

THE TORONTO WORLD.

All the news every day on four pages of seven columns. Containing all the latest Cable and Telegraphic News, Market Reports, Shipping News and Independent Editorial Comments on all live subjects.

\$3 per year, \$1 for four months.

TRY IT FOR A MONTH.

18 King Street East. Toronto.

The Toronto World.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1862.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE FUSION QUESTION. The Canadian Manufacturer, in its issue

of the 18th inst., at the close of a lengthy article on the recent railway fusion, makes suggestion thus of a certain view of the question which may possibly come up for

"There is only one tenable ground upon which the present fusion can be defended, from the point of view of the Canadian pubbe said that, since the ac Pacific Railway Syndicate to the position of gigantic power and importance which it now holds, it has become absolutely necessary to find some rival railway power as a competiter and counter-poise. And, further, that in the aggran-disement of the Grand Trunk the only posdisement of the Grand Trunk the only pos-sible plan for securing and establishing a sufficient counterpoising power was adopted. But, enough for the present; we do not now enter upon the discussion of this par-ticular view of the matter, which will doubtless receive its share of public atten-

It so happened that the Toronto Tribune of the same date, after endeavoring to show, in an article on the same subject, that fusion will be a good thing for the country after all, wound up as follows:

"In another light, that of having a strong pany, we think there cannot be two opin-ions as to the fact that the strengthening of the Grand Trunk company is a positive national gain. The syndicate's monopoly in the Northwest will not last forever. is very doubtful indeed that it can run its allotted span of twenty years against the superior constitutional rights of the pro-vince of Manitoba, and hence the value of the Grand Trunk, with its own and the late Great Western's American connection, as a most powerful competitor with the Canada Pacific for the future trade of the Northwest. The Grand Trunk always has been more of a Canadian railway than the Great Western, and now that it controls the trade of the latter road it will be to its interest to direct that trade more towards Canadian channels. In this view there is another incidental advantage to the dominion, even if it be a slight one, patriotic but for commercial reasons. But it will pay the Grand Trunk to turn a portion of the Great Western's trade eastward through Canada, which it paid the Great Western to carry southward and drop at the Suspension Bridge."

With regard to the turning of the Great Western's traffic eastward by a Canadian route all the way to the sea, we have to mention a fact or two which the Tribune leaves out of sight. Different attempts have been made in years past to secure a new line between Toronto and Montreal, to work in connection with the Great Western and in competition with the Grand Trunk. On one occasion Sir Hugh Allan took up the scheme, came west to Toronto, saw a number of influential men here, including the late Hon. George Brown, and either wrote or telegraphed to a friend that he had "made it all right with the Globe"-a phrase which caught the public attention pretty strongly when it came out in print, and is not yet forgotten. But that and all other attempts fell through, for this reason principally, that Grand Trunk influence was so powerful in London that no company got up to compete with it east of Teronto could float their bonds in that market. In more recent time we had the Toronto and Ottawa scheme, which, after ramaining some years in a state of suspended animation, was gobbled up by the Grand Trunk. At last the Quebec and Ontario s heme turned up, and here was undoubtedly a splendid opportunity for securing the long desired eastern connection, which would give the Great Western an outlet to the sea all the way over Canadian soil. Had Great Western proprietors at this latter critical time stood to their guns like men, instead of being bullied and frightened into surrender by the Grand Trunk, this is what would have happened. They would have seen the terrible war of rates, which gave them such a scare, and by which they had for some time back been

losing half a million dollars per annum i

comparison with the receipts of former would further have seen the Quebe changes in the circumstances of the Great Western might have made in its fortunes nobody can now say, but it would be a safe have been enough to make the change from adversity to prosperity. But, by a strange fatality, and with a fatuity equally strange, as we must add, Great Western proprietors surrendered just at the very nick of time when relief from all their troubles was at hand. If ever the inside history of this surrender comes out, the public will, we enture to suggest, be entertained with evelations of a very deep and cunning game played on one side, there being at the same time on the other side such aston-

