THE TORONTO WORLD

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MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24, 1883.

PEOPLE WHO ARE WORTH WATCHING.

In a report presented to the trades and labor council on Friday evening last, reference is made to the growing evil of the importation into Canada of people, who once they are here, are fated to become a burden on the country. The various labor organizations could not be better employed than in attending to this matter; and in pressing upon our representatives, both dominion and provincial, the necessity of ventilating it thoroughly, in parliament and assembly. We have already had too much assisted emigration for this country's good; and all that we have had is nothing to what we soon will have if we do not better ourselves. This year we have had a few waves of it coming upon our shores; next year it will be upon us like a flood. The trades council report refers to a recent instance of some seventeen poor immigrants having to seek shelter in police station No. 2 in Toronto; which is just a slight foretaste of what is coming.

A certain reference in a recent article of ours on this subject appears to have been misunderstood by a contemporary. We said that, in connection with this pauper immigration business, it was important to watch it well, to search down to the bottom of what is going on, and to find out, if possible, who they are *that are making money by it.* In these words we had no reference whatever to anybody in this country; or, to be more exact, to anybody properly belonging to Canada. We have many visitors here from the old country who interest themselves greatly in assisted emigration from home, and it is not uncharitable to surmise that some of them, at all events, are not wholly stirred by philanthropic motives. Most unquestionably there is money in this assisted emigration business, and it will be something to wonder at if the man to make the money out of it, and to put it in his purse, be not forthcoming. The occasion breeds the man, when the opportunity comes the schemers to take advantage of it will quickly be forthcoming. And that the opportunity is present now in great force nobody who takes heed to the news from England can doubt.

There are in the mother country two different interests, both active and powerful, and both exceedingly anxious to get rid of the poor whom they have with them. One of these is the large landed proprietors; the other is the parish authorities or boards of guardians. The latter would gladly give five, or ten, or perhaps twenty pounds per head to get rid of the poor whom they have to provide for; while some of the former would not grudge a hundred pounds a head to get rid of the poor people who, in their view, encumber their lordly estates. On many large estates the policy is steadily pursued of decreasing every year the extent of arable land and increasing that of pasture; also of clearing the people off to create immense game preserves. The country is going rapidly to grass and game preserves, and that at a time when the proportion of [illegible] dumped upon Canadian ground in one year, or in one month perhaps. Why, if this sort of thing is to be, we may as well frame a Canadian poor law at once, and get ready to tax ourselves with a poor-rate for the maintenance of old country paupers. We shall not readily believe, nor have we ever said, that any Canadian, or any one properly belonging to Canada, either in or out of office, would countenance such unpatriotic folly and wickedness together as this would be. But let the Canadian people be well warned that there are in the mother country any number of shrewd, stirring customers, with a keen eye for the main chance, who will see their golden opportunity in the almost desperate anxiety of landowners and parish authorities to get rid of their poor. If anybody thinks we are putting this case too strongly, we reply—just wait a little longer; and you will see reason for saying that we did not put it half strongly enough.

IDOLIZING THE BAD BOY.

The abnormally good boy, whose virtue was invariably rewarded either by a brilliant career or an early and glorious death, has almost disappeared from literature; but we are now threatened with a worse nuisance in the shape of the funny bad boy. We like to read of natural boys, and are willing enough to laugh over such boyish escapades as appeared in the books of former years. We feel that such a boy's love of fun and mischief, his romantic desire to become a pirate, to explore caves, to discover treasure, are boyish and not unloveable qualities, and that when he grows to manhood he will "put away" such of these things as do not become a man. But we do object to be called upon to smile at the elfish tricks of such an abominable little mannikin as Peck's Bad Boy. Here we have a boy with all the worst qualities of the child and the man. His fun consists in playing tricks upon his parents; but they are not the innocent tricks of a fun-loving child. He has a man's keen insight into their foibles and weaknesses and vanities; and he "fools them to the top of their bent." In many cases his so-called fun passes the bounds of decency. One may be occasionally forced into a laugh by the absurdity of the situation which the author presents; but on the whole the spectacle of a child making sport of the small vices of it's parents is an ugly one, and we would not give much for the heart of a man who could enjoy it.

The New York Sentry says says Gould, Vanderbilt, Villard and others who are denounced as monopolists differ from many of their accusers only in their success, and it claims further that these successful speculations benefit the country by building railways into otherwise inaccessible regions.

