob Smith announced that in consequence of the interest taken in the match by the district attorney and the police, Mitchell and Burke would give a quaker exhibition of sparring in three rounds according to the latest rules of the peace society. When time was called they advanced toward each other and offered the right hand of fellowship. They chucked each other under the chin and smoothed one another's cheeks in an affectionate manner once or twice, and when three minutes were over bowed and retired to their corners. The crowd which had increased to 1000 persons groaned, but the fighters only smiled. The second and third rounds were similar. Once Mitchell pushed his cheek against Burke's glove, for which Burke apologized. Then Mitchell patted his opponent's right cheek, and in the scriptural fashion Burke turned his left to him. At the end of the third round the disgusted crowd left the garden.

**Paul Pattillo Accommodated.**

*Editor World:* Seeing that Paul Pattillo is very anxious to meet some of the Toronto light weights at 133 lbs., providing they will bet him from $200 to $250 on the result, or he will match a pupil to fight at the same weight and for the same amount against any other bona fide pupil in the city, I will say that Paul Pattillo need not go far to get on those matches, as I will make both with him on his own terms; or I will match Sam Bittle to box Mr. Pattillo at catch weights for all the money he can raise, and to show that I mean business I have this day put up a forfeit of $25 in the hands of Frank Martin, King street west, who shall be temporary stakeholder. So all that Mr. Pattillo has to do is to name a place of meeting and draw up articles of agreement and put up a like amount, and I will assure him that I will put no obstacle in his way to prevent him from making his most desired matches. Hoping to hear from Prof. Paul Pattillo. GEO. FULLJAMES, light weight champion of Canada.

**Flyers at Brighton Beach.**

BRIGHTON BEACH, Nov. 24.—First race, ¾ mile—Burton won, Adele 2d, Jersey Maid 3d; time 1.23. Second race, 7 furlongs—Frank E. won, King Lion 2d, Lytton 3d; time 1.36¼. Third race, 1½ miles—Hartford won, Fosteral 2d, Leroy 3d; time 2.17¼. Fourth race, ¾ mile—Audacity won, Miller 2d, Ecuador 3d; time 1.22¼. Fifth race, mile—Farewell won, George Singerly 2d, Nitot 3d; time 1.53.

**Walking for the Astley Belt.**

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A six days' walking contest began at 11 o'clock to-day at the Aquarium for the Astley belt. The walk will continue twelve hours a day. There were twelve starters, none of whom are Americans: Rowell, Littlewood, Vandepeer, Pettit, Bergen, Wren, Cartwright, Franks, George Mason, P. McCarty, G. Conner and H. Hunt.

Arthur Chambers, who seconded Greenfield in the recent match with Sullivan, surrendered himself to the police at New York yesterday and was bailed.

*CABLE NOTES.*

Wolseley's troops are rapidly arriving at Dongola.

The cholera epidemic at Paris is considered at an end.

Great activity prevails at Woolwich in the preparation of stores and munitions of war.

Harbaro, the Italian editor who made violent attacks on the ministry, has fled to England.

Indian advices state that a terrible cyclone recently visited the Madras presidency, causing immense damage.

The disaffection in the Turkish army has been quieted by the government agreeing to pay the troops part of the arrears, and to reduce the term of service by two years.

A Massowah despatch describes the district ceded by the English to King John of Abyssinia as the scene of pillage, fire and massacre. Traders will demand indemnification from England.

Two hundred and eighty of the former comrades of General Gorgei, the noted Hungarian leader, presented him yesterday with a manifesto exonerating him from the charge of treachery which was made against him after the surrender of the Hungarian forces in 1849.

**The Labor Depression.**

The discharge of workmen and cut in wages at mills and factories in the United States continues, the latest being as follows: Trenton, N.J., pottery works, 100 men laid off. Mellort's foundry and machine company, Reading, Pa., wages reduced 25 to 50 cents per day. Dickson locomotive works, Wilkesbarre, Pa., reduction of 10 per cent. from Dec. 1. Schoenberger's iron mill, Pittsburg, work temporarily suspended.

**Student Troubles in Spain.**

MADRID, Nov. 24.—The conflict between the authorities and university students grows more serious daily. Hundreds of arrests have been made, in affecting which a large number of people have been wounded including several members of the police. The streets resemble a city in a state of siege. There is also great agitation in the provincial universities.

**Praise for the Canadian Boatmen.**

LONDON, Nov, 23.—Correspondents in Egypt unite in praising the Canadian boatmen as thoroughly equal to their work, and systematic and untiring in their labors. It would have been an economy of both life and money if there had been 1200 Canadian boatmen engaged instead of 400.

**New Men-of-War.**

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The admiralty has invited tenders for building new men-of-war from ship builders on the rivers Clyde, Tyne and Mersey, among whom the orders will be distributed, to remedy the present depression in the shipbuilding trade.

*TORONTO SANITARY ASSOCIATION.*

**First Regular Meeting of the New Organization.**

The first public meeting of the Toronto Sanitary association was held last night in the public hall of the education department, a good and select audience being present to hear the inaugural address of the president, Henry Langley. Amongst those who put in an appearance were Hon. G. W. Ross, Senator Allan, Drs. Geikie, Canniff, Cassidy, Bryce, Oldright, Pyne, O'Reilly and Covernton, Messrs. R. B. Hamilton, Allan Macdougall, J. Edwards, John Ritchie, etc. The chair was taken by the minister of education, who, after a brief explanation, introduced Mr. Langley, to deliver his inaugural address.

Mr. Langley set out with a brief history of the association; whose existence is due largely to the labors of the provincial board of health. He then dwelt at some length on the general importance of the subject of sanitation, to which increasing attention is being paid in other lands besides our own, and ended with a lucid description of the objects of the association, amongst which are the promotion of the best means of disposing of sewage, securing proper plumbing, etc. He outlined the program of the association for the coming winter, which will be a monthly meeting with papers and discussion.

Dr. Covernton moved a resolution condemning the prevalent practice of filling up hollow places with animal and vegetable refuse, specifying such spots as tannery hollow, the ravine at the head of Murray street, the bed of the garrison creek, etc. The doctor supported his resolution with an able and interesting speech, in the course of which he expressed his belief that a few months hence we will have an epidemic of cholera, and urged the necessity of preparing for it at once. Both in resolution and in speech he urged strongly the purchase of destructors for the combustion of filth, instancing the fact that Winnipeg has had one in operation for two years.

Senator Allan seconded the resolution, and in a brief speech referred to the prevailing sources of pollution in the city, including the dumping of refuse on vacant lots, the pollution of the bay and the accumulation of filth in lanes and back streets.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Macdougall, at the invitation of the chair, explained that one of the chief objects of the association was to arouse an interest in the subject amongst the householders of the city. With this in view it is provided in the constitution that on payment of a fee of $1 a year any person may become associate members.

Mr. Paull moved a resolution condemning the use of pan-closets and the imperfect ventilation of sewers by means of soil pipes.

Dr. Cassidy seconded the resolution, dwelling chiefly on the necessity of overhead ventilation of sewers and the necessity of thorough inspection of plumbing.

Mr. Macdougall gave a serio-comic illustration of the need of inspection in the shape of the top of a ventilation pipe which was completely cut off by a piece of sheet iron.

J. J. Withrow described graphically some of the filths of the city, but warned the association not to ask for too costly remedies, or they would be able to effect little in the way of reform.

Dr. Oldright explained briefly the scope of the public health act of 1884, and gave a number of illustrations of fatalities arising from defective drains and untrapped pipes.

After some remarks from other speakers the motion was declared carried.

Mr. Currie moved a resolution calling for the appointment of sanitary inspectors by the city council, and supported it with some practical remarks.

John Ritchie, sr., seconded the resolution, contending that the style of closet had less to do with the mischief than the manner of fitting them up.

This motion also was carried unanimously.

The chairman announced the programs of the monthly meetings for the season so far as they have yet been arranged.

On motion of Dr. Canniff, seconded by Dr. Oldright, a cordial vote of thanks was tendered to the minister of education for the use of the hall and for his presence in the chair.

**A Powerful Joke.**

Some person who had nothing better to do put an advertisement in the papers last week that Joe Power wanted "a pet dog of any breed at all; the highest cash price paid." All day Saturday the entire staff of the Power house were busy firing out the curs offered in answer to the ad.

**Who'll Get the Leg?**

Dr. O'Reilly of the hospital wishes to acknowledge from Mrs. Spence, 251 Parliament street, the gift of a fine cork leg for the use of the first unfortunate patient that may require it.

**"Painting the Town Red."**

"That's an old expression—painting the town red—do you know where it originated? Well, I'll tell you. On my last tour through the country with Callender's minstrels—a year ago or more—I had as advance agent a man named Campbell. Campbell was a genius at advertising and never permitted a rival to get ahead of him. One day in Buffalo I said: 'Campbell, I hear that Barlow and Wilson are covering my bills with their paper; I want that stopped.' I told him that he would strike them at Adrian, Mich., and when next I saw him he had huge bundles of bills ready for shipment to Adrian. All were printed in bright red. 'What are you going to do?' I asked. 'I am going up to Adrian to paste these bills over Barlow and Wilson's and on every dead wall in that place. I am going to paint the town red,' and he left. When we got to Adrian it looked as if it was on fire, so thoroughly had Campbell done his work. That expression, 'painting the town red,' was so comic that the colored minstrels caught on to it, and whenever there was any excitement or anybody got particularly loud, they always said somebody was 'painting the town red.' Of course it spread and is now in use by everybody.—[Interview with Billy Welsh, the minstrel.]

**Suicided Over His Mother's Grave.**

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—Yesterday Max Hamburger, a merchant doing business in New York, Paris and Berlin, visited his mother's grave here and suicided. Business losses the cause.

**The Cholera Epidemic Disappearing.**

PARIS, Nov 24.—Nineteen deaths from cholera yesterday. In the twelve hours ending at noon to-day, there were three deaths.

A shooting party bagged 21 black, 22 grey and 18 red squirrels in an afternoon near Fonthill.

## A SURPRISE FROM ST. JOHN

*THE NEW BRUNSWICKERS DEMAND RECIPROCITY OR ANNEXATION.*

**A Howling Meeting of the Board of Trade—Confederation Not a Success—Petition to the Dominion Government.**

ST. JOHN, N.B., Nov. 24.—The proposed treaty between Spain, the West Indies and the United States excites great interest among ship owners and others here. At a meeting of the board of trade to-day S. S. Hall said if this treaty is consummated it will deprive the people of these provinces of a large amount of trade. In fact it will shut them out altogether. W. Wallace Turnbull, said the most practical thing to do would be to get up a petition to the imperial government asking to be allowed to annex ourselves to the United States. John V. Ellis, M.P.P., said colonial connection, once a benefit, was now a great disadvantage to us. He urged that the board seek for free commercial intercourse with the United States. Simeon Jones, ex-mayor, said the union with Quebec and Ontario has not been a success. He suggested that the chief platform for the local government to consider next session would be the best means of establishing reciprocal relations with the United States, even if we have to annex ourselves to it to obtain them.

The following resolution was carried: Resolved that the president of the board be requested to ask the co-operation of the Halifax, Quebec and Montreal and Charlottetown boards of trade and chambers of commerce in petitioning the dominion government to at once take active steps towards securing a reciprocity treaty with the British and Spanish West Indies and that in consideration of the fishery treaty about expiring the question of reciprocity with the United States be reopened.

**Funeral of Edward Gurney, Sr.**

HAMILTON, Nov. 24.—The remains of the late Edward Gurney, sr., were interred at Burlington cemetery this afternoon, being followed thither by a very large cortege, in which were 200 men from Toronto. The pall-bearers were Robert Lucas and William H. Belknap, representing the foundry of the E. & C. Gurney company, Hamilton; Chas. Sellers and W. Harris, the E. & C Gurney company, Toronto; Robert Aikens, the Gurneys & Ware scale works, Hamilton; and George Fielden, the Gurney manufacturing company, Dundas.

George Garner pleaded guilty of receiving but not guilty of stealing in the police court to-day. It's a nice question, said the county attorney, if the prisoner should not be taken to Toronto, inasmuch as the bulk of the articles were stolen in the county of York. The preponderance of authority seems to be in favor of trying the prisoner at Toronto. Garner was remanded pending the settlement of this question.

While walking towards home on Garth street Saturday Melinda Stuart, aged 16, was knocked down by a man who attempted a criminal assault, but was frustrated by the approach of parties who heard the girl's screaming.

**Come Back a Cardinal.**

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—It is stated that the creation of a Roman catholic archbishopric of Montreal has been decided upon by the holy see, and the elevation of Mgr. Fabre to a higher dignity is also said to be a certainty. New bishops, it is believed, have been determined upon for Hull, Joliette, St. John, Beauce and Beauharnois. It is also believed that Mgr. Taschereau will return to this country a cardinal.

**Sudden Death of a Journalist's Wife.**

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—The wife of Robt. S. White of the Gazette died suddenly this morning. About 11 o'clock last night she took ill, losing consciousness, which she did not regain. Mrs. White was the daughter of George Macdougall of this city, and had only been married two years. Mr. White is the eldest son of Thomas White, M.P.

**Attorney-General Miller Asked to Resign**

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 24.—The pressure brought to bear on the government by public indignation at the flogging of the prisoner McCormick at the instigation of attorney-general Miller is so great that the government has demanded Miller's resignation.

**New Paper at Belleville.**

BELLEVILLE, Nov. 24.—A company is being organized here for the purpose of establishing a new daily reform newspaper. The capital, $10,000, is being subscribed by leading reformers.

*UNITED STATES NEWS.*

The Delaware and Hudson canal closed for the season yesterday.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Boston early yesterday morning.

Zimbach Bros., jewelers at New York, have assigned; preferences $29,000.

The Frankstown rolling mill at Pittsburg resumed yesterday and will run all winter.

A number of stores and the Independent office at Waynesburg, Pa., were burned; loss $200,000.

Great damage was done by storms in the New England and middle states Sunday and yesterday.

