The Toronto World,

An Independent Liberal Newspaper,

Published every morning at five o'clock at No. 4 King street east. Extra editions are published whenever there is news of sufficient moment to demand them.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Twenty-five cents a month, or $3 00 a year in advance, post-paid. Single copies, one cent. Sold on the streets and by newsdealers in every city and town in Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba.

ADVERTISING RATES:

All addvertisements are measured as solid nonpareil, twelve lines to an inch.

Casual advertisements of whatever nature, FIVE CENTS a line for each insertion.

Reports of meetings and financial statements of banks, and railway, insurance and monetary companies, TEN CENTS a line.

Paragraphs among news items, double the ordinary rates.

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Address all communications to THE WORLD, No 4 King street east Toronto.

The Toronto World.

The Only One-Cent Morning Paper in Canada, and the Only Exclusively Morning Paper in the City of Toronto.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We should esteem it a favor if subscribers in the city would immediately report to us any irregularity or incivility on the part of carriers.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS calls on the temperance people to be on the alert if they wish to preserve the Crooks act. It thinks the legislature would not go back on the measure, but it would be a calamity if it were declared unconstitutional, as its opponents are endeavoring to bring about.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD has no complaint to make of the treatment accorded him by the Canadian press during his absence in England. On the contrary, he says that the whole press, from one end of the Dominion to the other, irrespective of party, joined in wishing him God-speed in his voyage and in his absence, and in desiring his restoration to health. Will the Toronto Mail make a note of this?

THE AUTOPSY on Garfield, it is said by Dr. Boynton, who was present, was bunglingly performed, and that the official account of it is misleading. Another regrettable feature of the Garfield case, as it might be called, was the vulgar ostentation that characterised the funeral, and a number of the better American papers are commenting on the want of republican simplicity thereat.

THE MANITOBA TIMES defends Lord Lorne for taking liquor into the Northwest, contrary to the law of the land, on the ground that the quantity taken was exceedingly small. Over $2000 worth was passed free out of bond in this city and sent up to Winnipeg, where the greater portion is alleged to have been used. But Principle and not quantity is the question at issue. The World and other like-minded journals did not say anything against the governor personally in the matter. We treated him in the same way as we treat those civil servants whom the law exempts from municipal taxation—respectfully. What we say is, that a law which allows the governor-general to be exempt from paying custom duties should be abolished, as also should the laws of municipal exemptions.

THE SOMEBODY who does nothing is making great preparations to make a fortune out of the settler who will go on the land of the Northwest and work it. From all quarters we hear of speculators either buying or getting ready to buy large tracts of new country, on which they pay a small percentage, and then hold it till the actual settler buys them out at a great advance. Who is this somebody that he should make a fortune? He is a non-producer first of all, and society has enough to do in giving non-producers a living let alone fortunes. He does not contribute one jot to the development of the country; he is the greatest impediment thereto. How long is the speculating somebody to be allowed to overrun the Northwest, pick out the lands, and then bleed those who subsequently settle on them?

REPUBLICAN ENGLAND.

All Englishmen are interested in the only Englishman who reigned by election, and are solicitous that he should do nothing lowering an office that half of them feel must one day exist in England.—London Spectator on Garfield.

Will England then one day be a republic? She was once, she may be so again. Many thoughtful Englishmen have not ceased to look back to the Commonwealth; and a greater number are found who look forward to its restoration in a much improved form. The former do not forget that many important measures in the direction of constitutional reform which Cromwell and his party intended carrying out, and would have carried out had they opportunity, are only being realized in our day. The wonderful rise of the radical party, and the sweeping changes that Gladstone has already made, and the still more sweeping ones that are now being agitated, speak volumes of the spread of democratic ideas. And if democratic ideas are thus spreading and gathering force, are they likely to stop at preserving monarchy?

More and more as the people of England enlarge their freedom and increase their influence in the state, more and more do they look upon such a man as Gladstone as the real head of the nation, as the true leader of the people, and the Washingtons and Garfields of their country.

The example of the United States, of the France of to-day, of the great semi-independent colonies of Britain, and the spread of more liberal opinions in such a country as Italy, suggest to many Englishmen that the time is approaching when she must follow the lead of the former and set an example to the latter.

Perhaps the age of republics is nearer at hand than some of us imagine.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD AND BRITISH CONNECTION.