The Tribune's reason, found on the desirability of sending freight eastward from the head of lake Ontario by a Canadian ather than by an American route, would e a good one were the circumstances diferent. But it falls to the ground when t is shown that, had Great Western proprietors enly stood firm for "no surrender," they would very soon have been enjoying the benefits of the desired new connection by the Quebec and Ontario road. More than this, the country also would have been enjoying benefit incalculable from the change, through having three competing lines to the sea instead of two only. But, just when fortune was within reach of the Great Western, the capitulation was We doubt whether there be such

another instance in all the railway history that has yet been written. The Tribune makes this point in favor of fusion, that it gives the great Western a Canadian connection through to the seaboard, thus relieving it from the position of being an enforced tributary to an American road and an American seaport from the bridge eastwards. The argumen would be unanswerable but for certain circumstances, which spoil it altogether. It rests upon a suppressed minor premise, which is false, and hence the whole conclusion is false too. It is assumed and taken for granted that the only way of securing for the Great Western the Canadian seaboard connection referred to was by fusion with the Grand Trunk. But the Quebec and Ontario road offered the identieal independent Canadian connection so long desired : and it was precisely because the success of this proposed new connection for the Great Western was imminent, that Grand Trunk influence was at the critical stretched to its utmost limit to prevent a consummation most desirable the interest of the Canadian public We are now to have two great through lines on Canadian soil-the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific - had the Great Western preserved its independence we should have had three. The gain that would have accrued to the country from having that one more through line is simply incalculable. But the opportunity is now gone, and in time to come people will wonder how it ever happened that our public men were so blinded that they had no eyes to

use of in a free trade paper. ENGLISH MISGOVERNMENT IN IRELAND. The leading American press is exceptonally strong in condemnation of the recent arrest of Mr. Dwyer Gray in Dublin. The New York Sun characterizes it as a singu. a piece of high-handed persecution com tional relations when it might become of

see what was going on, and thus supinely

and stupidly allowed the Grand Trunk

power to decree that there should be two

lines only, instead of three as might easily

have been secured. The Tribune's major

premise-that transportation over Canadian

lines is more for the country's good than

transportation over American lines-is one

of the soundest and strongest bits of

national policy ever enunciated; we are

only astonished that it should be made

larly ill-timed piece of judicial truculence, mitted at a crisis of the country's internasupreme moment to retain what is left of Irish loyalty. Another exchange considers it an exhibition of the want of tact and common sense of the English in their treatment of Irishmen and Irish affairs. It is certainly strange that the English government should, at a most critical

juncture, when the Irish nation was reoicing in the centenary of its legislative independence, have undertaken to turn rejoicing into hatred and add additional fuel to the flames of animosity which are already burning deep and strong many an Irish breast. The action as a stroke of policy is decidedly a failure, as it can neither inimidate nor conciliate those for whom it was intended as an example. As for justice it is hardly worthy of the name. The real offender-Mr. O'Brien, from whose pen the offensive epistle came has been allowed to go free while he, the secondary offender both at law and in justice bears, the brunt of the punishment. Granting the publication of the article to be an indictable offence. it is nevertheless undeniable that it was no justification of the harsh and uncivilized neasures which were instituted against

For a free citizen to be denied the almost sacred right of representation by counsel is monstrous enough for the darkest days of the Tudors or Stuarts. That it should be denied the meanest criminal ought to rouse the feelings of a nation against the tribunal that would thus dare to trample upon rights whose possession to the people have been sealed in blood.

It is quite probable moreover that the alleged cause of arrest is only a cloak to hide, or at all events a mere appendix to the real reason, viz., the loyal speech delivered by Mr. Gray at the unveiling of Mr. Blain to the level of the Mail's janis-

O'Connell's statue, a portion of

of triumph and rejoicing before which the ffectual fires. Let us trust that the day is not far distant when the people will cluster in delighted thousands around this nonument, and when thundering plaudits will announce that the good old cause for which O'Connell lived and labored, has triumphed at last, and that an Irish parliament will again re-assemble in this Irish

These are words which might well-alarm government inclined to be suspicious, They are the outpourings of a loyal spirit and might work up mischief for the consideration of the home authorities which might not be an easy matter to settle. But their sentiment is too noble and lofty to serve as a pretext in this enlightened ishing, such childlike simplicity, on the age for the arrest of their author. So that part of wealthy, hard-headed London what could not be done open-handedly had railway men, that we almost look upon it of necessity to be done by a resort to "ways as too exaggerated and unnatural to be that are dark" and the subversion of the undamental principles of justice.