Six passengers and an engineer were killed in a collision on the Louisville and Nashville railway.

Selden's lumber yard and sheds at Rome, N.Y., were burned by incendiaries yesterday; loss $50,000.

Prohibitionists wrecked the only remaining saloon at Blodensburg, Ohio, and killed the proprietor with stones.

At Myerstown, Pa., three brothers named Shirk stabbed John Kintzer and his father, who interfered to save him.

Over five hundred persons signed the pledge at Passaic, N. J., last week. The town council will grant no more licenses.

The mayor of New York has vetoed the resolution passed by the aldermen, granting a company right to build a horse railroad on Broadway.

The Shenandoah iron works at Harrisonburg, Va., which suspended two weeks ago, has re-opened, the difficulty as to wages having been satisfactorily arranged.

At Ashtabula, Ohio, H. L. Morrison and A. C. Fisk, directors of the Loan association bank, have been arrested, charged with complicity in the embezzlement of $30,000 by Cashier Southwick.

**The Cholera in Spain.**

TOLEDO, Nov. 24.—Twenty-seven cases and seven deaths from cholera here yesterday.

*MR. PROCTOR ON THE SOLAR SYSTEM*

**A Criticism of Some of His Opinions as Expressed at University College.**

The opening lecture of a "scientific and literary course in convocation hall, Toronto university, under the immediate patronage of his honor the lieutenant-governor and Mrs. Robinson, his worship the mayor and the president and members of the literary and scientific society of Toronto university by Richard A. Proctor on the birth of the solar system, Rev. Father Teefy, chairman,' (vide program) would, one would have imagined, have been something quite out of the common. This was not the case. Mr. Proctor delivered the same lecture that he delivered here some two years ago, and that he has been delivering all over the country since then.

The lecture itself is interesting because all astronomical facts are interesting, but it contained little that was new to any ordinary reader, and was illustrated by the stock pictures that are to be found at the end of any work on astronomy (e. g., Sir John Herschel's) with the exception of two or three in proof of Mr. Protor's pet theories, (one of these from an old geography and another from Lockyer's spectra).

Mr. Proctor's pet theories are these: Laplace's nebular hypothesis is, after all, merely an hypothesis, and although plausible, must be supplemented by the theory of meteoric growth. That is to say, one factor in the process of solar birth is increase by meteoric showers. Upon this Mr. Proctor laid unwarrantable stress. He only showed growth in size resulting from this source in the case of the earth; he admitted that only one meteor fell on an average on each two square miles of the earth's surface in each year; he failed to point out that, even if so minor a process of growth must be taken into account, it was one acting very late in the history of the solar system, and that this meteoric dust must have itself had a similar origin to that of the whole system.

His second point is that the sun must not be considered as the ruler of the system called solar, but is merely one of five rulers, the others being jupiter, saturn, uranus and neptune. Belief or disbelief of this doctrine simply depends upon the meaning attached to the word ruler. Undoubtedly between these five giants of the solar system and their planets there is great similarity: in their size, in their distances apart, in their relations to their attendant satellites, and in their relative ages. Mr. Proctor's theory is nothing more than an elaboration of this similarity.

However, to those unacquainted with the rudiments of astronomy no doubt the lecture was very entertaining, and perhaps in a science out of which, as has been said of holy writ, no end of plausible theories can be evolved, the lecturer deserves praise for attempting to extract some new ones.

To-night Mr. Proctor lectures upon the Great Pyramid. Anyone to whom the names of Vyse, Casey, Rowbottom, Piazzi Smyth (and Dr. Wild) are familiar, and who, therefore, know something of the multitudinous theories that have been aired about the internal economy of this mysterious structure, the hobby-horse of so many astronomers, will be curious to know Mr. Proctor's views on the subject. For ourselves, we agree with George Augustus Sala in thinking it merely a "brutal monument of bricken mystery."

It is to be hoped that the steam will not be turned off so soon in the hall; that draughts will be kept out; and that, if the gas has to be turned out, some way of relighting it without distracting the attention of the audience will be discovered.

*TAKING IN MORE TERRITORY.*

**The Scheme to Enlarge the City Discussed Pro and Con.**

Pro and anti-township annexationists gathered at the city hall yesterday to assist in whooping up or killing off Ald. Moore's scheme for widening the city limits. Mayor Boswell, Ald. Defoe, Blevins, Smith, Hunter, Elliott, Sept, Denison and C. L. Denison were the executive committeemen who attended; and among the interested antis from the county who attended were John Macdonald, E. J. Jarvis, Hugh Murray and John Hoskin.

The gathering wrestled with the weighty matter in lively style. John Macdonald could see no justice whatever in the attempt to drag the hoosiers into closer community with the city. Toronto could give them no value for the taxes they would have to put up. This was the tune that was ground out with little variation by Messrs. John Hoskin, M. B. Jackson, W. I. Mackenzie, Robert Jaffray, Dr. Larratt Smith, Edgar Jarvis of East Rosedale, and Joseph Simpson of the Kingston road, were the only outside representatives who were anxious to join the city. Mr. Hoskin was a mild annexationist, but was stalwart in the conviction that Rosedale people were entitled to favorable conditions. Frank Turner argued that the York township would be able to give its population all the advantages enjoyed by Torontonians when the local government amended the municipal act so as to allow the local improvement act to operate in the country. Ald. Moore wound up the debate in a rattling speech, and the meeting adjourned.

**The Training School for Nurses.**

At the close of Dr. Bethune's lecture yesterday the pupils of this school (in connection with the general hospital) were agreeably surprised by the entrance of Wm. Gooderham, who brought with him thirty-two bound volumes, one for each of the class, as a slight token of his appreciation of their efforts and their mission—to tend the sick. Mr. Gooderham is a constant contributor to the hospitals in one shape or another.

**The Man Dressmaker.**

Prof. D. W. Moody, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, has opened a large establishment at 102 King street west. His elegant taste and talent are fully displayed by the beautiful and costly sign he has placed in front of his door, which the professor considers is one of the finest and most beautiful designs of evening costume ever exhibited. The painting is of a lady life-size, and has since its erection been the attraction of King street west.

*TREUMRI.*

My love, do you remember,
That quiet grass grown street,
Where I watched upon the corner,
For those many twinkling feet;
And while we strolled you prattled,
That tongue could never rest,
You talked as if a woodbird
Had built within your breast.
How many names I called you
My Bright Eyes, Little Pet,
My Rose, my Bonnie Mary,
The last, the sweetest yet.
No name was ever spoken
So lingered on the tongue,
No name on human lips, dear,
So lovingly has hung;
I often lie half dreaming
And think of Auld Lang Syne,
Of loved names I have whispered,
The sweetest, Mary, thine. —*C. F. L.*

## G. E. WINGATE TAKES WING

*DISAPPEARANCE OF SCARTH, COCHRAN & CO.'S MANAGER.*

**Too Much Speculation in the Northwest—The Firm Said to be Heavy Losers—A Start of Six Days.**

George E. Wingate, manager for Scarth, Cochran & Co. (stock brokers and agents and Canadian managers for the Manitoba and Northwest Land Co., Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Co., Canada Northwest Land Co.) Toronto street, is a short man, well built, with black side whiskers, was often seen driving around in a buggy and of late rather careless in his personal appearance. He was popular with his many friends, and had, as one of these put it, a most benevolent and innocent face. He came to Toronto from Hamilton some twelve years ago, where he was manager of a mercantile agency. He was married and had a home at No. 5 College avenue.

Early last week he left the city, presumably for a short visit, but facts that came to light Saturday and yesterday would seem to show that he has levanted, and that the firm, or the companies managed by them, will be losers to the extent of his defalcations. A false entry, accidentally discovered Saturday, first aroused the suspicions of the firm, and later investigations and discoveries of other cooked accounts, confirmed them rather unpleasantly. To what extent he is a defaulter is not known, nor how far back his peculations go, has not yet been learned. Some place the amount at $8000, but it is likely to go beyond that amount. One rumor is that he took $8000 in cash. He had five or six intimate friends, business men, but it is not known that any of these are losers by his flight.

Wingate speculated and lost money in Northwest investments, real estate and otherwise, and it is supposed that he covered his losses there by his employers' money.

*PERSONAL.*

Admiral Fourichon of the French navy is dead.

Lord Tennyson's new poem will be published next month.

Right Hon. Montifort Longfield, LL.D., is dead at Dublin.

General Durando has been nominated president of the Italian senate.

Mr. Gladstone has written a Latin version of the hymn Rock of Ages.

Chief Justice Cameron, life size and in oil, adorns the walls of Osgoode hall.

Dr. Mary Walker has learned to brush her silk plug hat without marring its beauty.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and family will reside at the Russell house, Ottawa, for the winter season.

Ex-Senator McDonald declines to be a candidate for the United States senate. He is tired of politics.

Victor Hugo eats dried herring and crackers every night before retiring. It is safe to say that he does not eat them in bed.

President Arthur has invited Governor Cleveland to make the White house his home while preparing for the inauguration ceremonies.

It is suggested to George Augustus Sala, who proposes to make a lecturing tour in America and then go to Australia, that he might reverse the order and come here by the way of Australia, which is—well, malarial and generally unhealthy.

Miss Gabrielle Greeley, the youngest daughter of Horace Greeley, is possessed of considerable artistic talent. In one of the fashionable residences of Washington there is a beautiful pencil sketch of a sleeping baby, taken from life and drawn by her.

W. S. Gilbert's friends say that the production of his Pinafore operas affects him so seriously that he finds it impossible to stay in the theatre during their performance, and his enemies say that with such pieces as The Princess his audiences are similarly affected.

King Humbert has expressed the desire that the municipal authorities should devote to the relief of the cholera sufferers in the provinces the money which they had intended to appropriate in preparing a grand fete of welcome to the king on his return to the capital.

Bridgeporters as still laughing at P. T. Barnum for his ante-election offer to sell all his real estate at one-third less than is a value if Cleveland were elected. How sincere was his proclamation is shown by the fact that a lot which he offered during the summer at $40 a rod he now refuses to sell at less than $60 a rod.

When Mr. Fawcett, the late postmaster-general of England, returned two years ago from the door of death, says the Pall Mall Gazette, he remarked that, whatever else his illness had done for him, it had at least freed him from the fear of death. Like many men of robust physique, Mr. Fawcett at one time entertained a dread that death would be preceded by a fierce convulsion—a veritable death agony. During his former illness, as he lay for days in the last stage of prostration awaiting death, he felt entirely free from physical fear. The heart would simply cease to beat as a watch that has run out ceases to tick, and all would be over. Death would be no wrench, but simply the cessation of life. Such, at least, was the conviction which Mr. Fawcett brought back with him from the shadowy confines of the grave.

**Young and Giddy Mr. Smiff.**

*From the Bobcaygeon Independent.*

When Maurice got warmed up, and brought out his liveliest strains, and the pretty rosy-cheeked girls beat time on the floor with their dainty feet, whilst the boys gallantly swung their charmers, by the good St. Patrick it was a scene of happiness fit for the realms above. Dull care skulked away, and hid himself for very shame, and the frolicsome angels of love fluttered over the merry party, and turned somersaults for joy.

*MR. ELLWOOD'S OWL.*

For the last six weeks, said Mr. Ellwood to The World yesterday, a large owl has been roosting in our pine grove near the Grosvenor street gate of the park. He keeps quiet in the day, but at night time he makes it lively for the rats and mice that used to be thick about the stable. Mr. Ellwood puts out a plateful of meat for his owlship every day, and is doing his best to make his visit a pleasant one, his object being to induce him to wait over till next summer and devote his energy to exterminating the robbins and blackbirds that prey upon the cherries.

*THE WORLD WOULD LIKE TO SEE*

Some one give the little sparrows a hot lunch.

Navigation closed.

The price of coal go no higher and the thermometer behave itself.

The railway war extend to Canada.

And tickets to Montreal (including meals) sold for a dollar.

*THE WORLD WOULD LIKE TO KNOW*

What Proctor knows about astronomy.

And astronomy about Proctor.

Whither Wingate took his winged way.

What W. B. Scarth will say when he hears of Wingate's flight.

And the Dook himself.

If the landlords are going to reduce house rents.

**Slightly Higher Temperature.**

*Moderate winds from the south and southwest; fair to cloudy weather, with light local falls of snow; slightly higher temperatures.*

**Steamship Arrivals.**

At Glasgow: State of Georgia.
At Hamburg: Lessing.
At Liverpool: Parisian.
At Queenstown: City of Montreal.
At Moville: Columbia.

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W. F. MACLEAN.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1884.


### A Little Too Previous.

Some of our contemporaries have already made up their minds that Sir John's having accepted the honor of G. C. B. means that he is about to betray the interests of Canada to the English free traders. The Telegram is sure that when next he goes to Washington to make a new fishery treaty it will be England he will represent, rather than Canada; and the News says that he will of course feel compelled to let Canada's national policy "slide" in order to please his English friends. It will be time enough to find fault with Sir John on this score when the charges indicated are sustained by something like proof. What he has done so far tells exactly the other way. About five years ago he met with perhaps the most influential deputation of English manufacturers that ever addressed any Canadian statesman. Their business was to protest against the Canadian tariff of 1879 as hostile to their interests, and to ask that it be modified. In reply he went stra ght to the point, and told them in very plain English that this tariff of ours was framed to suit Canadian interests, and not those of any other country whatever—not even of the mother country herself. Such was Sir John's position in 1879, and it is most unlikely that in this important matter he has changed his views. It is true enough that Canada's national trade policy, and her national railway policy, too, have aroused bitter hostility on the part of some very influential people in England. But let the Telegram and the News point out, if they can, where and when Sir John has given the slighest indication of flinching on either.

Artemus Ward was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations in order to save his country; and our kin beyond the seajare equally willing to sacrifice almost any Canadian interest in order to make their peace with our republican neighbors. This tendency on their part was especially marked in 1871, when the treaty of Washington was being negetiated. They had committed the capital blunder of showing their sympathies to be in favor of the south and against the north, and they were eager to do penance in almost any form to atone for it. Had there been a boundary question pending then, half the dominion might have been given away by orders from London, in order to make up for the Alabama blunder. As things were in 1871, Sir John had simply to obey imperial orders, or do worse.