Another argument in favor of the issue of all paper money by the state is in the risk run from bank notes. The people of Canada have lost millions in their day through bad bills. The notes of the suspended Exchange bank do not pass at their face value, and ignorant people in their anxiety to get rid of them will take the first offer that is made. Where the notes are issued by the state this is not likely to happen. Bank notes must go.

NOT LIKELY FOR A WHILE.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: As one small evidence of the truth of your recent editorial anent the interest being taken in the conflict going on between modern skepticism and christianity, allow me to say that I was in Hamilton a few nights ago, and heard the lecture by Charles Watts on the bible and modern thought, and the discussion which followed between Watts and the Rev. Dr. Burns. Central hall was filled with men and women who listened from 8 to half-past 11. Mr. W. complimented the Dr. on being a splendid freethinker without knowing it, while the Dr. thought that in a short time he could develop Mr. W. into a good local preacher. Skeptics and churchmen may shake hands yet.

TORONTO MERCHANT.

PARTY BIAS.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Party feeling, it seems to me, is indulged in to an extent bordering on abuse and calumny, rather than on the advocacy of political principle. There is too much of the *ap captandum vulgus* and too little of the *argumentum ad judicium.* No one has the right to ridicule and to slander another on account of his political bias, and he who resorts to such means in order to win support, is unworthy of it. There is quite enough scope for variety of opinion in matters political, and surely an advocacy should be honest and true. It is not alone possible, it is but too effectual, to distort facts and to make "the worse appear the better side." That those who take and who read newspapers, do so because of a preference for the political principle advocated by them, but I believe that many who do so deprecate the unfair criticism and party abuse so often indulged in. Readers desire information, they do not want distortion. As regards means resorted to in order to secure election, if they be improper or unlawful, means should be taken to punish offenders.

A CONSERVATIVE.

Toronto, Sept. 21, 1883.

HE PREFERS TO BE CALLED AGNOSTIC.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Your correspondent X. Y. Z. is a fair sample of a large number of people who hold a conception of atheism that is not atheism at all. I challenge him to produce a single defender of atheism who says there is no God. No doubt X. Y. Z. can trace his misapprehension to what he considers good authority, viz, the dictionaries. But the dictionaries have been made by christian professors. I will quote from the writings of a few eminent atheists.

Charles Bradlaugh says: "The atheist does not say there is no God, but he says, I know not what you mean by God; I am without idea of God; the word God is to me a sound conveying no clear or distinct affirmation. I do not deny God, because I cannot deny that of which I have no conception."

Dr. Edward B. Aveling says: "The Greek prefix a is privitive not negative; that whilst we do not commit the folly of God-denial, we avoid with equal care the folly of God-assertion."

Mrs. Annie Besant says: "The atheist refuses to believe anything concerning that of which he knows nothing, and affirms that that which can never be the subject of knowledge ought never to be the object of belief. The position of the atheist is a clear and reasonable one: I know nothing about God, and therefore do not believe in Him or it; I do not deny God, which is an unknown tongue to me."

The new word agnostic bears substantially the same meaning. I prefer to call myself an agnostic, because the word is not so liable to convey a misconception or a mere caricature of my beliefs.

RISSER.

IS ORTHODOXY DECLINING?

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: If by the decline of christianity Mr. Watts means to say that the religion of the churches of christendom collectively, based upon the creeds and dogmas of the founders of each particular sect, is going down, we must concede the point to him. It may be true, as is often asserted, that the number of churches is increasing, and the number of church-members and attendants was never greater than now, but it proves nothing, as it can be said on the other hand that never was infidelity so popular, so wide-spread and so powerful as it is to-day. Each one of the orthodox churches is built on its own peculiar creed, but how many of the members of each church accept and how many ministers preach the doctrines precisely as laid down by the founders of their respective sects? They have been compelled in this age of reason to give up one after another the doctrines that answered well enough in an age when people dared not think for themselves. The sole foundation of the majority of the churches is a name. Is not this a proof that orthodox christianity is declining?

Another proof is to be found in the fact that those alone who attempt to answer such men as Watts hold extremely liberal views, and are not tied down by any creed. The methodist Dr. Burns of Hamilton is a good illustration of this; as are also a great many of your correspondents who have taken part in this discussion. Their extreme liberality is surprising. Truly, if John Wesley, John Knox, Calvin, Luther and the rest of them were christians and preached christianity then christianity is declining. If however, as Dr. Burns affirms, christianity is only in its infancy, when did it begin to exist, and what shall be said of the past and present?