Le Monde of Montreal is out in favor o reducing the allowance of members of the Quebec legislature from \$800 to \$600 year, thereby saving \$17,800 a year. does not look well to see the legislators o a poor province voting themselves more pay than the members of a neighboring and wealthy one. But we venture the opinion that the

legislative indemnities all over Canada, thether provincial or dominion are too high. There are also too many men draw ing them. The governor, general's salary is too large; so is that of the lieutenant governors; our dominion senate as constituted is a useless burden; so are the legislative councils in the provinces that retain them; one strong provincial administration modelled somewhat like that of Ontario would govern the three maritime provinces better than those that now it. There are too many cocked hats. too many speakers, too many sergeants-of arms, too many aides-de-camp, too many guards of honor, too many clerks, too many essional writers, too many queen's printrs, too many official gazettes, too many nouses of parliament, too many fires to be kept going, too many stationery bills to be paid, too many cog-wheels altogether on the nachinery of legislation in Canada.

No wonder people are beginning to ad vocate legislative union. We are in favor of the federal principle with strong local governments. But all encumbrances should be removed. We want the federal principle applied in its simplicity. Extravagance is wanton in every depart

ment of the administration, whether local or federal.

Tot no mai

CHRONIQUES. About forty years ago barter was a common mode of exchange in Upper Canada. We read in Bunnycastle's "Canada" that newspapers about Christmas time usually intimated to their subscribers "that wood for warming the printer will be very acceptable." In these days any editor who gets David Blain's letters has no need for other fuel.

Speaking of editors brings up the hand f jaunting pressmen who started for Winnipeg yesterday over the Credit Valley. They were the most representative collection of Canadian editors we have yet seen. The maritime provinces were well represented so was the French-Canadian press; also Ontario; and when Manitoba is reached that province will join in making an almost cosmopolitan collection.

The third volume of Mr. Rattray's 'Scot n British North America' is outdealing mainly with prominent men of the day. No subject acquires more delicate handling than the biography of living men. Mr. Rattray's treatment is too uncritical and eulogistic. He even gets prophetical and foretells eminence for some whose future in our opinion is mortgaged by an assurance of mediocrity.

Peaches and cream ought to be on every table; but this is not likely as long as they are sold at five cents each. With a glut of these queen of fruits in the American markets-even if Canadian peach orchards are nearly bare-our dealers ought to be able to import and sell them at rates within the reach of all. So far they have not.

Are Canadians a hospitable nation? So far as concerns the farmer element we believe the virtue of barbarians is on the decline. With the increase of cheese factories many husbandmen have become grudging even of a glass of milk the pedestrian traveller. For a quart of milk and half a loaf of bread we have often handed twenty-five cents and no change returned. To charge the wayfarer on frequented highways is reasonable, the evil fact is that even in out-of-the-way districts the farmer is altogether too keen.

Have we flour ground in Canada equal t or ahead of Minneapolis patent? The best is made from wheat grown on the virgin soil of the Dalrymple farm. Subject to correction, we state our impression that no such wheat finds its way to Ontario mills

PERSONAL ATTACKS ON MEN. (To the Editor of The World)

SIR: I agree with you that persons attacks on men are not fair, and there is nothing gained by making a personal attack on Mr. David Blain. A sufficient proof of this is afforded in Mr. Blain's own conduct. Whatever case he may have had

with the Cornwall Freeholder. There is nothing like accuracy in such things, and according to the most authentic accounts of the incident referred to, the Freeholder has not got hold of the right end of the story. It was not on his head that Mr. Blain fell.

TALMAGE'S TEACHINGS.

(To the Editor of The World.) SIR; Can any of your readers clear Mr Talmage in the following comparison. The paper of yesterday:

The teacher of Brooklyn: Once I came as a stranger to a certain town to preach and a gentleman called on me at my hetel, sent in his card, and when I saw h m he said, "Sir, I am ghad you have visited us, and I wish to welcome you to our city, but I am sorry to say that my religious views do not accord with yours. I find myself unable to believe in any life beyond the present. Then I said. "I will have nothing to say to you, you are a fool!" And so he went away.

"I will have nothing to say to you, you are so and so he went away.

The great Teacher of Nazareth: But I say unto you, that whoseever is angry with his brother with out a cause, shall be in danger of the judgment; and whoseever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in danger of the council; but whoseever shall say thou fool shall be in danger of hell fire.

CRUELTY TO GIRLS. (To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: I think a great deal of unnecessal fuss is being made over the alleged cruelty to working girls. If my youngest daughter, aged eight, offends at home, I chastise her. If her elder sister offends at school she i punished, and if I had another daughter and she offended at her workshop I do not see why she should not be punished also. A good smart whipping is better for a young working girl than dismissal from employment, and believe me that girls are not such ethereal beings that a good birtching will do them any harm.