Is any such pressure likely to be tried now? Candidly speaking, we think not. The year 1885 will find Canada standing a good deal firmer "on her pins" than she stood in 1871. In these fourteen years several things have happened. Of late Sir John has fought without flinching the battle for Canada's commercial independence, and for Canada's national railway policy too. And it is entirely too previous to charge now that he is about to betray us into the hands of the Philistines, in either London or Washington.

### The Proper Future of the Telephone.

The telephone ought to be an adjunct to the postoffice. It cannot supersede it, but much that is now done through the postal service will be done through the telephone. When we shall have a thoroughly efficient telephonic system connecting various towns; when, if not by a through wire, at all events by stages, as it were, we shall be able to converse audibly from, say Quebec to British Columbia, we can naturally expect that a large majority of the communications now transported postally will be conveyed telephonically.

So enormous and so intricate a system, however, it will be impossible to carry on by means of separate companies. In no undertaking would a variety of conflicting interests be more injurious to the public good. In short a system so carried on would be inefficient to a degree.

The other alternative would seem to be a monopoly company. But of two evils this perhaps would be the worse.

There is left one remedy, and that the best possible, viz: that the government should undertake the construction and carrying on of a thoroughly efficient system of telephony. It could be done profitably. The telephone is becoming daily of more general use, and the absence of private monopoly or antagonistic interests would still more conduce to increasing its lucrativeness. Without doubt a government telephonic service like the postal service, the telegraph service in England, and the state railways in Germany, would soon add an appreciable sum to the public revenues.

If such is to be the proper future of the telephone, however, the sooner the state makes itself possessed of it the better, while as yet the plant and the price for prospective profits are inexpensive.

### Conflicting Utterances.

Mr. Cleveland appears to be particularly anxious to do away with any impression that his election bodes danger to protected manufactures. It cannot have escaped his notice that during the last fortnight items of news relating to short time and reductions of wages have been alarmingly numerous in the papers. We may therefore conjecture that he weighed his words with more than usual care when, in a recent interview, he spoke as follows:

I intend to surround myself with the best and broadest minds in the party, and then bend all my energies toward making an administration that shall at least assure every element that the transfer of executive control from one party to another does not mean any serious disturbance of existing conditions. It is almost incredible to me that there should be any feeling of uncertainty whatever as to the future so far as the result of the election is concerned. Those who are to succeed to power by the will of the people are as much interested in the future of the country as those who yield it. They also have an equal stake in the prosperity and advancement of the country. They are as thoroughly committed to the maintenance of values, and as earnestly anxious for sterling business prosperity as their opponents.

Mr. Hendricks, the vice-president-elect, who spoke at a mass meeting at Brooklyn last week, is thus reported:

The great contest through which the country has just passed established that there must be revenue reform. The present revenues exceed the wants of the government by eighty-five millions yearly. The question is, What is the position of the democratic party upon the subject of taxation? I know of no standard of taxation except that taxes shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered. He held the Chicago platform to mean that taxation shall only be for public purposes and only to the extent of the needs of the government. It shall be organized so as not to hurt labor nor to harm capital. It shall press heavily on articles of luxury and lightest on articles of necessity.

Now, there may be experts in the construction and interpretation of language to whom the harmonizing of these apparently conflicting utterances would be easy enough. But it must be said that to the casual reader they do not seem to harmonize at all. Meantime the doubt and uncertainty which prevail among business men are reflected in every day's American despatches.

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Quackery has reached a point beyond which at last it can no further go. A French homeopathic physician advertises to cure all the human passions, such as envy, hatred, malice, etc. He neglects to state how long it takes him to kill his patient.

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The Mignonette case, recently tried before Baron Huddleston, contained a question of law novel to English judges, viz.: Whether cannibalism under stress of starvation is justifiable homicide. It will be remembered that there were three survivors of that unfortunate vessel, and that one was sacrificed to save the others. A number of interesting problems might be evolved from the circumstances. A similar case is cited in the American reports, where the doctrine was laid down that it is justifiable among sailors in extremis for one man to be killed to save the rest, but the victim must be decided by lot, so as to leave the choice to Providence. The philosophy of this is, apparently, that the killing was done in self-defence, and the person against whom the rest defend themselves, as it were, is decided by chance.

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Some Harvard students being desirous of the abolition of compulsory prayers, the Boston Evening Star dryly argues on their behalf that some of the students are past praying for, and perhaps it would be just as well to let the others exercise their own judgment in the matter. This is a naive way of saying that the Star advocates non-sectarian education.

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The Chicago News recommends a new plan of feeding cattle to farmers and stock breeders. The States export a large amount of molasses or syrup yearly, chiefly to England, where it is principally used for cattle feeding. There being a rebate, the price obtained for it is about the same as it would fetch at home. Therefore, the News says, it would be far more profitable to use this product in the same way as is done in England, and, by turning it into beef or pork to "send it abroad in a more finished state."

The use it is put to is to sweeten the coarser kinds of fodder—hay, straw, stalks, etc., in order to make them palatable.

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It has hardly been sufficiently recognised how much was averted by the comparatively peaceful ending of the Skye crofters trouble. They were at one time in a high state of excitement and insubordination. A document was secretly and assiduously circulated advising them to cut the telegraph wires and stop the mail coaches, to kill the deer, burn the shooting lodges, and, in fact, to do everything except take human life, and even that is advised in self-defence. At last accounts order had been restored.

### Sunday Street Cars and Sunday Reading.

*Editor World:* I am amused at the attempts of your correspondents pressing for street cars on Sundays on religious grounds. A moment's consideration by any one knowing the people that make up our various congregations would convince them that not 5 per cent. could or would be helped by Sunday street cars, and to compel so many horses and men to work just to oblige a few strangers or citizens who are too indolent to walk a mile is asking too great a sacrifice for so small a gain.

Your correspondent Reader could save the library staff's Sabbath labor and the desecration of the day by taking out such a book as he may want on Saturday; and if he does not go to church his wife and family will enjoy a rare treat to hear him read; and if he is a bachelor he can read in his room if he has no inclination to worship his Creator as prescribed on His Holy day.

A SABBATH KEEPER.

### Sunday Cars Again.

*Editor World:* A few words in reply to Mr. McIntosh on the Sunday street car question. If Mr. McIntosh is so opposed to the breaking of the Sabbath (which, by-the-by, is quite a different institution from the christian Sunday), why does he not devote his energies to the suppressing of all riding or driving on Sunday? Surely if the rich man can go to church or elsewhere in his carriage, and the middle class engage a hack, the poor should not be deprived of the privilege of street cars. It often takes two men for a private carriage, while the same number on a street car would convey thirty or forty to their destination. Nor will the argument do of the poor, tired horses and men. A few more men and horses, with their day's rest in seven, on alternate days, will meet the case. Nor need any one be compelled to work (if work it can be called) against their inclination. A hundred valid reasons could be advanced why they should run on Sundays, but not one against it. How many men could take their wives and families to such pleasant spots as High park, the Humber bay, Mount Pleasant, etc., instead of sitting indoors or sauntering the streets, and how many would fraternize with their friends in remote parts of the city, which, under present conditions, is impossible. The old puritan Sabbath is a thing of the past, and one is forcibly reminded in reading Mr. McIntosh's and Christian's letters of the old Scotchwoman Henry Irving mentions, who, speaking of her majesty the queen, said: "There are things that even she has nae richt to do. She goes rowing on the Soonday, and that's no a christian thing to do." "But you know the bible tells us—" "I knaw," she interrupted angrily, "I knaw aboot Soonday fishing, an' a' the other things the good Lord did, but I want ye to knaw, too, that I don't think ony the mair e'en o' Him for a doin' it."

J. E.

*Toronto*, Nov. 22.

### Sunday Street Cars.

*Editor World:* Judging the tree by its fruit, I would say that First Sunday Car of Monday's World is a total stranger both to godliness and religion. Instead of taking God's word for his guide he is willing to take the example of others, who perhaps know as little of godliness as himself. He says it is a reason why we should act inconsistent with God's will because people of Great Britain and others make laws inconsistent with godliness. If our friend is unfortunate enough to go to hell he will find a great many people there who have framed and enacted laws altogether contrary to God's will. He says it is a reason why we should run Sunday cars because he got wet going to breakfast. I should judge if people cannot afford to change their suit when they get wet that they are not in a fit condition to go to church either by rail or any other way. If our friend had been to church Sabbath evening (after having dried himself) instead of writing trying to advocate a wrong cause he would have been better employed. CHRISTIAN.

### Sunday Work and Street Cars.

*Editor World:* Having read a good deal lately in your spicy little paper about the running of street cars, and the work it would entail on the men and horses employed, there is another subject which I would like to call the attention of all who write against the running of street cars, etc., on Sunday, and that is the work in newspaper offices on Sunday evening. Do those people ever think when they pick up their paper on Monday morning at breakfast that there are nearly 200 printers in the city who have to toil all Sabbath evening and do not even have a chance of attending church. If printers are allowed to work on Sunday I cannot see why street car employes should not be allowed also.

METHODIST.

## IMPRESSIONS OF THE NORTHWEST.

### The Postmaster-General Thinks It a Great Country With a Great Future.

Hon. John Carling, postmaster-general, made his first visit to the Northwest recently, in company with Hon. John Pope and others. This being Mr. Carling's first visit to the new country, he was naturally very much struck with what he saw in the course of his journey to the end of the track, over a thousand miles west of Winnipeg. We condense from the report of an interview with him published in the London Free Press:

The track of the railway, he says, is in solid condition, and although only recently constructed is in a great measure equal to some of our best railways. In passing over it our train in some parts ran at the rate of from fifty to sixty miles an hour, the cars moving along smoothly and with scarcely any perceptible jar. The road-bed is most solidly laid, and is very level, besides which the stations all along the line are comfortable and convenient. On the prairie there are very few curves, the road being almost an air line. The grades are all easy except in one place, which is at the Kicking Horse pass, where the road crosses the Rocky mountains. Here a temporary track has been laid down with a grade of nearly 200 feet, but when the tunnel has been completed through the pass and the permanent track is put down the grade will be reduced to nearly 100 feet; and this grade extends for only four miles. Throughout the whole length of the line, from the city of Montreal to Port Moody, on the Pacific coast, the grade will not—with the exception of the twenty-five miles through the Rocky and Selkirk mountains—in any place be over fifty feet to the mile—a very moderate elevation, indeed. No fear whatever is entertained of snow blockades at the pass. The rapidity with which construction has been pushed has never been equalled on any railway in Canada, and is really wonderful. An army of men is engaged on the work, the very best improved machinery and appliances of all kinds are used, and all under the eye of thoroughly competent engineers.

The road is graded throughout its entire length, with the exception of some 250 miles—part of this stretch being north of Lake Superior and part of it between the Columbia river and Kamloops. It is confidently expected that the whole line will be completed so that trains can be run from Montreal to Port Moody by Oct. 1, 1885. All the permanent bridges are most substantially constructed of iron, with stone abutments, and the road-bed is solid as a floor. Between Port Arthur and the end of the track there are now no less than 150 locomotives and 4000 cars, and the total force of men employed by the company is about 10,000. The car works at Winnipeg alone employ between 700 and 800 men. The arrangements for supplying the sub contractors and their men with everything required are on a large scale, and very complete throughout.

The country between Nepigon and Rat Portage would not, so far as we could judge, be suitable for purposes of agriculture, but as though to compensate for this it possesses immense mineral resources. Nature is said to have lavished her stores here, and gold, silver and copper have been discovered, leaving no doubt as to the richness of the district. When settlement increases and the resources of this district become more fully developed it may prove to be, after all, the richest section through which the Canada Pacific passes. From Winnipeg to Calgary, a distance of over 800 miles, we find the great plains from which is derived the designation "prairie province." All through this expanse stretches one vast prairie, which as you move westward becomes more undulating and rolling in its character, and from what we saw and the information we were able to gather, it may safely be pronounced one of the finest wheat growing districts in America—if not the world. The soil is a rich black loam, and the land seems admirably adapted for agricultural, dairying and grazing purposes. So far as I could learn men who have gone there from this country and become actual settlers almost universally speak in high terms of the fertility and richness of the country.

Beyond Calgary the land west and southwest has been largely taken up for stock ranches, on which are found horses, cattle, sheep and other stock. I was informed on good authority that there are at present in that district upwards of 50,000 head of stock, and that the number is increasing rapidly, and all the species of animals thriving well on the highly nutritious prairie grass. This section extends from Calgary to the Rockies, and southward to the American frontier, and from there for the present Winnipeg and other important points to the eastward can rapidly draw their supplies of beef and mutton. The Kicking Horse pass and the country west of the mountains is very heavily timbered, and the timber will no doubt be made available for shipments along the line for the benefit of the people. As for building material, parties connected with the line say that when it is completed ordinary lumber, such as is used in barns, fencing and similar purposes, can be furnished at the different stations along the line for from $12 to $18 per M., the price probably varying according to the distance over which it has to be conveyed. Good brick can be made at almost any station along the line, and I was told that bricks are now selling in Winnipeg at $8 per 1000. Capital building stone is found at Selkirk and other points, which can be largely utilized in the better class of buildings as required. Anthracite coal, such as is used here, can be delivered in Winnipeg in car loads on the track at $10 per ton, and American soft coal at $8 per ton. It is said that among the largest beds of coal in the world are those of the district of the Bow and Belly rivers. Good coal from the Saskatchewan, in the vicinity of Medicine Hat, is now being delivered along the line at $6 per ton. It is a very good article, bituminous in character, and I was told by Mr Currie, a merchant at Swift Current, that he believes it to be nearly as good as Pittsburg soft coal. Then in the mountains and in districts away from the prairie there is abundance of good timber to supply future wants.