D.

FREETHOUGHT AND FOOTE.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: One of your correspondents has lately affirmed of his own knowledge the detrioration of such as have adopted infidel principles. This is no chance or occasional result, it is a fact chrystallised in language for all time. Originally, as the widely known "study of words" informs us the word "libertine" signified in French and English, "a speculative freethinker in matters of religion, and in the theory of morals, or it might be of government. But as by a sure precept freethinking does and will end in free-acting, as he who has cast off the one yoke will cast off the other, so a libertine came in two or three generations to signify a profligate." The unhappy Mr. Foote seems to be another proof of this. The Rev. Prebendary Rowe of St. Pauls', in a discussion at home respecting the blasphemy law, and Mr. Foote thus replies to the defence set up, want of taste. "I am confident that Mr. Foote is not a man who is ignorant of the distinction between good and bad taste, many years ago, eight at the least, I was in the habit of meeting Mr. Foote in the hall of science, and having him discuss religious questions. He was then a young man in whom I felt a deep interest. I considered him the clearest and calmest reasoner in that hall; and I must do him the justice to say that his mode of discussing the questions at issue was uniformly in good taste, free from anything offensive, in which he stood in striking contrast to Mr. Bradlaugh. But between the Mr. Foote of 1874 and the Mr. Foote of the Freethinker, the fall is incredibly great." All the reading world knows that Prebendary Rowe is a calm, candid and able christian apologist. He is not pleased with our present blasphemy laws, nor their operation in the Foote case; but he urges that it is unendurable that the numerous professors of christianity should be insulted by parodies of Him (and I think, Mr World, you should give us a capital here), whom they consider to be the Holy One of God, the subject of their highest love, reverence and regard. It is not fitting to describe the shameless grossness of those caricatures, which, in the interests of peace, should be suppressed; for it would be ridiculous to affect no fear of a dangerous exasperation; and indeed I will honestly confess that in my judgment the absence of such exasperation would be more to be deplored than its possible indiscretion. Alas, Mr. Editor, it is an evil day in the history of humanity when proofs are required that atheism works a man harm

Port Perry, Sept. 20. JOHN CARRY.

CHRISTIANITY V. ATHEISM.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Before we rush into print on theological questions would it not be well to apply a few tests first to ourselves and secondly to our arguments, viz.: First, what is our object in attacking or defending the Bible or the commonly received opinions as to its teaching? Second, would our particular views and opinions if received and acted upon, help poor erring humanity back to purity of life and holiness of heart? If not, then we are wrong and may question the wisdom of our course and leave the defence of Truth to abler hands.

1 Sin and law exist. We are sinful beings naturally, and unhappy just so long as we are out of harmony with the inner consciousness of that higher law, feeling our accountability to some higher being and to our fellow men, hence remorse, shame and sorrow for sin.

2. A hearty acceptance of bible truth producing true repentance towards God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ has, through the agency of God the Holy Ghost, a transforming and renewing power, effecting a change so thorough and complete that "created anew in Christ Jesus" is the only fitting definition.

3. Millions have safely sailed life's troubled sea in this good old gospel ship; their names to day are "as ointment poured out," they were a benediction to the world; their works prove it; their charities begun still live; their writings attest their humble, fervent piety, and the boasted civilization of this nineteenth century owes more to christianity than to any and all else beside. These, Mr. Editor, are some of the well-known fruits and characteristics of those who believed the bible, the private virtues and graces of their inner life are too numerous to mention, they were happy in life and triumphant in death; with a full hope and a cheerful farewell they departed leaving that which is greater consolation than wealth, the example and ministry of a godly life and a glorious and triumphal end.

In conclusion I ask our secular and atheistical friends to face these incontrovertable facts and keep their unhallowed hands off this ark of safety till they can bring equal proof of the fitness of that which they recommend as worthy to supercede it, and better adapted to our wants and weaknesses, making us live better lives and die more calmly and triumphantly than bible christians do. Till then I say, hands off, gentlemen! Your conduct is unworthy the intelligence to which you lay claim! It is beneath the dignity of such professed lovers of the race of man. Would you steal the plank from a drowning man? Would you with a terrible wreck in view attempt to destroy the usefulness of the life-boat and dishearten the gallant crew? If you yourselves refuse to be saved do not throw obstacles in the way of others. Be wise! Halt!