Sir John Macdonald is seldom more interesting than when he gushes about British connection and loyalty to the queen. He never sets out to argue the question seriously; he simply contents himself with opening the reservoir of sentiment, which the old gentleman possesses in abundance, and allowing it to effervesce. "I am a "British subject; I was born a British "subject and I hope to die one," he exclaimed enthusiastically to his friends in Ottawa who welcomed him home the other day. In the remainder of his remarks, which appear in another column, he tells his hearers of the "great advantages they "enjoy in being under the flag of Great "Britain—in being a member of the great-"est empire in the world," without condescending to enumerate any of those advantages; he reminds us how "proud" we all ought to be in being colonists of such an empire: and he dwells rather on the use Canada, in existing relations, can be to England in providing homes for her surplus population, in maintaining trade relations with her, and in assisting to fight her battles in case of war, than on the benefit which accrues to Canada from our connection with the empire.

We do not like to accuse Sir John of toadying to the bestowers of favors in England; yet we fear that the titles and honors, past and prospective, which he rejoices in, have affected either his sincerity or his judgment. In England the talk he indulged in at Ottawa would entitle him to rank among the Jingoes.

Sir John Macdonald belongs to the older generation of men in Canada, who are Britons by birth and colonists in the strict sense of the word, and who bring with them to this new world the sentiments, traditions and aspirations of the old. It is to them he appeals when he talks of love for the "old flag," and pride in the British empire, and they can respond in a sense and a degree of which those of us who are autochthones—natives of the soil—and not colonists, cannot be capable. We do take pride in England's past history and present greatness, but it is a cosmopolitan pride rather than a national one; it is more—it is the pride of race and language—a pride similar to that which the mother country takes in our own prosperity or in that of her first-born, the great republic south of us. We believe it would be impossible for a deeper or more reciprocal affection to be developed between Canada and England than the death of President Garfield evoked between England and the United States.

But why does not Sir John Macdonald appeal to Canadians, whether adopted or native, to take pride in their own country? We are just beginning to realize what a glorious heritage we possess. We are no longer a few scattered provinces, but a vigorous federation; the map of Canada is no longer a narrow strip of land along the northern bank of a great river; our territory is the half of a continent, and, as Sir Charles Tupper once said, probably without much exaggeration, the better half; the fertility of our soil, in the staple food of man, is unsurpassed on the globe; we have room for a population numbered by hundreds of millions, who could feed not only themselves, but a large part of the world besides; our climate is as healthy and enjoyable as any; and our people, like all northern races, are hardy, industrious, intelligent and enterprising.

Though preferring to be engaged in productive industries and cultivating the arts of peace to maintaining standing armies to amuse monarchs in the game of war, our people have enough in these things to inspire them with as deep and abiding a patriotism as has ever displayed itself on the battle-fields of the old world. Loyalty to the soil and to themselves is the loyalty they seek to cultivate, and, instead of embroiling themselves in the bloody quarrels of European nations, they believe they can, side by side with their neighbors, demonstrate that in the new civilization which we are constructing on this western continent, warfare would be a foreign element.

THE PROVINCIAL FAIR.

In deciding to hold the next provincial fair in Toronto, ignoring the claim of Kingston to her *turn*, the arts and agricultural association have driven another nail into the coffin of that moribund institution. The provincial did good in its day, but district fairs, more economically conducted, more energetically promoted, have taken its place. The one-time merit of the provincial was that it was itinerant—that it gave a big fair to each of the four divisions of Ontario once in four years. But now each district has its own fair every year, and the provincial finds itself without its former reason for existence. The Kingston Whig naturally feels indignant that that city is ignored in the matter, and says that as long as the itinerant system is maintained, and public money granted to the association, so long should all the sections of the province be fairly treated; and the Whig further adds that the personal convenience of exhibitors and the amount of gate receipts should not alone determine the place of holding the exhibition. The Whig admits that Toronto is not to blame for the fair coming to this city. Its article concludes:

"Let all provincial aid be withdrawn at once and divided equitably among the various exhibition associations of the province, but let not the abuse continue of spending provincial money to which all are involuntary contributors entirely for the benefit of the western part of the province."

Historic Fleet Street.

Great improvements are contemplated in Fleet street, London. The new law courts will be opened next year, and the large block of old houses which at present disfigure the neighborhood are to be swept away. One of the houses which is about to be pulled down is a famous tavern long associated with the names of Johnson, Goldsmith and other literary celebrities. Another house doomed was the residence of Izaak Walton. The houses have changed little in appearance for the past 200 years. The demolition of the Fleet street houses will commence next month.