I learned, says Mr. Carling, that the climate is well liked by those who have settled in the country. In the summer the weather is very pleasant, the days being warm and the nights cool. Although the thermometer shows in winter a greater degree of actual cold than in Ontario, men who have had experience inform me that it is not so much felt, the reason of this being that the atmosphere is less moist than in Ontario and the temperature more steady. It is stated that scarcely any difficulty is experienced in wintering stock, and that horses can be kept out of doors, having no trouble to subsist on the prairie grass. With regard to facilities for handling the grain, there have been constructed or are now being built at Port Arthur and Fort William mammoth elevators having a capacity of from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, and in these the grain can be stored for shipment by boat. From these different points the company run three large steamers to Owen Sound and make connection with their own line at the latter place.

Settlement, he observes, is not being effected as rapidly as it should be, but this is no doubt attributable to the malicious falsehoods that have been circulated throughout Ontario and Great Britain describing the country as utterly barren and the climate as a most frigid one. The mile belt has been thrown open, and this will no doubt encourage settlement still further. He believes that Mr. Van Horne is right in anticipating a large through traffic to follow when first class steamship connections have been secured on the Atlantic ocean with the east and on the Pacific ocean with the west. And he thus concludes:

I believe the prospects of the country are good. There is a great future before it. All that is required is an industrious, energetic class of settlers, something such as came into the dominion years ago. I have spoken to many farmers' sons who went there from Ontario, and all spoke very highly of the country. One can hardly realize the difficulties that have already been overcome north of Lake Superior and in the Rockies. One grand advantage the railway possesses is that it is within reach of fresh water navigation at the head of our inland lakes, whereby grain can be shipped direct through the canals and by sea-going vessels to the leading markets of the world. The vast mineral resources of the country will be more thoroughly developed with the completion of the line; its agricultural and other interests will be fostered and encouraged. It has all the natural advantages to make it great and prosperous—they only need to be developed, and it will become a magnificent part of our glorious dominion.


### The Cheapest and Best.

—On account of its purity and concentrated strength and great power over disease, Burdock Blood Bitters is the cheapest and best blood cleansing tonic known for all disordered conditions of blood, liver and kidneys. 246


### A Sense of Honor.

The following is taken from an editorial in the Century for December: "There is little doubt that the thing which most needs to be preached to this generation of Americans, by ministers of the gospel, by both clerical and lay instructors of the youth, by all who have public influence or private authority, is—a sense of honor! It must be shown and insisted upon that every position in life where one person is employed by another to do a certain work, imposes an obligation to fulfill the duties of the place with an honorable and disinterested regard for the interests of the employer. It must be shown that this view of employment applies to the cook, the errand-boy, the cashier, the legislator, the governor, the president. This is a trite, and apparently simple, and perhaps somewhat stupid view of the opportunities of a "smart" and ambitious young American of our day; but unless this commonplace view of responsibility is laid hold of by increasing numbers in the future of our country, we will not say that our society will go to pieces, but we will say that our calamities will increase, and that we will get into troubles, and not soon out of them, compared with which the dangers and distresses of the past will seem insignificant."


### No Harm in It.

—No harm can come from using Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam; as a remedy for throat, bronchial and lung complaints it is always reliable and positively safe. 246


### A Contrast.

*From the Montreal Herald.*

Perhaps those Canadians who pretend that Canada has all the power to negotiate commercial treaties that she is entitled to, will note that for years Canada has been trying to negotiate a treaty with Spain without making any headway, while the United States representative has been enabled in a few months to arrange a treaty of a most sweeping character with the same country. The contrast in the results ought to satisfy the Canadian people that there is a screw loose somewhere.

### An Educated Woman.

*From the Boston Post.*

"No woman is educated," says S. W. Burnap, "who is not equal to the successful management of a family." When you see a man leave his club at 9 p.m. and run all the way home, you can make up your mind that his wife is highly educated.


## Littell's Living Age.

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"GEORGINA'S REASON
A NEW AND FASCINATING CONTINUED STORY.
BY HENRY JAMES.

transmitted to them by the man of ness who looked after their little pro in America, and the kindly functio taking advantage of the pretext ( Benyon happened to come into the sulate as he was starting, indulge to wait upon the ladies) to brin gether "two parties" who, as he ought to appreciate each other, pro to his fellow-officer in the service United States that he should go him as a witness of the little cere He might, of course, take his clerk the captain would do much better he represented to Benyon that the Theorys (singular name, wa'n't it fered—he was sure—from a lack ciety; also that one of them was sick, that they were real pleasan extraordinarily refined, and tha sight of a compatriot, literally dr as it were, in the national banner, cheer them up more than most thing, and give them a sense of pi tion. They had talked to the c about Benyon's ship, which they see from their windows in the dis at its anchorage. They were the American ladies at Naples—the residents, at least, and the ca wouldn't be doing the polite thing he went to pay them his res Benyon felt afresh how litt was in his line to call upon st women; he was not in the hab hunting up female acquaintanc of looking out for the soft em which the sex only can inspire. H his reason for this abstention, a seldom relaxed it; but the consu pealed to him on rather strong gro and he suffered himself to be persu He was far from regretting, durin first weeks at least, an act whic distinctly inconsistent with his grea —that of never exposing himself t chance of seriously caring for an u ried woman. He had been oblig make this rule, and had adhered with some success. He was fond men, but he was forced to restric self to superficial sentiments. Ther no use use tumbling into situations which the only possible issue wa treat. The step he had taken wi gard to poor Miss Theory and h lightful little sister was an except which at first he could only congra himself. That had been a happ of the ruminating old Consul; it Captain Benyon forgive him his h boots, his shirt-front, a costume might be considered representativ the effect of which was to make th server turn with rapture to the naked lazzerone. On either sid acquaintance had helped the tim pass, and the hours he spent at th tle *pension* at Posilippo left a sweet by no means innutritive—taste be

As the weeks went by his exe had grown to look a good deal rule; but he was able to remind h that the path of retreat was a open to him. Moreover, if he s fall in love with the younger girl would be no great harm, for Kate T was in love with her sister, and it matter very little to her whether h vanced or retreated. She was attractive, or rather, she was ve tracting. Small, pale, attentive, out rigidity, full of pretty curves quick movements, she looked as habit of watching and serving had complete possession of her, and literally a little sister of charity. thick black hair was pushed behin ears, as if to help her to listen, a clear brown eyes had the smile of son too full of tact to carry a dut to a sick bed.

She spoke in an encouraging and had soothing and unselfish She was very pretty—producing a ful effect of contrasted black and —and dressed herself daintily, s Mildred might have something agr to look at. Benyon very soon per that there was a fund of good serv her. Her sister had it all now poor Miss Theory was fading fas then what would become of thi cious little force? The answer t a question that seemed most to the was that it was none of his bu He was not sick—at least not phy —and he was not looking out for a Such a companion might be a lu but was not, as yet, a necessity. welcome of the two ladies, at firs been simple, and he scarcely knew to call it but sweet; a bright, friendliness remained the tone of greeting. They evidently liked come—they liked to see his big atlantic ship hover abo those ing coasts of exile. The fact of Mildred being always stretched couch—in his successive visits to waters Benyon had not unlearn why should he?) the pleasant Am habit of using the lady's personal —made their intimacy seem g their differences less; it was as hostesses had taken him into the fidence and he had been—as the would have said—of the same Knocking about the salt parts globe, with a few feet square on ing frigate for his only home, the flower-decked sitting-room of the American sisters became, more anything he had hitherto know interior. He had dreamed once ing an interior, but the dream ha ished in lurid smoke, and no such had come to him again. He had ing that the end of this was dr nigh; he was sure that the adv the strange brother, whose wife w tain to be disagreeable, would n difference. That is why, as I hav he came as often as possible th week, after he had learned the which Percival Theory would The limits of the exception ha reached.

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*A NEW AND FASCINATING CONTINUED STORY.*

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transmitted to them by the man of business who looked after their little property in America, and the kindly functionary, taking advantage of the pretext (Capt. Benyon happened to come into the consulate as he was starting, indulgently, to wait upon the ladies) to bring together "two parties" who, as he said, ought to appreciate each other, proposed to his fellow-officer in the service of the United States that he should go with him as a witness of the little ceremony. He might, of course, take his clerk, but the captain would do much better; and he represented to Benyon that the Miss Theorys (singular name, wa'n't it) suffered—he was sure—from a lack of society; also that one of them was very sick, that they were real pleasant and extraordinarily refined, and that the sight of a compatriot, literally draped, as it were, in the national banner, would cheer them up more than most anything, and give them a sense of protection. They had talked to the consul about Benyon's ship, which they could see from their windows in the distance at its anchorage. They were the only American ladies at Naples—the only residents, at least, and the captain wouldn't be doing the polite thing unless he went to pay them his respects. Benyon felt afresh how little it was in his line to call upon strange women; he was not in the habit of hunting up female acquaintance, or of looking out for the soft emotions which the sex only can inspire. He had his reason for this abstention, and he seldom relaxed it; but the consul appealed to him on rather strong grounds, and he suffered himself to be persuaded. He was far from regretting, during the first weeks at least, an act which was distinctly inconsistent with his great rule—that of never exposing himself to the chance of seriously caring for an unmarried woman. He had been obliged to make this rule, and had adhered to it with some success. He was fond of women, but he was forced to restrict himself to superficial sentiments. There was no use tumbling into situations from which the only possible issue was a retreat. The step he had taken with regard to poor Miss Theory and her delightful little sister was an exception on which at first he could only congratulate himself. That had been a happy idea of the ruminating old Consul; it made Captain Benyon forgive him his hat, his boots, his shirt-front, a costume which might be considered representative and the effect of which was to make the observer turn with rapture to the half-naked lazzerone. On either side the acquaintance had helped the time to pass, and the hours he spent at the little *pension* at Posilippo left a sweet—and by no means innutritive—taste behind.

As the weeks went by his exception had grown to look a good deal like a rule; but he was able to remind himself that the path of retreat was always open to him. Moreover, if he should fall in love with the younger girl there would be no great harm, for Kate Theory was in love with her sister, and it would matter very little to her whether he advanced or retreated. She was very attractive, or rather, she was very attracting. Small, pale, attentive, without rigidity, full of pretty curves and quick movements, she looked as if the habit of watching and serving had taken complete possession of her, and was literally a little sister of charity. Her thick black hair was pushed behind her ears, as if to help her to listen, and her clear brown eyes had the smile of a person too full of tact to carry a dull face to a sick bed.

She spoke in an encouraging voice, and had soothing and unselfish habits. She was very pretty—producing a cheerful effect of contrasted black and white—and dressed herself daintily, so that Mildred might have something agreeable to look at. Benyon very soon perceived that there was a fund of good service in her. Her sister had it all now; but poor Miss Theory was fading fast, and then what would become of this precious little force? The answer to such a question that seemed most to the point was that it was none of his business. He was not sick—at least not physically—and he was not looking out for a nurse. Such a companion might be a luxury, but was not, as yet, a necessity. The welcome of the two ladies, at first, had been simple, and he scarcely knew what to call it but sweet; a bright, gentle friendliness remained the tone of their greeting. They evidently liked him to come—they liked to see his big transatlantic ship hover above those gleaming coasts of exile. The fact of Miss Mildred being always stretched on her couch—in his successive visits to foreign waters Benyon had not unlearned (as why should he?) the pleasant American habit of using the lady's personal name—made their intimacy seem greater, their differences less; it was as if his hostesses had taken him into their confidence and he had been—as the Consul would have said—of the same party. Knocking about the salt parts of the globe, with a few feet square on a rolling frigate for his only home, the pretty flower-decked sitting-room of the quiet American sisters became, more than anything he had hitherto known, his interior. He had dreamed once of having an interior, but the dream had vanished in lurid smoke, and no such vision had come to him again. He had a feeling that the end of this was drawing nigh; he was sure that the advent of the strange brother, whose wife was certain to be disagreeable, would make a difference. That is why, as I have said, he came as often as possible the last week, after he had learned the day on which Percival Theory would arrive. The limits of the exception had been reached.

He had been new to the young ladies at Posilippo, and there was no reason why they should say to each other that he was a very different man from the ingenuous youth who, ten years before, used to wander with Georgina Gressie down vistas of plank fences brushed over with the advertisements of quack medicines. It was natural he should be, and we who know him would have found that he had traversed the whole scale of alteration. There was nothing ingenuous in him now; he had the look of experience, of having been seasoned and hardened by the years. His face, his complexion, were the same; still smooth-shaven and slim, he always passed at first for a man scarcely out of his twenties. But his expression was old, and his talk was older still—the talk of a man who had seen much of the world (as indeed he had to-day), and judged most things for himself with a humorous skepticism which, whatever concessions it might make superficially for the sake of not offending, for instance, two remarkably nice American women, who had kept most of their illusions, left you with the conviction that the next minute it would go quickly back to its own standpoint. There was a curious contradiction in him; he struck you as serious, and yet he could not be said to take things seriously. This is what made Kate Theory feel so sure that he had lost the object of his affections; and she said to herself that it must have been under circumstances of peculiar sadness, for that was, after all, a frequent accident, and was not usually thought, in itself, a sufficient stroke to make a man a cynic. This reflection, it may be added, was, on the young lady's part, just the least bit acrimonious. Capt. Benyon was not a cynic in any sense in which he might have shocked an innocent mind; he kept his cynicism to himself, and he was a very clever, courteous, attentive gentleman. If he was melancholy, you knew it chiefly by his jokes, for they were usually at his own expense; and if he was indifferent, it was all the more to his credit that he should have exerted himself to entertain his countrywomen.