ROBERT AWDE.

Toronto, Sept. 18, 1883.

Himalaya (the abode of snow from the Sanscrit "hima," snow, and "alaya," abode) is the most elevated and stupendous system on the globe. The tea plant can be cultivated along the entire southern face of the Himalaya to an elevation of 5000 feet, but the best is produced at from 2000 to 3000 feet above the sea, and the best only is sold by the Li-Quor Tea company at 39 cents per lb.

—Scene on entering drawing room: Lady visitor—What a beautiful suite of furniture you have got, and how nicely upholstered, it does credit to your house both as regards style and finish. Lady of house—Yes, I am very well pleased with my suite; last week I had occasion to pass the upholstering warerooms of T. F. Cummings & Co., 349 Yonge street, I saw this suite in their window, the price only being $75, I was convinced at once I could not do better elsewhere.

THE FATHER OF FISH CULTURE.

Seth Green's Ideas About the Finny Tribe and Some of His Varied Experiences.

Turf, Field and Farm.

"How did you ever come to devise this scheme?"

"I have been working at it ever since I was large enough to bend a pin."

The above remark was addressed to Mr. Seth Green, the veteran fish culturist, who is known to the entire world, and his reply indicates the extent of his labors.

"When I was quite young," he continued, "I would lie on the limbs of trees that reached out over the water entire afternoons watching the movements of the fish and studying their habits. In this way I discovered many characteristics which were before unknown. I saw, as every observer must see, the destructive elements that are warring against fish, and I realized that unless something were done, the life of the streams of this country would become extinct. To counteract this disastrous end became my life work, and I am happy to say I have seen its accomplishment."

"Were you successful on the start?"

"No, indeed. Up to that time all artificial attempts to hatch and raise fish from the spawn had failed, and I was compelled to experiment in an entirely new manner. The work was a careful and tedious one, but I finally succeeded, and to-day I am able to hatch and raise fully seventy-five per cent of all spawn."

"Enormous! Why that is a larger percentage than either the vegetable or animal kingdoms produce in a natural condition."

"I know it, but we exercise the greatest care in the start, and I guard the little fellows until they become able to take care of themselves."

The foregoing conversation occurred at Caledonia where the representative of this paper was paying a visit to the state fish hatcheries. It has been his privilege to report very many interesting sights within the past twenty-five years, but the view presented here exceeds in interest anything ever before attempted.

"How many fish are there in those ponds, Mr. Green?"

"As we have never attempted to count them it will be impossible to say. They extend away up in the millions though. We shipped over three millions out of the ponds this year and there seemed to be as many afterwards as before. We have nearly every variety of the trout family and many hybrids."

"You speak of hybrids, Mr. Green. What do you mean by that?"

"I have experimented for years in crossing the breed of the various fish and am still working upon it. We cross the female salmon trout with the male brook trout, and thus produce a hybrid. Then we cross the hybrid with the brook trout, which gives us three quarter brook trout and one-quarter salmon trout. This makes one of finest fishes in the world. He has all the habits of the brook trout, lives in both streams and lakes, develops vermillion spots on his sides, rises readily to a fly, is far more vigorous and fully one-third larger than ordinary brook trout of the same age. The possibilities of development in the fish world are great, and we are rapidly ascertaining what they are."

As the man of news watched the countenance of Mr. Green while he was giving the above account, he could not but feel that he was in the presence of one of the few investigators who, from a rich and life-long experience, bring great benefit to the world. Let the reader imagine a strong and stalwart frame, surmounted by a head strongly resembling that of Socrates, and covered with a white silky beard and luxuriant gray hair. Seth Green, the father of fish culture, is a picture of health, and the reporter could not help remarking so.

"If you had seen me the last winter and spring, young man, you might have thought differently," said the veteran.

"How is that? One would think, to look at you, that sickness was something of which you knew nothing."

"And so it was until last winter. I went down into Florida in the fall to see what kind of fish they had in that state and study their habits, and was attacked with malaria in its severest form, and when I came home I realized for the first time in my life that I was sick. My symptoms were terrible. I had dull, aching pains in my head, limbs and around my back. My appetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often heard described but never experienced. Any one who has ever had a severe attack of malaria can appreciate my condition. I went to bed and remained there all the spring, and if there ever was a sick man I was the one."