A FATHER.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: From the various letters which ave appeared lately in your valuable paper and which I have read very carefully, I learn greatly to my astonishment that forewomen in some factories, at least in "free" Canada, are permitted to punish the girls in their charge by tying their hands over their heads and keeping them standing on

Why, sir, this is really disgraceful. Such doings would not be tolerated for a mowith, sit, this is really discussed.

doings would not be tolerated for a moment even in poor, enslaved, down trodden, priest-ridden, landlord-ridden Ireland, and shall they call this a free country. Why, it reminds me of an anecdote (probably exaggerated) of a scene in the slave states of America some years ago where a nigger is tied to a post and soundly flogged by an overseer, and when the operation is performed both flogged and flogger kneel down together and thank God that they lived in a land in which all men were born "free and equal."

I can easily imagine with what heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness the poor factory girl, standing on her toes gasps forth in her agony that beautiful hymn of Dr. Watts' commencing with: mencing with :

"Lord I ascribe it to thy grace,
And not to charm as some have said,
That I was born a free Canadian
And not a luckless Irish maid."

Toronto, Aug. 22, 1882.

Mining at Rat Portage.

From the Winnipey Free Press.

The residents of Rat Portage are sanguine of an early mining boom. Prospectors have been exploring and locating claims on the Lake of the Woods all summer, and a number of Canadian and American capital-ists are said to be ready to invest. Until the boundary dispute is settled, however, the boundary dispute is settled, however, nothing in the way of working the mines can be done. For the same reason no valid titles can be given by either the dominion or the Ontario government, and it would be well, therefore, for any persons inclined to buy out claims to bear in mind the risk

they are running.

The Canal Question.

From the Winnipeg Sun.

The canal convention held at Duluth, Minn., yesterday endorsed the scheme for constructing forty miles of canal, whereby the waters of the Red River and Lake D1. C. W. Benson, Superior will be joined and steam navigasuperior will be joined and steam naviga-tion be made possible far into the interior of the Northwest. The country tributary to this waterway will be equal to the area of the Middle and Eastern States. Georof the Middle and Eastern States. Georgian Bay canal will form a complement to this water way, and preserve the carrying trade for Canada. Many people think the day for canals is passed. As a matter of fact the usefulness of canals is only now beginning to be appreciated. For the carrying of dead freight they can always underlying relievants. carrying of dead inderbid railways.

The Symptomatology of Bright's Diseas

M. Dieulafoy lately called attention to certain symptoms of Bright's disease (paren chymatous and mixed nephritis), of which too little notice has, he thinks, been taken The most important of them is frequency of micturition a symptom which although frequently associated with polyuria, may exist independently any increase in the quantity

of urine. In some cases the symptom is very troublesome ; the bladder has to be emptied twelve or fifteen times a night, and twenty or twenty-five times in each twenty four hours, and this although the total quantity of urine may not amount to a pint. This symptom Diculafoy proposes to term pollakuria, and it may be man-ifested in three forms:

I. An early form may attend the com-mencement of the renal disease, of which it may be indeed the earliest manifestation and of considerable diagnostic significance. 2. A late form, which attends the chron ic stage of the disease which has commenced

acutely.
3. A form in which the symptom is attended with great pain and distress, and is accompanied by tenesmus and spasm of the sphincter, and lasting from three to eight ninutes.

Another symptom is irritation of the

Another symptom is irritation of the skin. M. Dieulafoy asserts that it is met with in one-third of the persons suffering from "albuminous nephritis," whether interstitial, parenchymatous, or mixed, and that it is especially frequent in women. This symptom is also met with in different forms. Sometimes it has the character of ordinary puritus, and may be thus the initial symptom of Bright's disease, preceding for months any other inconvenience. It has been explained by uraemia, and has been attributed to an excretion of urea by the skin, but in one of his cases the symptom was not present, although a large amount of urea was excreted by the skin. In other cases the itching is much slighter, In other cases the itching is much slighter, tion produced by the contact of a hair with

ed by such palor that the part looks sether exsanguine. It may last half an or so, and then disappear entirely.

is next to godliness, said a cure. He spoke the truth. In the summer time is this especially noticeable. Children time is this especially noticeable. Contarent that are kept neat and clean do not suffer so much from the heat and the complaints that grow out of it and filth as the little ones who are neglected and left to themselves by careless parents and slovenly servants. Sponge baths for babies—sye, and for adults and "ancients," too—are excellent at this season of the year. A little class in the tent water helps to check too alum in the tepid water helps to check too profine perspiration and will assist the community to endure the oppressive atmo-sphere and escape death.