The last time he called before the arrival of the expected brother he found Miss Theory alone, and sitting up, for a wonder, at her window. Kate had driven into Naples to give orders at the hotel for the reception of the travelers, who required accommodations more spacious than the villa at Posilippo (where the two sisters had the best rooms) could offer them; and the sick girl had taken advantage of her absence and of the pretext offered by a day of delicious warmth to transfer herself, for the first time in six months, to an arm chair. She was practicing, as she said, for the long carriage journey to the north, where, in a quiet corner they knew of, on the Lago Maggiore, her summer was to be spent. Raymond Benyon remarked to her that she had evidently turned the corner and was going to get well, and this gave her a chance to say various things that were on her mind. She had various things on her mind, poor Mildred Theory, so caged and restless, and yet so resigned and patient as she was; with a clear, quick spirit, in the most perfect health, ever reaching forward, to the end of its tense little chain, from her wasted and suffering body; and, in the course of the perfect summer afternoon, as she sat there, exhilarated by the success of her effort to get up, and by her comfortable opportunity, she took her friendly visitor into the confidence of most of her anxieties. She told him, very promptly and positively, that she was not going to get well at all, that she had probably not more than ten months yet to live, and that he would oblige her very much by not forcing her to waste any more breath to contradict him on that point. Of course she couldn't talk much; therefore, she wished to say to him only things that he would not hear from any one else. Such, for instance, was her present secret—Kate's and hers—the secret of their fearing so much that they shouldn't like Percival's wife, who was not from Boston, but from New York. Naturally, that by itself would be nothing, but from what they had heard of her set—this subject had been explored by their correspondents—they were rather nervous, nervous to the point of not being in the least reassured by the fact that the young lady would bring Percival a fortune. The fortune was a matter of course, for that was just what they had heard about Agnes' circle—that the stamp of money was on all their thoughts and doings. They were very rich, and very new, and very splashing, and evidently had very little in common with the two Miss Theorys, who, moreover, if the truth must be told (and this was a great secret), did not care much for the letters their sister-in-law had hitherto addressed them. She had been at a French boarding-school in New York, and yet (this was the greatest secret of all) she wrote to them that she had performed a part of the journey through France in a *diligence!* Of course, they would see the next day; Miss Mildred was sure she would know in a moment whether Agnes would like them. She could never have told him all this if her sister had been there, and Capt. Benyon must promise never to tell Kate how she had chattered. Kate thought always that they must hide everything, and that even if Agnes should be a dreadful disappointment they must never let any one guess it. And yet Kate was just the one who would suffer in the coming years after she herself had gone. Their brother had been everything to them, but now it would all be different. Of course it was not to be expected that he should have remained a bachelor for their sake; she only wished he had waited until she was dead and Kate was married. One of these events, it was true, was much less sure than the other; Kate might never marry—much as she wished she would. She was quite morbidly unselfish, and didn't think she had a right to have anything of her own—not even a husband. Miss Mildred talked a good while about Kate, and it never occurred to her that she might bore Capt. Benyon. She didn't, in point of fact; he had none of the trouble of wondering why this poor, sick, worried lady was trying to push her sister down his throat. Their peculiar situation made everything natural, and the tone she took with him now seemed only what their pleasant relations for the last three months led up to. Moreover, he had an excellent reason for not being bored; the fact—namely: that, after all, with regard to her sister, Miss Mildred appeared to him to be keeping back more than she uttered. She didn't tell him the great thing—she had nothing to say as to what that charming girl thought of Raymond Benyon. The effect of their interview, indeed, was to make him shrink from knowing, and he felt that the right thing for him would be to get back into his boat, which was waiting at the garden steps, before Kate Theory should return from Naples. It came over him, as he sat there, that he was far too interested in knowing what this young lady thought of him. She might think what she pleased; it could make no difference to him. The best opinion in the world—if it looked out at him from her tender eyes—would not make

TO BE CONTINUED.

**The Morning Dress.**

—It is said that a lady's standing in society can easily be determined by her dress at the breakfast-table; an expensive, showy costume indicating that the wearer has not yet learned the proprieties. But no one need be afraid of being called "shoddy" if her loveliness is as apparent by daylight as at the hops. Perfect beauty is never the attendant of disease; above all, of those diseases peculiar to women, and which find a ready cure in Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

The number of sheep in the United States is 51,000,000. That is about a sheep apiece for us; but we were obliged to import during the past year over 78,000,000 pounds of wool in order to supply the demand for home use and what little of manufactured stuff we are able to sell to outsiders.

**A Golden Opinion.**

—Mrs. Wm. Allan of Acton declares that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best household remedy in the world for colds, croup, sore throat, burns, scalds and other painful complaints. Her opinion is well founded. 246

Put him down as friendly—"How do you feel regarding the christian religion?" asked an interviewer of a rich but very cautious man. "Well—er—" he hesitated, not knowing what might be behind the question. "You can—er—put me down—as friendly, I think."

—Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P.Q., writes: "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief. I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and found it gave instant relief, and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to all."

It is whispered that the deluge of bric-a-brac that has cluttered up the fashionable parlor until it has looked like a china shop for many a year is to be banished, and the cold, frigid severity which characterized the drawing room of long ago will be the proper caper. Superabundant window draperies are also to go.

—Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Try it and make the improvement in your child.

"You may talk as much as you please," remarked the irascible man; "but let me tell you that I consider your arguments as well as yourself beneath my notice. I don't give you so much as a thought." "I hope not," was the response; "I wouldn't have you bankrupt yourself on my account."

—A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes: "For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which caused me much pain and annoyance. Mr. Maybee of this place recommended Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil for it. I tried it, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an article of great value." Beware of Electric or Electron Oils, as they are imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Eating a small piece of soap at stated intervals is recommended by a Berlin physician as a better remedy for dyspepsia and sour stomach than soda, magnesia or lime water.

—Mrs. George Simpson, Toronto, says: "I have suffered severely with corns, and was unable to get relief from treatment of any kind until I was recommended to try Holloway's Corn Cure. After applying it for a few days I was enabled to remove the corn, root and branch—no pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from corns."

"Will you help me press some leaves?" the maiden asked her lover. "If you will fasten them in your waist belt I'll see what I can do," he answered. And thus a popular method of pressing autumn leaves was invented.

—There are cheap panaceas for various human ailments continually cropping up. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has no affinity with any of these. Unlike them, the article is derived from the purest sources, is prepared with the utmost chemical skill, and is a genuine remedy and not a palliative for biliousness, constipation, kidney troubles, impurity of the blood, and female complaints.

It is a great comfort to the Massachusetts people that the skeleton of a mastodon has been found near Shrewsbury. This new monstrosity quite throws Ben Butler in the shade. It is hoped that the massive bones may find an appreciation in the country not conceded to massive brass.

—Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fulness after each meal."

An Englishman, writing to the London Times, says: "I had heard much of American newspapers, but I must say that I have been disappointed. The first pages of some of the largest dailies of this country are given up to chicken advertisements. The Americans seem to be wild over a certain breed of rooster."

—West Toronto Junction is within a few minutes of the Union station by the trains of either the Ontario and Quebec and the Grand Trunk or the Northern. Real estate in the neighborhood has steadily risen in value and promises to advance still more rapidly. Some of the best lots in West Toronto are to be had from George Clarke, 295 Yonge street.

**Good For All.**

—For all diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys and bowels take Burdock Blood Bitters. It is purely vegetable, can do no harm, and is always beneficial. 246

The man who runs the skating rink is beginning to turn up his nose at the aristocratic plumber and the affluent ice dealer.


THE COMBAULT'S

CAUSTIC BALSAM!

Is undoubtedly the most valuable and reliable Veterinary Remedy ever discovered. It has superseded the Actual Cautery or hot iron; produces more than four times the effect of a blister; takes the place of all liniments, and is the safest application ever used, as it is impossible to produce a scar or blemish with it. It is a powerful, active, reliable and safe remedy that can be manipulated at will for severe or mild effect. Thousands of the best Veterinarians and Horsemen of this country testify to its many wonderful cures and its great practical value. It is also the most economical remedy in use, as one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Price $1.50. Sold by druggists, or sent, charges paid by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Importers and Proprietors, 21 Front Street, West Toronto, Ont. ☞None genuine without it has our signature on the label.


## TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE.

Mails close and are due as follows:

| | CLOSE. a.m. | CLOSE. p.m. | DUE. a.m. | DUE. p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. T. R., East | 6.00 | 6.30 | 9.20 | 10.45 |
| O. & Q. Ry | 6.00 | 6.30 | 9.45 | 10.45 |
| G. W. R. | 11.30 | 9.30 | 10.30 | 7.20 |
| G. T. R. West | 7.00 | 3.00 | 11.45 | 7.20 |
| N. & N.W. | 6.30 | 4.00 | 10.30 | 8.30 |
| G. T. & B. | 6.00 | 4.00 | 11.00 | 8.50 |
| Midland | 6.00 | 3.00 | 12.00 | 9.15 |
| G. V. R. | 6.00 | 3.45 | 9.50 | 5.50 |
| U. S. N. Y | 6.00 | 2.45 | 9.00 | 1.10 |
| U. S. Chicago | 11.30 | 9.30 | 3.30 | 7.00 |
| British Mails—Monday | | 9.30 | | |
| " " Tuesday | | 9.30 | | |
| " " Friday | | 4.30 | | |

## TORONTO RAILWAY TIME TABLE

Departure and Arrival of Trains from and at Union Station.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

**Departures, Main Line East.**

7.15 a. m.—Mixed for Belleville.
8.30 a. m.—Fast express for Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, etc.
1 p.m.—Mixed for Kingston and intermediate stations.
5.30 p.m.—Local for Belleville and intermediate stations.
8.00 p.m.—Express for main points, Ottawa Montreal, etc., runs daily.

**Arrivals, Main Line East.**

9.15 a.m.—Express from Montreal, Ottawa and main local points.
10.15 a.m.—Local from Belleville.
8.40 p.m.—Mixed from all points east.
10.35 p.m.—Express from Boston, Quebec, Portland, Montreal, Ottawa, etc.

**Departures, Main Line West.**

7.55 a.m.—Local for all points west to Detroit.
1 p.m.—Express for Port Huron, Detroit, Chicago and all western points.
4.00 p.m.—For Stratford and London.
5.25 p.m.—Mixed for Stratford and Sarnia.
11.15 p.m.—Express for Sarnia and western points; sleeping car for Detroit.

**Arrivals, Main Line West.**

8.55 a.m.—Mixed from Sarnia and intermediate points.
8.10 a.m.—Express from Chicago, Detroit, Port Huron, and all western points.
12.32 p.m.—Local from London, Goderich, etc.
7.10 p.m.—Express from all points west, Chicago, Detroit, etc.
11.15 p.m.—Local from London, Stratford, etc.

**Departures, Great Western Division.**

7.15 a.m.—For Niagara Falls, Buffalo and local stations between Niagara Falls and Windsor.
9.25 a.m.—For Detroit, St. Louis and points in the southwest.
12.20 p.m.—For Detroit, Chicago and the west and all points east from Hamilton; runs daily.
3.55 p.m.—For Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Boston and local stations between Hamilton and London, and Brantford, St. Thomas, etc.
5.30 p.m.—Local stations between Toronto and Niagara Falls.
11 p.m.—For Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Boston and all points east and west of Hamilton.

**Arrivals, Great Western Division.**

8.25 a.m.—Express from Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, etc.
10.15 a.m.—Express from London, St. Catharines, Hamilton, etc.
1.45 p.m.—Express from New York, Boston Buffalo and all points east.
4.30 p.m.—Express from New York, Boston Chicago, Detroit, London, etc., runs daily.
7.05 p.m.—Mail from Buffalo, Detroit, London, Hamilton and intermediate stations.
7.45 p.m.—Express from Detroit, St. Louis, etc.
11.10 p.m.—Local from London and intermediate stations.

**Suburban Trains Great Western Division.**

Leave Toronto at 7.35, 10.55 a.m., and 2, 4.20 and 5.30 p.m.
Returning leave Mimico 8.35 and 11.35 a.m., and 2.35, 4.55 and 6.05, calling at Queen's wharf, Parkdale, High park and the Humber, both coin and returning.

**Sunday Trains, G. W. Division.**

Trains leaving Toronto for Hamilton at 12.20 and arriving from Hamilton at 4.30 p.m., run on Sundays, but do not stop at intermediate stations.

**Departures, Midland Division.**

9.15 a.m.—Mixed—Peterboro and intermediate stations.
7.35 a.m.—Mail—Sutton, Midland, Orillia, Coboconk, Haliburton, Lindsay, Port Perry, Whitby, Peterboro, Lakefield, Port Hope, Madoc, Belleville, Hastings, Campbellford and intermediate stations.
4.35 p.m.—Mail—Sutton, Midland, Orillia, Coboconk, Lindsay, Port Perry, Whitby, Peterboro, Port Hope and intermediate stations.
3.15 p.m.—Mixed—Sutton and intermediate stations.

**Arrivals, Midland Division.**

12.25 p.m.—Express. 10.15 a.m.—Mixed from Sutton and intermediate stations. 9.20 p.m.—Mail. 5.05 p.m.—Mixed from Peterboro.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

**Departures Credit Valley Section.**

8.10 a.m.—St. Louis express, for principal stations on main line and branches, and for Detroit, Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas city.
1.25 p.m.—Pacific express, for Galt, Woodstock, Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Detroit, Chicago, and all points west and north-west.
4.10 p.m.—Local express for all points on main line, Orangeville and Elora branches.
6 a.m.—Mixed for all stations on main line.

**Arrivals, Credit Valley Section.**

8.45 a.m.—Express from all stations on main line and branches.
5.35 p.m.—Atlantic express from Chicago and all points west and stations on main line.
8.10 p.m.—Montreal express from all stations on main line and branches.
10.55 a.m.—Mixed from St. Thomas.

**Departures, Toronto, Grey and Bruce Section.**

7.20 a.m.—Mail for Orangeville, Owen Sound, Teeswater and all intermediate stations.
4.40 p.m.—Express for Orangeville, Owen Sound and Teeswater.
8.15 a.m.—Mixed from Toronto Junction.

**Arrivals, Toronto, Grey and Bruce Section.**

10.45 a.m.—Express from Owen Sound and Teeswater.
8.30 p.m.—Mail from Owen Sound and Teeswater.
4.45 p.m.—Mixed arrives at Toronto Junction

**Departures, Ontario and Quebec Section.**

8.25 a.m.—Limited express for Peterboro, Norwood, Perth, Smith's Falls, Ottawa, Montreal, and intermediate points.
3.35 p.m.—Mixed for Peterboro, Norwood and all intermediate stations.
7.55 p.m.—Montreal express for Peterboro, Norwood, Perth, Smith's Falls, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and all points east.