LADY MACDONALD'S VIEWS

On the Subject of Total Abstinence—An Interesting Letter from Sir John's Popular Wife.

The English Messenger of Peace gives the following extract from a letter written by Lady Macdonald, the wife of the Canadian premier, to a friend in Savannah, Ga.: "I was myself led to give up wine-drinking after some reflection, suddenly, at last, on Christmas day, 1866. I had thought a good deal on the subject, but never made any decided resolution until this day, when, at dinner with a large party, the conversation turned on total abstinence. One of our guests, himself a strictly temperate man holding high office in our country (then and now), said that practically total abstinence was impossible for any one society. I said, laughingly, 'What a dreadful statement! I quite differ from you.' He took me up warmly, and several joined in, all without exception agreeing with him in saying that the requirements of modern society were such that no one could be so singular as to become teetotaler without being more or less ridiculous, and that the fatigues, excitement and wear and tear of political society life especially made the use of wine, in great moderation of course, absolutely a necessity. I entered the lists, I scarcely know why, and declared I did not believe this theory. At last the question was pressed more closely. My friend, who had begun it, said that he did not believe even "you, yourself, Lady Macdonald, could or would give up your glass of sherry at dinner." I asked "why not?" and he went over with great force and clearness all the specious and dangerous arguments that are urged in support of drinking wine in moderation, ending with the remark that in Sir John's public position my being a total abstainer would do him great harm politically. This seemed too monstrous, so I said (emptying my half glass of sherry into the finger glass as I said so), "Well, I will try; henceforward I enter the ranks of total abstainers, and drink to our success in water." Since then, thank God, I have never found any necessity for wine. In health I can do my life's work without any aid from dangerous stimulants; in sickness I have invariably and positively refused to touch it. I have sometimes, for weeks together, days of constant occupation, nights of almost all sitting up. Politics are exciting and fatiguing, and every temptation to try stimulants is to be found in the late nights of listening to anxious debates, and the constant necessity of being up to the mark late and early. I have had a great deal of nursing to do with a delicate husband and child, and this often during our busiest society season; and yet I have never sought strength from wine at any single moment, and my health is far better than that of so many of my friends who take a glass of wine, or a little beer just to give them a little strength. Thus I give you my experience, as far as it goes, to show that stimulant is not necessary in the station of life where it is unfortunately most commonly used. So far as mental and bodily fatigue go, I have tested the possibility of doing without stimulants to the fullest extent, in long anxious hours over sick beds, in sudden disaster, in long watchings and journeys where food was uninviting, and in many fatiguing and very uncongenial society claims. When I told my husband my decision, and that our friend said that it would hurt his prospects politically, Sir John answered with a laugh, 'O, I will risk the prospects; you can be a total abstainer if you like.' My example can and ought to help many similarly situated."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Port Hope Guide: We hope that the premier will see his way clear to pass his long-looked-for exemption bill. The people are waiting with patience for some measure to equalize the taxation.

Toronto Telegram: The proper course to pursue is not to blackguard an opponent as long as there is breath in his body and then turn round and say everything that is good of him as soon as he is dead, but to act fairly towards every man all the way through life.

Ottawa Free Press: A hotelkeeper has a right to run his house as it suits him; those who are refused accommodation can go elsewhere, be they white or black. Social prejudices have a business value that cannot be ignored. The cry against the hotelkeepers is therefore foolish and unjust.

Port Hope Guide: We are in favor of reducing the number of members of the local house; failing to get this measure, we are in favor of the next best thing—biennial sessions. Let us try it, and if it will not work successfully we can repeal it. It would stop this eternal tinkering of our laws.

Ottawa Free Press: Exemptions of any kind are unjust, whether they be the free admission of liquors and goods for the use of a governor-general, or the relief of officials from the payment of taxes imposed on the rest of the people. There is nothing offensive or invidious in raising the question at the present time.

Hamilton Spectator: The hotelkeepers are not so much to blame for this as other people. It is to their interest to receive all who come and to make as much money as possible, and if they exclude any it is because a widespread prejudice compels them to do so. But it is very much to be regretted that a senseless prejudice has obtained such a foothold in Canada.