Suavity of manner and geniality of disposition are beneficial to humanity at all times, but more particularly during the dog days. Home is rendered habitable and a welcome retreat by them. Business is welcome retreat by them. Business is facilitated and money acquired by them. In short, they are blessings as well as benefits and are always admirable and altogether too utterly absolutely levely. Bad temper, on the other hand is a curse to him or her who possesses it. Everybody shuns the being with a bad temper and husbands lose their affection for their Moth. wives when they have bad tempers. Moth ers spank their children to cure them of it and somebody suggested that even a good tempered mother-in-law became an object of admiration to her son-in-law, nay, to her daughter-in-law. So it is wise to cultivate



HOLBROOK EXCURSION Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Screness of the Chest,

Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell ings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Sooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacons O as a safe, sure, simple and cheap Extern Remedy. A trial entails but the comparative trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one sufferivith pain can have cheap and positive proof of

claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. A VOGELER & CO.

MEDICAL. Announcemen Important

Baltimore, Md.,

The Discoverer and Proprietor Celery and Chamomile Pills,

FOR SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACH

Neuralgia, Nervousness, Par-

alysis,

SLEEPLESSNESS A'D DYSPEPSIA. Has opened an Office for the Sale and Introduction of his Pills and Famous Skin Cure at J. C. LANDER'S Drug Store, 78 Youge Street, where he can be seen and consulted Free of Charge

by all Persons using his Remedies of wishing to do so. wishing to do so.

Let me state just what my Pills are made to cu and what they have cared and will cure:—Neur gia, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Nirvous Heache, Dyspeptic Headache, Sleeplessness, Paralys and Dyspeptia. These diseases are all nervous was mess, irritation, despondency, melancholy, a a restless, dissatisfied, miserable state of mind a body, indescribable.

These are some of the symptoms of nervousnes of now, to be fully restored to health and happiness a priceless boon, and yet, for fifty cents, you satisfy yourself that there is a cure for you, and \$5 at the very furthest that cure can be fully seed. These Pills are all they are represented to and are guaranteed to give satisfaction if used directed and will cure any case.

Sold by all druggisfs. Price, 50c. a box.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S SKIN CURE

IS WARRANTED TO CURE Eczema, Tetters, Humors.

Inflammation, Milk Crust. All Rough Scaly Eruptions, Diseases of Hair and Scalp, Scrofula Ulcers, Pimples and Tender Itchings on all parts

The last symptom to which attention was Toronto Office: 78 Yonge St. for the cheapest and most readable paper in Toronto.

REAL ESTATE

LOTS G. A. SCHRAM.

STEAMERS EMPRESS OF INDIA LEAVES CUSTOM HOUSE WHARF FOR

ON WEDNESDAY at [9 a.m. return leaves at 4 p m. Fare 50 cents, children 25 cent OLCOTT ON THURSDAY at 8 a.m. sharp. GRIMBSY

ON FRIDAY at 8 a. m. returning at 5 p. C. J. McCUAIG,

Take the Magnificent steamer Grand Moonlight Excursion

LORNE PARK

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY NIGHTS.

Saturday. Aug. 19, the annual Picnic of J. D. King's employees. Boat leaves at 10 a.m. and VICTORIA

QUEEN VICTORIA 4 TRIPS DAILY 4

Adult fare at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., Children Adult fare at 4 p.m. and 5.45 p.m. J. H. BOYLE, Manager.

RAILWAYS.

MANITOBA.

FOR THE SEASON OF 1882 will run via the line of Credit Valley & Canada Southern OLD DOLLY VARDEN. Railways.

and leaving Union Depot, Totonto, 12:30 noon TUESDAY, August 22nd for Fargo, Grand Fork Winnipeg, Fortage la Prairie, Brandon and all points Northwest. Freight shipments made weekly For rates, tickets that full information apply to D. A. HOLBROOK & CO., Northwest Emigration, Real Estate, and Ticket agents, for Credit Valley and Canada Southern rail ways, 62 King-st. E. Toronto.

RUBBER GOODS. INDIA RUBBER GOODS

of every description, the Largest and only Complete Stock in the Dominion. RUBBER HOSE

GARDEN HOSE Of all grades and sizes.