**Arrivals, Ontario and Quebec Section.**

8.30 a.m.—St. Louis express from Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Brockville, Peterboro, and intermediate points.
11.25 p.m.—Mixed from Peterboro, Norwood and intermediate points.
9.55 p.m.—Toronto express from Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Brockville, Peterboro and intermediate points.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

*Trains depart from and arrive at City hall station, stopping at Union and Brock street stations.*

**Departures.**

7.45 a.m.—Mail for Muskoka wharf, Orillia, Meaford, Penetang and intermediate stations, making direct connections at Muskoka wharf with Muskoka boats.
12.00 noon—Steamboat express for Muskoka wharf, Collingwood and Meaford, making direct connections at Collingwood with steamers for Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur.
5.05 p.m.—Express for Collingwood, Penetang, Orillia and Barrie.
12.30 p.m.—Muskoka special express each Saturday during July and August for Muskoka wharf, connecting with steamers for Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph.

**Arrivals.**

10.15 a.m.—Express from Collingwood, Orillia, Barrie and intermediate points.
1.45 p.m.—Accommodation from Meaford, Collingwood, Penetang, Muskoka wharf Orillia, Barrie and intermediate points.
8.15 p.m.—Mail from Penetang, Muskoka, Orillia, Barrie and intermediate stations.
1.55 p.m.—Muskoka special express, Mondays only, July and August.


LADIES!

THE MANTLE EMPORIUM,

39 KING ST. EAST.

Sell the Cheapest Children's and Ladies' Jackets in Toronto. 246

OPEN ON SATURDAY EVENING.

McCORMACK BROS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS

No. 431 Yonge Street TORONTO.

Agents for Pelee Island Wines and Carling's Ales.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

VIENNA BREAD

From American Patent Process Flour.

*Delivered Daily.*

HARRY WEBB

447 Yonge St., Toronto.

PURE WATER.

GET ONE OF THE

Little Gem Filters,

PRICE - - $2,

AT

HARRY A. COLLINS

Housekeepers' Emporium.

90 YONGE STREET.

THE ROYAL BASE BURNER

KING OF STOVES,

*The only one that received a Prize at the Toronto Exhibition of 1884.*

*Everyone wanting a first-class stove should exchange for a ROYAL with*

NOLAN,

Of 60 and 62 Jarvis Street.

*The only man who received a prize in the stove department.*

*Tons of castings for all repairs on hand at* 246

*60 & 62 JARVIS ST.*

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

Large Size 50c. Worth $1

W. OSBORN'S,

688 YONGE STREET. 246

PHOTOGRAPHY

Unfresne

Yonge st. Arcade Building.

(Top Flat)

Take the Elevator up 24-6

BEST WORK IN THE CITY.

MRS. MAHAFFY'S,

500 QUEEN ST. WEST.

Crochet Hoods, Jackets and Caps, Ladies' and Childrens' Outfitting, Boys' and Girls' Suits. 26

Sanitary Plumbing.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

2

KEITH & FITZSIMONS,

109 King st. West, Toronto.

THOS. E. PERKINS,

PHOTOGRAPHER!

Will in future finish all Cabinet Photos on fine Chocolate tinted mounts with gilt edges. This along with his

NEW SCENERY

makes the prettiest finished picture in the city of Toronto.

STUDIO 293 YONGE ST.

"HEADQUARTERS" FOR NEW FALL GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES.

VISIT

TORONTO SHOE COMPANY,

COR. KING AND JARVIS STREETS,

NEW AMERICAN GOODS.

Ladies' N. Y. Square Toe and Low Heel "Dongola" Button Boots Ladies' American Kid Button, Square Toe, Low Heel, Latest Style. Ladies' and Gents' Light American Rubbers and Felt Overshoes.

TELEPHONE TO

STONE'S

CAB, COUPE AND LIVERY STABLES,

*11 & 13 QUEEN STREET EAST.*

When you require a first-class Carriage with reliable driver in livery.

W. H. STONE. 26

P.S.—Undertaking business as usual at 187 YONGE STREET.

STINSON'S COAL AND WOOD DEPOT.

Best long Beech and Maple (dry) delivered to any part of the city; also all kinds of HARD and SOFT COAL at lowest rates. Wood cut and split by steam. Coal delivered in bags if required. A trial order solicited. Orders promptly delivered. Telephone Communication.

*OFFICES: 10 King street east, Cor. Adelaide and Victoria sts, 96 Terauley street, 474½ Yonge street.* 246

$6.00 PER TON

COAL AND WOOD

S. Crane & Co.

OFFICE—113 Queen St. West. Docks Foot of Church St. Telephone

THE BEST BOOT

In the City

FOR $3, AT

W. WINDELER'S,

*285 Queen Street West.* 26

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS' COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency of disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in packages and tins only (½lb. and 1lb.) by Grocers labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

WILLIAM BERRY,

Odorless Excavator & Contractor,

NO. 151 LUMLEY STREET.

Office, 5 Victoria street, Toronto

Night soil removed from all parts of the city at reasonable rates.

BRITTON BROS.,

THE BUTCHERS,

We always keep on hand a full supply of choice

BEEF, MUTTON, PORK,

Corn Beef, etc.

*Spring Lamb a Specialty.*

Hotels, steamboats and all large dealers liberally dealt with.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.

Stalls: 13 and 15 St. Lawrence Arcade

Established 1867.

C. H. DUNNING,

*FAMILY BUTCHER,*

359 YONGE ST.

THE NOTED PLACE FOR

Corned Beef, Sugar-Cured Hams, Sweet Pickled Tongues, Etc., Etc. Poultry and Vegetables of the season.

Telephone communication

GENTS' GOLD STEM WIND

WATCH!

*Guaranteed 14 K,*

*ONLY $40,*

AT

DAVIS BROS.,

130 YONGE STREET. 246

PRIVATE

Medical Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

27 Gould St., Toronto, Ont.

Dr. Andrews' Purificantia, Dr. Andrews Female Pills, and all of Dr. A.'s celebrated remedies for private diseases can be obtained at the Dispensary. Circulars free. All letters answered promptly without charge, when stamp is enclosed. Communications confidential. Address, R. J. ANDREWS, M.S. TORONTO, ONT. 24-6

NOTICE TO YOUNG & OLD.

The celebrated Dr. H. Hollick of London has established an agency in Toronto for the sale of his medicines for the sure cure of all nervous diseases arising from whatever cause. Has been in use here over twenty years. Cured thousands. No Cure, No Pay. Enclose stamp for pamphlet, which will be sent in sealed envelope to all who Address to 463 Yonge Street, Toronto.

FALL IN PRICES!

COAL $6 PER TON.

The Best in the Market.

P. D. CONGER,

6 KING STREET EAST.

30 DAYS' TRIAL

ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are sent on 30 Days' Trial TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, who are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE, resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration to HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address

Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

# THE TORONTO WORLD.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1884.


## LOCAL NEWS PARAGRAPHED.

Toulmin's band at the roller skating rink to-night. Thursday, polo match.

The local board of health tried to meet yesterday but failed. There was no quorum.

The propellor Cuba is stranded (not sunk as stated yesterday) at Alexandria bay, and only slightly damaged.

Dr. Dowling's appeal from the decision unseating him as M.P.P. for South Renfrew was argued in the court of appeal yesterday.

Ann Moran, wife of Eugene Moran the fruit dealer, 122½ King street west, was arrested last night on the charge of assaulting her husband.

David Jolley, run over by the cars at Port Hope and brought to the hospital on Saturday, will undergo a second amputation above the knee joint.

Dion Boucicault, the Irish comedian, supported by his own company, will play all next week at the Grand. He will appear in a round of his own plays.

The employes of E. & C. Gurney's foundry to the number of 200 went up to Hamilton yesterday and attended the funeral of the late Edward Gurney, sr.

The sum of $140 was stolen from Capt. Gilray's house, Little Richmond street, while she was exhorting sinners to repentance at the salvation army barracks Saturday night.

A meeting in the interest of presbyterian missions was held at the Carlton street presbyterian church last night. Rev. C. A. Farmer, Rev. H. M. Parsons and Rev. G. M. Milligan were the speakers.

Wm. Kendrick, a tailor and clothing repairer doing business at 169 Bay street, was arrested by Policeman Mitchell yesterday evening on a warrant charging him with stealing $6 in two separate sums from customers.

Rev. J. Denovan read a paper on the congregational element in worship before the Baptist Ministerial association yesterday, his main idea being that members of the church should assist the minister at the services.

George Pirie, who used to shine here as a Globe reporter, is in hot water at Winnipeg, where he is secretary of the public school board. The teachers accuse him of incivility and officiousness and an investigation is in progress.

### Storm Beaten.

This play is a series of thrilling pictures and situations. From a peaceful English village the scene suddenly changes to the rigor of an Arctic winter, and then back again to the village. The plot is strong but overdrawn though that only intensifies the situations and the pictures. It all turns on a brother's determination to revenge himself on the betrayer of his sister. Where he meets the villain at sea, most of all where he casts him off the iceberg, and then when they meet again on the same iceberg in the last extremity of want, suffering and desolation, the strength of Storm Beaten comes well to the front. The scenery and stage business is magnificent. There never were on a stage in Toronto such realistic icebergs, auroras and sea-settings as were shown last night. The piece is interspersed with sea songs and village choruses and dances. Storm Beaten will run for the balance of the week.

### Bright Lights at the People's.

Baylies & Kennedy's opening performance at the People's last night was greeted with a crowded house. The company comprise a number of clever artists, and the whole show was well received and many of the performers recalled several times. Among the special features, Flynn and O'Brien in colored comedy, Golden and Drayton in their laughable eccentricities, Harry La Rose's club-swinging and Prof. J. E. Kennedy's feats in mesmerism, are worthy of special mention. Bright Lights will occupy the boards for the week, with Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

### Off to Salt Lake City.

Graham H. Macpherson, the genial clerk at Milloy's wharf, who has lately been appointed to a lucrative and important position on the Union Pacific railway at Salt Lake city, was dined at the Rossin house last night by about forty of his friends. The chair was occupied by T. W. Jones. During the festivities a gold locket with diamond setting, accompanied by a handsomely illuminated address was presented to the guest of the evening. Mac. in his departure for his new field of labor carries with him the best wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

### Trinity Medical School.

The dinner having been a success, both professors and students bear a look of content, and we now expect all to settle down to their work.

The young ladies of the Ladies' medical college have now no just cause to complain of the manner in which they are treated when visiting the theatre of the general hospital.

A petition signed by the majority of the students requesting Mr. Moody to labor in Toronto during the coming season has been presented.

### No Boy Preacher Wanted.

It is said that James H. Rogers, one of the most prominent members of the Metropolitan church, offered to pay the salary of the Rev. Mr. Harrison (the boy preacher) and all the expenses of the church for two weeks, if he were allowed to hold revival meetings in the Metropolitan. The trustees declined the offer. Mr. Harrison receives one hundred dollars per week from the Elm street church.

### Transfer of Licenses.

The dominion commissioners yesterday made the following transfers of licenses: Hotels—R. H. Reid, 162 Front street west, to Frank McGuire; Patrick O'Connor, 94 Front street east, to R. H. Reid. Shop licenses—John Gregor, 32 Terauley street, to Wm. C. Patterson; Wallace Bailey, 1 Carlton terrace, to John Le Brocq.

### A Literary Team.

Mark Twain, the humorist, and George W. Cable, the novelist, have been engaged by the Metropolitan Church Ladies' Aid society to give readings from their own works at Horticultural gardens, December 8 and 9. These two gentlemen recently joined forces and have made quite a hit on the other side.

### Thefts From the Schools.

A number of complaints have been made of thefts of children's clothes from the public schools. On Friday last two of the girls at the Wellesley school had their ulsters, left hanging in the hall, stolen. The doors ought to be secured or the caretaker be about.

### Drawings at the Fancy Fair.

At the fancy fair last night the sewing machine went to Mrs. B. B. Hughes and the side saddle to Joseph Petley.

## DOMINION DASHES.

Iroquois boasts a child who has six living grandmothers.

The choir of Grace church, Winnipeg, resigned in a body because an objectionable man was appointed organist.

Rev. W. Hayhurst, Watford, reports 200 conversions in connection with special services in the three churches under his charge.

A young man and a young girl who are cousins, and both inmates of the same house, are missing from Brockville. It is believed they have eloped.

The Ayr station was again entered by burglars Wednesday night. A number of letters were opened and all the contents of the drawers were tumbled out. Only $2.50 was taken.

In Manitoba the average price for wheat at this date is about 50 cents per bushel, and for oats 25 cents per bushel; in Dakota the same grains do not average more than 45 cents and 20 cents respectively.

Lew Robbins, formerly a conductor on the Great Western division, has now a good opportunity of regaining his full liberty in Texas, as Mr. Fraser has communicated to the authorities of Galveston his intention not to appear against him.

A Kingstonian engaged an English solicitor to look after an estate valued at $9000, which he had been left in England about three years ago. The money, minus the English solicitor's fee, has arrived. The fee was $2400, or over one-fourth of the whole amount.

The second floor of the custom house, Ottawa, fell Saturday, there being several hundred barrels of apples placed thereon. On the lower floor were gin and brandy casks and other articles, which were smashed to pieces. The loss will be upwards of $2000.

The Sandwich town council held a meeting for the purpose of appointing an accountant to look into the shortage in the town treasurer's books. The treasurer sent in his resignation, but it was not accepted, and will not be until the present difficulty is cleared up.

The St. Thomas papers published a "great" scandal, the sum and substance of which is that a domestic named Colby in the employ of a Southwold farmer, and Wm. Parker, thresher, of the same township and a married man, were to have been married, but were not.