Montreal Star: As to the indemnity of members, it is out of all proportion to the services rendered to the state. In many cases not more than one-tenth of it is spent by the M.P's themselves. It is made a source of income by many of them, and instead of looking to a seat in Ottawa as an honor, there are M.P's who regard it solely from the consideration of the indemnity.

Montreal Star: The people of Manitoba have more individuality than any other people in the Dominion, and the reason is that they have gone into the wilderness, and they have created an individuality of their own. In contact with Americans they may retain all those individual promptings, but there are people who think that they would retain them with a deeper faith if they were part add parcel of an independent people.

Port Hope Guide: Another question is the reduction of the number of county councillors. Why cannot one reeve look after all the interests of any one minor municipality, provided he has the right to as many votes upon questions of expenditure as his township is for the present entitled to under the municipal act? It would save "these united counties" over a thousand dollars per annum, or one-twentieth of the whole expenditure.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea," has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago, and any kind of a pain or ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25cents a bottle.

WORLD WAIFS.

In Paris the hours for calls are from 3 to 6 p.m.

During 1880 fifty-three children were christened Judas Iscariot.

The young lady who could not make her bangs stay hung said she was having a tuft time of it.

What riles a country postmistress is to have a postal card come to the office written in French.

France is now building 17 ironclads, England 10. This will give France 53 and England 57.

When at Honfleur, on Sept. 7, the enthusiastic crowd wished to draw Gambetta, he refused, saying men were not meant to draw carriages.

After all, how much do the best of us differ from the poor ignorant woman who, when asked if she had religion, replied that she had slight touches of it occasionally.

Vaccination is making gradual headway in China. The people of the interior detest the outside barbarian, but have a still greater dislike to the disease which often carries off whole tribes of them.

A young Troy lawyer's way of annoying several enemies in his profession was to send them heavy packages of old paper through the mail with single stamps only on the envelopes, thus compelling them to pay double the deficient postage.

The growth of Irish agrarian crime during 1880 is made very plain by the recently published judicial statistics. The indictable offences, which can only be tried by a jury, show an increase of 1480, or 43 per cent. over 1879, lawless as that year was.

Court (to prosecutor): "Then you recognize this handkerchief as the one that was stolen from you?" "Yes, your honor." Court: "And yet it isn't the only handkerchief of the sort in the world. See, this one I have in my pocket is exactly like it." "Very likely, your honor; I had two stolen."

The French ladies do not appear to adopt that frizzled style of coiffure which has been irreverently named a la Zulu, or a la bird's nest. They cut small straight pieces of hair down their foreheads, and then curl the ends after the manner of a pug's tail. It looks cleaner, at all events.

It may not be pleasant to young ladies who wear patches of black court plaster on their faces for style to know that seven-eighths of the men they meet think they do it to hide a pimple or a mole, yet such is the fact.

The Royal university of Ireland confers all prizes, honors and degrees upon women, that once were given to men only.

The newly-found portrait of Christopher Columbus represents him as about 40 years of age, with dark hair, a brilliant eye and beaked nose.

Out of every 100 inhabitants of the United States sixteen live in cities.

The czar has six hundred aides-de-camp; the Prince of Wales has six.

There are 10,000 anti-polygamy Mormons living in Iowa.

A young lady who has a slight defect in the off eye, entered a drug-store the other afternoon, and called for a glass of soda-water. The clerk mistook the movement of the optic for the usual hint, and ten minutes after the woman left the store she felt an irresistible desire to sing, "Hic—hic—won't go home—hic—till mornin'," and her necktie persisted in crawling around her left ear. Drug clerks ought to exercise a little more caution.

None of those great words which, in popular legend, have characterized the utterances of so many great men, marked the departure of General Garfield. Indeed, almost the last words he said were in jest. On General Swaim's remarking to Dr. Bliss that the flow of pus was considerable, Garfield said, "Put it on the tariff list!" And when Dr. Bliss commented on "wool-gathering," the dying president smiled, opened his eyes and said, "No, not that, doctor," and fell asleep.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

Arranged specially for the Toronto World.

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK.

Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe Streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
East.		
Montreal Day Express	7.12 a.m.	11.07 a.m.
" Night Express	6.52 p.m.	10.52 p.m.
Mixed	11.12 a.m.	6.52 p.m.
Belleville Local	5.07 p.m.	9.37 a.m.
West.		
Chicago Day Express	12.15 p.m.	6.10 p.m
" Nigh tExpress	11.45 p.m.	6.15 a.m.
Stratford and London Mixed	7.30 a.m.	11.10 p.m.
" " Local	3.40 p.m.	1.05 p.m.
Stratford Local	5.25 p.m.	11.00 a.m.
Georgetown Mixed	6.40 p.m.	8.25 a.m.

GREAT WESTERN.

Stations—Foot of Yonge and foot of Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arriv e.
New York Mail	3.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m.
N. Y. (Central) & Erie Express	9.55 a.m.	4.30 p.m.
London Local & Detroit Express	7.10 a.m.	1.15 p.m.
Susp. Bridge & Detroit Express	5.55 p.m.	10.20 a.m.
Detroit & Chicago Express	12.50 p.m.	10.35 p.m.
New York & Chicago Express	11.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.

Trains leave Simcoe street five minutes later.

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 Yonge street 10.30 a. m., 2.00, 4.10, and 6 20 p. m.

Returning, leave Mimico 8.15, 11.15 a. m., 2.00, 4.50, and 7.10 p. m.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN

Stations—City Hall, Union and Brock street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Barrie, Collingwood and Meaford, Mail	7.45 a.m.	9.15 p.m.
Collingwood Express	5.10 p.m.	10.10 a.m.
Gravenhurst and Meaford Steamboat Express	11.30 a.m.	2.15 p.m

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

CREDIT VALLEY.

Station—Union depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galt, Woodstock, Ingersoll, Fergus and Orangeville Mail	8.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.
Galt Woodstock, Ingersoll, Fergus and Orangeville Ex.	4.20 p.m.	6.35 p. m.

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.

Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Owen Sound, Harriston, and Teeswater, Mail	7.30 a m	3.00 p.m.
Owen Sound Mixed	12.20 p. m.	9.40 p.m.
Orangeville Express	5.00 p.m.	10.30 a. m.

TORONTO AND NIPISSING.

Station, foot of Berkeley street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Through Mail	7.45 a. m.	6.30 p.m.
Local	4.00 p.m.	11.15 a. m.

STAGES.

EGLINGTON STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m., 1.30 p m., 5 p.m. and 6.20 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; 3.20 p.m.

COOKSVILLE STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m.

Arrives 11 a.m.

RICHMOND HILL STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.10 p.m.

Arrives 10.30 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.

Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY,

for Leslieville, Woodbine driving park, Victoria Park, and Ben Lamond.

Station, Don bridge, foot of King street.

Leaves Don Station 6.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 12.00 noon; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 4,30, 5.40, 6.30, 7.30, 8 30, 9.30 p.m.

Returning leaves Ben Lamond 6.00, 8.20, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a.m.; 12.10, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 p.m.

CORSETS.

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Photographer to the loyal citizens of Toronto. He never had the pleasure of taking the Queen or Royal Family, but he takes great pleasure in showing the citizens of Toronto work made with the wonderful new Process that will compete with any work made in Toronto at the present time. He went to New York and learnt the latest developers and all little dodges connected with the process. The time of exposure is but one second, and for quality of work see for yourself. Gallery, KING and YONGE, entrance King street West.

F. W. MICKLETHWAITE

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Cor. King and Jarvis sts.

Cabinets, - - $3 per doz. up.
Cartes, - - $1 per doz. up.
Ambrotypes, - Four for 50c.

J. B. COOK,

THE PHOTOGRAPHER,

Albert Hall,

191 and 193 YONGE STREE

Has all the latest kind of scenes. Rustic, Conservatory, Boating, and Swinging Pictures all the rage.

Cabinets, - $3 per Dozen.
Tablettes, - $5 " "
Cards - $1 per Dozen up.
AMBROTYPES, Six for Fifty Cents.

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WEST END

Hardware House

313 QUEEN STREET WEST.

J. L. BIRD

Keeps a well-assorted stock of Coachpainters' materials in store, and still leads in Builders and General Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, etc., etc.

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WM. MYERS,

Surgeon Dentist.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

No. 77 King Street West.

Office open day and night.

FRANK H. SEFTON, L.D.S.,

DENTIST

Member of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.

ROOMS—Corner of Queen and Yonge sts. over Rose's Drug store, TORONTO.

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M. F. SMITH,

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The World Printing Company, Toronto.

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