The Very Cheapest and Very Best. THE CELEBRATED MALTESE CROSS HOSE

CARDEN PURPOSES AND FIRE DE-**PARTMENTS** Gutta Percha & Rubber Manf'g Co

MOILROY, JR. Rubber Warehouse, 10 and 12 King street east, P.O. Box 556, Toronto, 246

CONFECTIONERY

HARRY WEBB 482 Yonge st., Toronto

Ornamental Confectioner

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

Wedding Cakes and Table De-OUR SPECIALTIFS.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS MONTH OR THREE DOLLARS A YEAR. sdealers in every part of Ontario at the

SUBSCRIBE NOW

FAC

Dead leeches

Cochituate wor

English capi

000 of the Suez

Wholesale

liquors at Lea

that State is a tory liquor law

Consul Tay

ion, from the

that not \$1000

has been expo

President

the other day.

remembered, w

Says a lady

have ever bee

been heard from fear that the squall."

Fractions of

paid by the Ba

ing the dividen

amount to £14

church at Har

and robbed of he had reared

exceeding relig

At a Cleve

newly-married

not content with name on the rewith "bride a

Where some

Toledo jail got
they cut their
mystery to the
day it transpir
had taken the
handed them to
At Yakutsk,
closely at a Ru

11," and recogn Nicholas Consts for plotting with He was wieldis of the street.

The old-time

made Japanese
idly disappeari
that "shipbuild
far giving place
by-and-by there
junk, except in
A locomotive
creek, Kansas,

years ago, has though repeat made for it. It in that locality the accident.

Once liberat

piano to which long been "assi and some of th for its own sake

at least spare friends a consid —St James Gas

Being determ

Broadway cigar leaving no tr Detective Wau in a big barrel, dark. He was of the robber cr

connecting the

The Duke of Count of Paris

composition at the Paris colle-plaudits of a la and placed on presented to is 13.

A telegraph went out to rep eight miles fro

eight miles re pocket instrun fall at the poin leg was broken help by taking the break and mals by tappin ground.

ground.

Of traces of
English race of
various parts of
were not vagu
Dr. Brandes
found a part
remains of th
district is near
Minden. He
lot of Englis
"yea," instead
Dust mixed
under certain

Dust mixed under certain plosive. Thus ignited, it mig be entirely con wood and pile haps, burn in shavings and them into the

Pastor Love

HOUSE AND

YOUGE ST.

124 BAY STREET.

any paint made. P. PATERSON & SON,

SOLE AGENTS,

24 KING ST. EAST.

Notice to the Public and Legal Profession.

having come to my knowledge that certain lies have circulated an announcement that I am ionger in business, I beg to inform the public thaving been connect d with the Division net for the past twenty-one years, I continue to Collect Rents. Chattel Mortgages, Bills of Sale, etc.

Valuation of all kinds made.

Notices and Papers served for the Legal Profes

OFFICE: 66 Adelaide-st. East WM. TOZER

BILL POSTER

DISTRIBUTOR,

100 WOOD ST. Orders left at Hill & Weir's will be promptly attended to.

CAPTAIN JACK

458 OUEEN STREET. Near Denison Avenue.

BOATS. SAIL BOATS! SAIL BOATS

JEROME JACQUES.

BUILDER, ST. LOUIS DE LOTBINGERE

THE PRESS.

THE TORONTO WORLD I

For sale every morning at the Yorkville News office, opposite the Post Office, Yorkville. LEAVE ORDERS AT

4 YONGE STREET, YORKVILLE

Will find it to their advantage to NEW GLASGOW PLAINDEALER.

A Liberal Conservative, week y newspaper, the spiciest and best weekly paper in the Maritime Provinces. RATES LOW. Address, for rates, etc., W. D. TAN-TON, Manager Plaindealer. New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. THE TORONTO

25 CENTS A MONTH. elivered in Riverside, Leslieville, etc., in time for the breakfast table.

Names of subscribers will be received at the office 18 King st. F. J. FARNDEN, Bolton street, Riverside, and

NOTICES.

A large flat over the Ontario Society of Artists, 14 King-st. west. Rent \$18 a month.

Apply to

chips compare cach other—are consumed in to ground up into blown in such is surrounded than a second. The temptal

lutin" style of beginning of tas in later yea (N.Y.) Gazett 1800, in descr Washington a the following groves, the sp and the sublin—but alas ! the more. The mortal part waffecting! he worth and grefielden! Yes. "The sun was of GLORY wa of WASHIN dent and gen The clouded luminate the Mr. Thom known cabin Wilmington, exceedingly this winter. but rarely ev the time now disease locate foot, rendering sore that he

ing excrucia heen so highle cluded to try glad that he the wonderfulief, and he l rheumatism considers St for rheumati