### Catarrh—A New Treatment.

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

### Police Court Record.

Martin Kelly, assaulting Isaac Mills, fined $5 and costs or 30 days. John Adair, larceny, acquitted. John Nichelo was committed as a lunatic. Thomas Sheehan, aggravated assault, remanded for sentence. Phil Flinn, a delinquent carter, was hauled up by Inspector Awde and fined $2.35, and Michael Hays $3 and costs or 30 days. Jas. A. Buck, charged with horse stealing, was adjudged of unsound mind and committed as a lunatic.

### Moses Oates and Dineen.

—Moses Oates, and Moses is the only modern weather prophet of Canada, says we are to have cold, very cold weather this week. Dineen has accordingly put in stock several cases of fine fur caps—just the thing. Dineen—the hatter—corner of King and Yonge streets.—Advt.

### The Serjeant and the Newsboy.

Chief Draper investigated yesterday afternoon the charge laid by J. D. Nasmith against Serjeant Breckenreid, No. 2 division, of having used unnecessary punishment towards a newsboy named Allcock on Yonge street Friday night. Several statements were made and the investigation wound up with the serjeant being sent back to duty.

### The Finest Bank Building in Canada.

The Dominion bank improvements are approaching completion. The main entrance will be on King at the west end and the corner door closed. All the present fittings in the bank itself are to be removed, and solid walnut substituted throughout. It will be the finest banking house in Canada.

### St. Andrew's Society Ball.

It is expected that Col. Caverhill and officers of the 5th Royal Scots, Montreal, will attend the ball which promises to eclipse all previously given by St. Andrew's society.

### Economy.

—The secret of economy lies in the buying of upholstering, such a parlor or drawing-room suites, in the purchaser going to an establishment where they make it a specialty of manufacturing first-class goods. T. F. Cummings, 349 Yonge street, has the reputation of being an experienced workman, who thoroughly understands his business. You can rest fully assured of getting what you want, and at reasonable figures.

### St. Andrew's Ward Conservatives.

The St. Andrew's ward conservative association has elected the following officers: President, Thomas Bickerstaff; vice-presidents, Ald. Defoe, Messrs. Dunlop and J. A. Worrell; secretary, A. M. Brown.

### The Forces Strengthened.

—The vital forces are strengthened and the entire system renovated and built up by Burdock Blood Bitters. It acts on the bowels, liver, kidneys and blood. 246

### The Best Yet.

—The best blood cleanser known to medical science is Burdock Blood Bitters. It purifies the blood of all foul humors and gives strength to the weak. 246

—The reason why "Monsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labor. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. Lowden & Co., Wholesale, Agents for Toronto. 9.4.6


MORE THAN EIGHT YEARS' USE OF strictly reliable fabrics, made in the most artistic and durable manner possible, has made for

QUINN

THE SHIRT-MAKER,

the most enviable reputation of any shirt-maker in Canada. ROSSIN HOUSE BLOCK, York st., Toronto


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Nov. 24.

Transactions on the local stock exchange to-day were as follows: Morning sales—Toronto, 10 at 173. Federal, 10 at 47½. British America, 20 at 94, 20 at 92, 20 at 93. Canada Permanent, 20 at 213. Canada Landed Credit, 20 at 120, 8 at 110¾. B. and Loan association, 4 at 105.

Afternoon sales—Merchants, 10 at 108¾. Commerce, 20 at 118¾. Imperial, 20 at 114½ xd. Federal, 10 at 47½, 10 at 47½, after board. Northwest Land company, 100 at 42½s.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—Forenoon sales—Merchants, 25 at 107½, 206 at 108, 25 at 108¼. Commerce, 40 at 118½. Montreal Tel. Co., 25 at 113½. Montreal Gas 350 at 179, 125 at 179½, 50 at 179¾.

Afternoon sales—Montreal, 2 at 187½. Banque du Peuple, 2 at 42½. Merchants, 10 at 108½, 90 at 109, 100 at 109½. Northwest Land, 25 at 42s, 25 at 42s 6d. Commerce, 10 at 118½. Federal, 2 at 48½. Montreal Tel., 25 at 114. Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., 25 at 57½, 25 at 57. City Passenger, 25 at 118, 100 at 117½. Gas, 73 at 179, 25 at 178¾.

Hudsons Bay company shares were quoted in London to-day at £24½, and Northwest Land company at 45s.

Sterling exchange was quoted in New York to-day as follows: Three day bills, $4.86; sixty day bills, $4.82.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Manipulation was almost the only force at work on the market to-day. Lackawanna advanced 1½, and was the only stock that exhibited strength. Close firm.

X. C. 33⅜, B. Q 119, D. L. 108¾, E. R. 13⅜, P. U. 51⅛, J. C. 41¼, K. T. 15⅞, L. S. 67½, L. N. 24⅝, M. N. C. 70, X. N. 93⅜, C. H. 87⅝, N. P. 17⅞, N. Q. 41⅛, N. W. 89½, N. X. 125, S. S. 29⅛, X. K. 13, O. R. 70½, P. M. 52¼, R. I. 108¾, S. P. 76⅛, S. F. 20, W. U. 60, T. Z. 11⅛, U. P. 49⅝, W. S. B. 40½.

The opening, closing, highest and lowest prices in the leading stocks were:

| | Open. | Close. | Highest. | Lowest. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada Southern | | | | |
| Canadian Pacific | | | | |
| Delaware & Lackawanna | 107¼ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 107¼ |
| Jersey Central | 42¼ | 41¼ | 42¼ | 41¼ |
| Louisville & Nashville | 24 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24 |
| Lake Shore | 65¾ | 65¾ | 66¼ | 65¾ |
| Northern Pacific | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¾ | 17¼ |
| do do prefered | 42¼ | 41¼ | 42¼ | 41¼ |
| Northwest | 89¼ | 89¼ | 90¼ | 89¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 52¾ | 52¼ | 52¾ | 52¼ |
| St. Paul | 76¾ | 76¾ | 77¼ | 76¾ |
| Union Pacific | 50¾ | 49¾ | 50¾ | 49¾ |
| Western Union | 60¼ | 60 | 60¾ | 59¾ |

### Produce Markets.

About 500 bushels of wheat sold on the local market at 70c to 73c for fall, 70c to 72c for spring, and 55c to 57c for goose. Barley sold at 54c to 67c; about 4000 bushels were marketed, the bulk of it selling below 60c. Oats 31c to 33c. Peas, 55c to 57c. Rye, 60c. Timothy $12 to $15. Clover $7 to $10. Straw $7 to $9.50.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—Beef, roast, 11c to 16c; sirloin steak, 13c to 15c; round steak, 10c to 12½c. Mutton, legs and chops, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts 6c to 8c. Lamb, per pound, 9c to 13c; lamb chops, 13c to 16c. Veal, best joints, 12c to 14c, cutlets, 17c; inferior cuts, 8c to 9c. Venison, carcase, $4.50 to $5.50; haunches, $7 to $8. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c to 11c. Butter, pound rolls, 22c to 25c; cooking, 14c to 17c. Lard, 11c to 12½c. Cheese, 12c to 15c. Bacon, 10c to 14c. Eggs, 21c to 25c. Turkeys, 75c to $1.50. Chickens, 35c to 45c. Geese, 60c to 70c. Ducks, 50c to 70c. Partridges 65c per brace. Potatoes, per bag, 45c to 50c. Apples, per barrel, 75c to $1.50. Cabbages, 15c to 20c. Onions, 60c to 70c per bushel. Beets, 50c to 75c per bag. Carrots, 40c to 60c per bag. Turnips, 35c to 40c per bag. Parsnips, 60c to 75c per bag.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Wheat was fairly active to-day and closed strong. The impression is current that it is shaping for a buy. The bulls are in high hopes and are waiting for a good leader or two to start a boom. Corn was strong. Provisions weak.

| | Open. | Close. | Highest. | Lowest. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat—Nov | $0.73 | $0.74 | $0.74½ | $0.73¾ |
| Dec | 0.74¼ | 0.74¾ | 0.74¾ | 0.74 |
| Jan | 0.75 | 0.75¼ | 0.75¾ | 0.74¾ |
| Corn—Nov | 0.38 | 0.38½ | 0.39 | 0.38 |
| Dec | 0.35¼ | 0.35¾ | 0.35¾ | 0.35¼ |
| Jan | 0.33¾ | 0.34¼ | 0.34¾ | 0.33¾ |
| Oats—Nov | 0.25¾ | 0.25¾ | 0.25¾ | 0.25¾ |
| Dec | 0.25 | 0.25¼ | 0.25¼ | 0.25 |
| Pork—Jan | 10.55 | 10.75 | 10.85 | 10.75 |
| Feb | 11.00 | 10.90 | 11.02½ | 10.82½ |
| Lard—Nov | 6.80 | 6.77½ | 6.80 | 6.77½ |
| Dec | 6.65 | 6.65 | 6.65 | 6.65 |
| Jan | 6.75 | 6.70 | 6.75 | 6.70 |

OIL CITY, Nov. 24.—Oil opened 72½ closed, 72¾; highest, 72¾; lowest, 71½.

Beerbohm's London cable to-day says: Floating cargoes—Wheat quiet and steady; maize, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize steady. Mark Lane—Wheat quiet; maize steady. Farmers' deliveries for the past week, 65,000 to 70,000 quarters of wheat. English and French country markets quiet. Liverpool—Spot wheat, firmly held; maize quiet and steady. Paris—Wheat and flour firm.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22, 11.30 a.m.—Flour, 10s to 11s 6d; spring wheat, 6s 4d to 6s 6d; red winter, 6s 2d to 6s 6d; No. 1 California, 6s 4d to 6s 9d; No. 2 California, 6s 3d to 6s 5d. Corn, 5s 4d. Barley 5s 6d. Oats, 5s 5d. Peas, 5s 8d. Pork 75s. Lard, 38s. Bacon, 44s to 45s. Tallow, 35s. Cheese, 57s 6d.

### New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Cotton steady and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 42,000 bush.; steady; sales 15,000 bush. No. 2 $2 to $2 75, superfine, etc., $2.30 to $2 90, common $2.70 to $3 25, good $3 30 to $5, western extra $4.75 to $4 80, extra Ohio $2.75 to $5, St. Louis $2.75 to $5, Minnesota extra $5 to $5.15, double extra $5 20 to $5 25. Rye flour and cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 308,000 bush. spot, 1c to 2c; options 1c to 1½c higher, closing strong; more doing for export, speculation moderate; sales 3,960,000 bush. future and 240,000 bush. spot, exports 169,772 bush.; No. 2 red 82½c to 84c, No. 1 red state 90c, No. 1 white state 81c, No. 2 red November nominal, December 81½c to 82½c. Rye nominal. Barley steady. Malt neglected. Corn—Receipts 122,000 bush., spot ½c to 1½c, options ½c to ½c higher, closing strong, moderate export and speculative trading sales 1 016,000 bush. future and 316,000 bush. spot; exports 131,000 bush; No. 2 48½c to 48¾c. Oats—Recepts 123,000 bush., lower; sales 180,000 bush. future and 114,000 bush. spot; No. 2 31½c to 31¾c, mixed western 30c to to 33c, No. 2 Nov. and December 31½c to 31¾c. Hay, hops, coffee, sugar, molasses, rice and petroleum unchanged. Tallow easier at 6½c to 6 3-16. Potatoes unchanged. Eggs steady, state 27c to 28c. Pork lower, mess $13 to $13 50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies 6¾c to 6½c, hams 9½c, middles nominal. Lard lower at $7 15. Butter and cheese firm and unchanged.

### Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active demand, but unsettled; declined ½, advanced ¾, declined ⅛, closed about the same as Saturday; Nov. 73½c to 74½c, Dec. 74½c to 74¾c, Jan. 74¾c to 75¼c, No. 2 spring 73⅜c to 73¾c. Corn in active demand; materially lower; cash 38½c, Nov. 38c to 39c, year 35c to 35¼c, Jan. 33¾c to 34¼c, May 36½c to 37c. Oats steady; cash 25¾c, Nov. 25¼c, Dec. 24½c to 25c. Rye firmer at 51c. Barley dull at 58½c. Pork irregular; cash $10.87½ to $11, year $10.50 to 10.57½, Jan. $10.70 to $10.85. Lard easier; cash and Nov. $6.80, Jan. $6.67½ to $6.75. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders $4 75 to $4.80, short ribs $5.37½ to $5.50, short clear $6.10 to $6.15. Whisky unchanged. Freights—Corn 1½c. Receipts—Flour 18,000 bbls., wheat 117,000 bush., corn 301,000 bush., oats 99,000 bush., rye 6000 bush., barley 51,000 bush. Shipments — Flour 18,000 bbls., wheat 64,000 bush., corn 335,000 bush., oats 104,000 bush., rye 9,000 bush., barley 28,000 bush.

### New York Cheese Market.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Four thousand seven hundred boxes of cheese sold at prices ranging from 11c to 12c, the bulk at 11¼; 300 consigned. Trade brisk.

## BIRTHS.

MORGAN.—On Sunday, Nov. 23, at 55 Queen street, Parkdale, the wife of J. C. Morgan of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

HUSSEY.—In this city on the 23d inst., Bridget, the beloved wife of Patrick Hussey, aged 74 years.

Funeral will leave the O'Neil restaurant, 239 King street east, to-day at 8.30 a. m. for St. Michael's cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please attend.

HUGHES.—On Sunday, 23d inst., at 34 Cecil street, Annie Agnes Sutherland, wife of James L. Hughes.

Funeral at 2 o'clock on Tuesday.

## AMUSEMENTS AND MEETINGS.

TORONTO ROLLER SKATING RINK, ADELAIDE STREET.

TO-NIGHT.

MR. TOULMIN'S BAND.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 27TH,

POLO!

TORONTOS v. PICKED SEVEN,

Last game ended in a draw. Two goals out of three sure. Ball placed at 9 p.m. Skating before and after. General admission, 15c.; Skate Checks, 10c. C. F. GOING & CO.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN CANADA.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Metropolitan Church.

The world-renowned humorist MARK TWAIN, (Samuel L. Clemens),

And the great Southern Writer, GEO. W. CABLE,

Will give Readings from their own works in the Pavilion of the

HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH AND 9TH, '84,

Both gentlemen appearing each evening.