"It seems hardly possible. How did you come to recover so completely."

"My brother, who had been afflicted for a severe kidney trouble and threatened with bright's disease was completely cured by a remedy in which I had great confidence. I therefore tried the same remedy for my malaria and am happy to say I am a well man today and through the instrumentality of Warner's Safe Cure, which I believe to be one of the most valuable of medicines. Indeed, I see it is endorsed by the United States medical college of New York, and that Dr. Gunn, dean of that institution, has written a long article concerning its value."

"And are you now as well as formerly?"

"Apparently so. I keep the remedy on hand all the while though and do not hesitate to recommend it to others."

One question more. How many ponds of fish have you here and how are they divided?"

"Well, we have 43 ponds which are divided up as follows: 22 ponds of brook trout, 2 ponds of salmon trout, 4 of McCloud river or rainbow trout, 2 ponds of German trout, 3 of California mountain trout, 2 ponds of hybride, 4 of one-quarter salmon and three-quarters brook trout, 2 ponds of gold fish and 1 pond of carp. Then we have what we call the centennial pond or 'happy family,' consisting of crosses of different fish, including Kennebec salmon, Land Locked salmon, California salmon, brook trout, salmon trout and hybrids. These fish range in size from minnows to 18 pounders, and in age from one-and-one-half months to eleven years. I forgot to say, also, that we have a 'hospital' pond, which is entirely empty, which speaks pretty well for a community of many millions. Indeed the whole secret of fish culture can be summed up in four things. Impregnation—using no water. Plenty of food. Plenty of pure water and cleanliness.

The numerous fish exhibitions which are taking place in all parts of Europe and the unusual interest which is being manifested in this subject throughout the world all owe their origin to the process above described as originated and conducted by Seth Green. It is certainly cause for congratulation to every American that this country produces so many men whose genius brings value to the world, and it is proof positive of the greatest merit that a remedy even with such high standing as Warner's Safe Cure is known to have should be so strongly endorsed and recommended by one so reputable and reliable as Seth Green.

Gen. McDowell, late commander of the Pacific division of the United States army, was thrown from his buggy and seriously injured.

BRITISH EMPIRE LIFE CO.

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ASSETS - $4,500,000.

Canadian Investments over $400,000.
Canadian Management.
Canadian Rates.
Claims and Bonuses paid $8,000,000.

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OF LONDON, ENGLAND,
CAPITAL - - - $1,250,000.

The time to insure is when you are safe and uninjured. To-morrow may be too late. Read the list of accidents in the daily papers and convince yourself of the necessity of procuring an Accident Policy from this well-known British Company, which, through its liberal dealings with its Insurers has attained unrivalled popularity and success.

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WHEELER & BAIN,
179 and 67 King St. East, 278 Queen St West.

Atlas of Toronto and Suburbs

The originals of this work being now ready for inspection, property owners and subscribers who wish their names inserted are requested to call and verify their respective properties before publication

Plans will be on view until October 15th at the office of CHARLES E. GOAD, Civil Engineer, 52 Church street, Toronto.

The atlas will contain not less than thirty-five plates, and will show all buildings now existing and in course of erection in the city and suburbs extending from the Scarboro line to the Humber river, and north to the Third Concession line.

Numbers of all registered plans will be given with lines as laid.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

Arranged specially for the Toronto World

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK.
Union Station foot of York or Simcoe Streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
East.		
Montreal Day Express	6.52 a.m.	11.07 a.m
Lightning Express	8.07 a.m.	
Night Express	7.27 p.m.	9.22 a.m
Mixed	12.37 p.m.	6.17 p.m
Cobourg Local	5.07 p.m.	9.05 a.m
West.		
Chicago Day Express	12.15 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
" Night Express	10.30 p.m.	6.15 a.m.
Stratford & Goderich Express	7.45 a.m.	11.10 a.m
Stratford Local	6.10 p.m.	8.50 a.m.
Stratford, London & Goderich Express	3.45 p.m.	11.05 p.m

SUBURBAN TRAINS.
For Mimico, calling at Union station, Queen's wharf Parkdale, High Park, and the Humber, going and returning (every day except Sunday).
Leave Union Station 6.45 and 10.35 a. m., 2.05, 5.20, and 5.55 p. m.
Returning, leave Mimico 8.15 11.15 a. m., 2.40 5.50, and 7.30 p. m.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN
Stations—City Hall, Union and Brock streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	5.10 p. m.	9.10 a.m
Accommodation	11.55 a. m.	1.45 p.m
Mail	7.45 a. m.	8.25 p.m

Trains leave Union Station eight minutes and Brock Street Fifteen minutes later.