Doors open at 7.15. Program commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50c.; and seats may be reserved on payment of 25cents extra at Messrs. Nordheimer's, King street, and Messrs. Sucklings, Yonge street. Plans open Dec. 1st.

C. D. DANIEL, Sec. of Com.

CONVOCATION HALL, UNIVERSITY.

TO-NIGHT—PROCTOR.

Friday and Saturday Matinee—BRANDRAM.

Tickets 50c., 75c. and $1. For sale at Nordheimer's and at door.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE, Cor. Bay and Adelaide Streets. AL FISHER, - - Manager.

ONE WEEK, NOV. 24th.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

BAYLIES & KENNEDY'S "BRIGHT LIGHTS."

20 STAR SPECIALTY ARTISTS 20.

LOW PRICES—15c., 25c., 35c., and 50c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

O. B. SHEPPARD, - Manager.

To-Night and Every Evening This Week Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

SHOOK & COLLIER'S COMPANY

In Robert Buchanan's great drama,

STORM BEATEN,

As presented at the Union Square Theatre, New York. The rescuers of the late Greely Lady Franklin Bay expedition will positively appear in the great ARCTIC RESCUE SCENE in their original costumes, as worn by them on that memorable occasion.

Box plan now open.

Next week—Dion Boucicault.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

WILL CELEBRATE THEIR 48TH ANNIVERSARY

BY A BALL

IN THE PAVILION,

HORTICULTURAL GARDENS,

ON THE EVENING OF

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER, 1884.

HONORARY STEWARDS:

A. J. Cattanach, Esq., President; James Graham, Esq., Retiring President; the Hon. Sir David L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G., Hon. A. Mackenzie, Hon. A. Morris, Hon. G. W. Allan, Hon. O. Mowat, Hon. Justice Morrison, Hon. Chief Justice Wilson, Hon. Chief Justice Cameron, Robert Hay, Esq., M.P.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

A. J. Cattanach, Esq., President; W. D. McIntosh, Esq., 1st Vice-President; D. R. Wilkie, Esq., 2nd Vice-President; Messrs. G. R. R. Cockburn, Wm. Henderson, Ald. Harvie, J. B. Henderson, John Leys, W. B. McMurrich, A. H. Mallock, Allan McDougall, George Michie, D. A. MacIntyre, Col. Shaw, Ald. Walker.

D. A. MACINTYRE, Secretary Ball Committee.

Applications for tickets should be made as early as possible to any of the Executive Committee, to the Secretary of the Ball Committee, Canada Life Buildings, King street west, or to Fulton, Michie & Co., Hart & Co., Hugh Miller & Co.

A MEETING OF THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS to the funds of the Toronto General Hospital of $20 and upwards will be held pursuant to the statue in that behalf on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of DECEMBER next, in the Board of Trade Rooms, Imperial Bank building, Toronto, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the election of a trustee for the ensuing year. A. F. MILLER, Toronto, Nov. 18, 1884. Sec. Hospital Trust.

## TO LET.

BOARDING HOUSE, WITH TEN BEDROOMS, 109 Adelaide street. Good business opportunity. Apply WALKER HOUSE.

## PERSONAL

AGENTS HANDLING SPECIALTIES TO the trade will find a good selling article in the Matchless Metal Polish. For terms, etc., see AGENT, 183½ Queen street west.

HAVE YOU A FRIEND WHO WANTS to get into a good-paying business, or would you prefer to go in and win yourself? Agents, farmers, mechanics, clerks, school teachers, etc., will find this an easy way to make money; everybody satisfied; no humbug; no peddling; write for particulars, enclosing 3-cent stamp; don't delay; the advertisement will only appear for one week. Address James Laut, importer of choice teas and coffees, 281 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. 246

PROFESSOR CAVANAGH, PHRENOLOGIST. Late London, England. Residence, 11 Elm. 123

## HORSES WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE 75 GOOD, Sound, First-class Cart Horses. Highest prices paid for such as suit; will pay as high as $250. Apply at office, corner Bathurst and Front streets. P. BURNS.

## COLLECTION AGENCY

MORRIS LARY & CO., GENERAL COLLECTION agents, 29 King street west, second floor, Toronto. Best of references furnished on application. No charge for service unless collections are made.

## CLOTHING.

MAX JACOBS, 291 QUEEN STREET west. The highest prices paid for cast-off clothing. Those having such to dispose of will do well by dropping a note.

AINGE & GOOCH, INSURANCE AGENTS.

Fire and Life Insurance at Lowest Rates.

72 KING STREET EAST.

## BUSINESS CARDS

CANNIFF & CANNIFF, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., 15 Toronto street, Toronto. J. FOSTER CANNIFF, HENRY T. CANNIFF. 24

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY, Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. J. J. Maclaren, J. H. Macdonald, W. M. Merritt, G. F. Shepley, J. L. Geddes, W. E. Middleton. Union Loan Buildings, 28 and 30 Toronto street.

MOWAT BROTHERS, ESTATE AND Financial Agents, 4, King street East; Properties sold on commission; Estates managed; money to loan, etc.

READ, READ & KNIGHT, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, etc., 75 King street east. Money to loan. D. B. Read, Q.C., Walter Read, H. V. Knight. 246

G. A. CAESAR,

DENTAL SURGEON,

34 Grosvenor Street. 246

R. G. TROTTER,

DENTAL SURGEON,

298 Jarvis street. 246

H. ELTON & CO.,

No. 96 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO,

Designers and makers of the far-famed Indian clock on Yonge street. A fine assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry always on hand. Specialty made in repairing fine Chronometers, repeaters and fly-backs at moderate charges. N.B.—All work guaranteed. 246

H. BUTTERWORTH,

MANUFACTURING JEWELER,

GOLD AND SILVER PLATER,

42 Adelaide st. west, Toronto.

Repairing a Specialty. 246

## DENTAL CARDS.

TORONTO VITALIZED AIR PARLORS.

C. P. LENNOX,

Arcade Building, Room A and B.

Teeth extracted positively without pain. Artificial ones substituted, of best material, for $8. Natural teeth and root preserved by filling, crowning, etc., by specialists. 246

## HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

AVENUE HOUSE.

HANDSOMELY REFITTED.

The best appointed bar in northern part of city. Choicest liquors and cigars. Billiard and pool rooms.

WM. J. HOWELL, 448 Yonge street.

BEST IN THE CITY.

ARCADE BILLIARD AND POOL HALL.

Yonge street, opposite Temperance street. Fourteen tables. Latest improvements. The Hall is an exhibition of itself, worth traveling miles to see. Second flat of the Arcade. Open from 8 a.m. until midnight. TURNBULL SMITH, Proprietor. 246

COFFEE HOUSE RESTAURANT!

202 King st. east (cor. Frederick).

Luncheon and Dining Rooms.

Meals at all Hours.

Good meal for 15c. Tea, Coffee or Milk 3c.

Low Prices Rule. 246

GRAY'S CHICAGO RESTAURANT,

146½ King Street West.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

A first-class Meal for 25c. Meals at all hours. Good accommodation for travelers. 246

McKINNON'S RESTAURANT.

65 KING STREET EAST.

Open from 7.30 a. m. to 8.30 p. m. Board by the week (including Sundays) $3.00. Excellent bill of fare daily. Dinner 25c. Oysters a specialty. Five tickets for $1.00.

246 —. McKINNON, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' RESTAURANT,

10 JORDAN STREET,

is now opened to the public under the management of R. Norman (late of the Bodega, Jewell & Clow's, and Elliott House, Church st.) The caterer will be glad to see all his old friends. 246

O'CONNOR HOUSE,

94 FRONT STREET EAST, OPPOSITE THE CITY WEIGH SCALES,

R. R. REID, PROPRIETOR. (late of City Hotel.)

Choicest Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Direct Importer of Dunville Whiskey. 246

O'NEIL'S RESTAURANT.

239 KING STREET EAST.

Meals or lunch at all hours. Bill of fare on hand at all times. Roast beef, pork, mutton, veal, ham, fish, game, steak and oysters in all styles. Dinner from 12 to 2, with a good variety. 246

O'CONNOR HOUSE,

197 and 199 King street east.

Importer of Dunville's Irish whisky and Basse's ale. Family liquors a specialty. Finest wines, choicest cigars.

JAMES NEALON, Manager. 246

ROSSIN HOUSE. — SPECIAL RATES are given to these requiring board for the winter at the Rossin House; engagement book now open. MARK H. IRISH, Proprietor.

TERRAPIN RESTAURANT,

69 KING STREET EAST.

25c. DINNER

FROM 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

Open all night; Sundays included. Breakfast and Tea on the European plan. Only Restaurant in the city illuminated by Electric Light.

SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK.

EAGLE & SUTTON, CATERERS.

246

COOPER & DONNELLY, PROPRIETORS.

WELLINGTON HOTEL, COR. YORK and Wellington streets; thoroughly renovated and re-furnished throughout. The best one dollar per day hotel in the city. J. J. JAMESON, Proprietor

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

GEORGE THOMAS, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE licenses. Office 81 King street east.

GEO. EAKIN, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE Licenses; office Court house, Adelaide street; home 138 Carlton street.

H. S. MARA, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE licenses and marriage certificates. Office—Ground floor, York Chambers, No. 5 Toronto street, near King street.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SIX INTELLIGENT AND reliable men, to assist in the enforcement of the Ontario liquor license act. Good references required. Apply personally to THOMAS DEXTER, license inspector, Nos. 1 and 2 Union block.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY—100 horses and carts to deliver coal and wood through the city. Apply to P. BURNS, Cor. Bathurst and Front streets.

## FOR SALE

PIANO—GOOD—SECOND—HAND FOR sale, 7½ octaves, New York make. Apply at T. FISHER'S, 630 Yonge.


# WINTER SALE!

BOYS'

OVERCOATS in Tweeds, Naps and Beavers. All sizes in stock.

BOYS'

WINTER SUITS in all the newest materials. All sizes in stock.

MEN'S

OVERCOATS only "Three Seventy-five" and up, at

# PETLEY & PETLEY'S,

King Street East, Opp. the Market. 24

# PROF. D. W. MOODY,

THE MAN DRESSMAKER,

And the Inventor of Moody's New and Perfect TAILOR SYSTEM OF SQUARE MEASUREMENT

For Cutting every garment worn by lady or child WITHOUT THE USE OF PAPER OR PATTERNS, which without a doubt is the only system ever invented that will cut a garment to fit any and all forms. That the ladies of Toronto and vicinity may be thoroughly satisfied that Moody's System of Dress Cutting is all we claim it to be WE NOW OFFER $100 for a lady that cannot be fit perfect by MOODY'S SYSTEM without changing a single stitch or patch or pattern and AS STILL STRONGER PROOF of our faith in MOODY'S SYSTEM, we will cut and make a complete dress for any lady in Canada without trying on AND GUARANTEE A PERFECT FIT or make no charge whatever for our material or making.

WE ARE DESIROUS OF CALLING your attention to the fact that we will take a few more students this week, and those who desire to learn Moody's System in all its Branches, should call at once and make their arrangements for learning, OR YOU MUST PAY the advance which we will make the early part of the coming week.

WE ARE NOW POSITIVELY TEACHING FOR ONE-HALF OUR REGULAR PRICE, and to those who only wish to learn to cut and make their own clothing, Moody's System is cheap at four times the price. We charge you for a full course of teaching a complete system.

WE ALSO DESIRE TO SAY that we give all our students the option of coming to the school all day until they complete their course of instructions, or they may come only one hour a day or only two or three times a week, just as they may be suited.

WE ALSO GUARANTEE to teach you to cut and make every garment worn by lady or child or make no charge whatever for our trouble while teaching you.

Trusting you will call at once and make arrangements for learning Moody's new and perfect Tailor System of Dress Cutting we remain yours, most respectfully,

D. W. MOODY & CO.,

102 KING STREET WEST.

P.S.—For the present those learning Moody's System will receive their instructions from Prof. D. W. Moody himself.

DRESSMAKING.

Ladies, we have now enlarged our Dressmaking and Mantle-Making Department and we are now fully prepared to execute better work, later style. We will positively give you a better fitting garment than any other house in the city and for less money.

GIVE US A TRIAL order and see what we can do. The Best Dressmakers in the Land come to us for instructions and we have for years looked to Prof. D. W. Moody as being the highest authority in all the branches of dress cutting and dressmaking.

WE ARE NOW MAKING many new and elegant designs in Mantles and Cloaks that are not made by other houses, and we guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction in every respect. WE ALSO have a special department for cutting, stitching and preparing garments so you can take them home and finish them for one-fourth the regular price charged by other houses.

WE ALSO DESIRE TO SAY in conclusion that WE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO QUICKLY AND ACCURATELY EXECUTE any and all classes of work pertaining to our profession, therefore we trust that you will not hesitate but that you will call and see us at once. Bring your goods with you, or if you desire we will supply the material for any garment you may want, at a lower price than you can buy the goods for yourself.

# PROF. D. W. MOODY & CO.,

102 KING ST. WEST.

# CIGARS!

5c. CABLE, 5c.

10c. El Padre, 10c.

BOUQUET,

AND

15c. MODERN. 15c.

The Most Reliable Brands in the Market.

Manufactured Only by

S. DAVIS & SONS

MONTREAL.

Toronto Branch, 34 Church St.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office Letter Box Fronts," will be received until Monday, 15th proximo, inclusive, for the supply of about 10,000 post office letter box fronts.

Parties disposed to submit tenders may obtain forms of tender, specification and any further particulars at this Department.

Parties tendering will be required to submit with their tender a sample of the box they are prepared to provide.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of the parties tendering.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F. H. ENNIS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, November 17th, 1884.

## DAIRY.

OAKVILLE DAIRY,

481½ YONGE STREET,

Guaranteed Pure Farmers' Milk.

Supplied Retail and Wholesale at Lowest Market Rates.

FRED. SOLE, PROPRIETOR. 246

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