CREDIT VALLEY.
Station—Union depot.

LEAVE	St. Louis Express. To the North, West, Southwest, South and Northwest	7.10 a. m
	Orangeville Express	7.55 p.m
	Pacific Express. To West, South, Northwest, West and Southwest	1.00 p.m
	Express. To the West and North	4.50 p.m
	Through cars, Toronto to Detroit, on 11.30 p.m.	
ARRIVE	From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus	9.30 a.m
	And Express from Orangeville	10.30 a.m
	From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit	10.15 a.m
	From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit	3.40 p.m
	From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus	6.35 p. m

GREAT WESTERN.
Union Station foot of York or Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Mail	3.35 p.m.	4.05 p.m
N. Y. (Central) & Erie Express	8.55 a.m.	12.30 p.m
London Local & Detroit Express	7.15 a.m.	11.10 p.m
Susp. Bridge & Detroit Express	6.10 p.m.	10.15 a.m
Detroit & Chicago Express	12.50 p.m.	10.30 p.m
New York & Chicago Express	11.50 p.m.	7.45 a.m
Mixed from Hamilton		9.10 a.m
Hamilton Sunday Train	1.00p.m.	4.25 p.m

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.
Union Station, foot of York or Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Owen Sound, Harriston, and Teeswater, Mail	7.30 a m	11.45 a.m
Owen Sound, Harriston and Teeswater Express	4.35 p.m.	9. 35 p.m

MIDLAND.
Station, Union Depot.

Going North.		Going South	
Mixed depart	6.00 a m.	Express arrive	10.55 a m.
Express "	7.00 a.m.	Mixed "	6.45 p.m.
" "	4.15 p m.	Express "	8.30 p.m.

STAGES

EGLINGTON STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m 7.30 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.
Arrives 8.45, 9.55 a.m., 2.30 and 6 p.m

THORNHILL STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 p.m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.
Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street east 3.30 p.m

COOKSVILLE STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.
Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY.
Summer Service.
Going East—Leaves Don Bridge 6.40 9.00, 10.00 11.15 a.m.; 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, 6.30, 7.30 p.m.; Saturdays only, 9.30 p.m. *Going West*—Leaves Norway 6, 8.20 a.m.; Woodbine 6 10, 8.30, 9.20 10.20 a.m. Norway 1, 7, 1.10, 2.20, 3.20, p.m.; Woodbine 4.20, 5.25, 7.10 p.m.

YONGE ST. SHOE COMPANY.

SPRING, 1883.
NEW STYLES. POPULAR PRICES.

Ladies' Balmorals and Button Boots in French Kid, French Oil Goat and Polished Calf. Ladies' French Kid from $2 upwards. Gents' Hand-Sewed Balmorals and Congress at cost.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR
FALL SUITS,
And if you want them made up Neat, Nobby and in first-class style, just call into
A. MACDONALD'S,
355 YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE ELM.
And leave your measure. No Trouble to show goods. Prices Reasonable.

JURY And AMES
TAILORS, 83 BAY STREET,
Have just Opened Out their FALL STOCK of Plain and Fancy Worsteds, English, Scotch, Irish and Canadian Tweeds. Overcoatings of all kinds. And they are now prepared to execute all orders for the coming season. Satisfaction guaranteed as to cut, quality and fashion of goods.
JURY & AMES, - 83 BAY STREET

1883. EXHIBITION. 1883
QUEEN VICTORIA IN TORONTO.
To be seen on and after Sept. 10 in the Show Windows of the
PARIS HAIR WORKS,
105 YONGE STREET.
She is dressed with DORENWEND'S beautiful Water Waves. Come and see her. Nothing equal ever seen on this Continent. At the same time buy yourself a fine Water Wave, a Langtry Wave, a Fringe, a Coquette, a Switch, a Wig, a Water Frisette, a Back Comb Net. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
PARIS HAIR WORKS, 105 Yonge Street, *Between King and Adelaide, Toronto.*

BUTLER
PITTSTON COAL
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