THE TORONTO WORLD

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FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 15, 1886.

Amusements This Day and Evening.

Grand Opera House—Power's "Ivy Leaf" Company.
Toronto Opera House—Barry and Fay—"Irish Aristocracy."

Secondary Probation.

The present leading topic with our church, or denominational contemporaries, is "secondary probation," which appears to be the mildest and most comprehensive title yet coined for a theological view which is sustained by some doctors of divinity as an eminently charitable tenet and denounced by others of their number as rank heresy. It is not for the secular press to dogmatize upon questions concerning which doctors of divinity differ, but the controversy is of sufficient interest to even the unregenerate to justify a brief presentation of the issues involved to the general reading public.

Certain missionaries—we might say all missionaries—have had to face one great difficulty in the teaching of the heathen, and that is the natural disinclination of the latter to believe that their revered ancestors are irrevocably condemned for not accepting a Saviour of whom they had never heard. The Roman Catholic missionaries have had a ready resource in the doctrines of invincible ignorance and purgatory, but the orthodox Protestant missionary has been debarred from the use of any such palliative. It came to pass that certain volunteers for duty in the heathen vineyard declared that they could not and would not attempt the task of persuading the African or the Asiatic that his forebears were in hades for failing to believe what they had never been taught to believe. These gentlemen, moreover, stated that they were conscientiously of the opinion that many who die without knowledge of the faith will be given what is popularly termed "another chance"—that in the next life there may be a second probation from which souls will ultimately be raised to the perfect higher life. This opinion the American Board of Missions has refused to endorse, and five professors of the Congregational Andover School are to be put upon the defensive for sustaining it. The defendants are men of learning and ability, and will make a stout fight. They will in all likelihood be outvoted and will go their own way, whither they will have many followers, inasmuch as the belief—or hope—that allowances will hereafter be made for the circumstances in which a sinner has been placed finds a warm corner in the hearts of a legion of people, who are prepared to accept neither the orthodox idea of eternal punishment nor the cold-blooded teachings of materialism.

A New York Nomination.

The Tammany Democracy has surprised everybody by nominating for Mayor of New York Mr. Abram S. Hewitt. Mr. Hewitt is a man of wealth and standing, has been some twelve years in Congress, and is, of course, a staunch Democrat. As regards protection and free trade he stands on something like a compromise between the two, which appears to be the prevailing position with business men in the great importing City of New York. His personal character stands high, and the Tribune, which is opposed to him in politics, says that in capacity, in purity of intention, and in absolute integrity, he would be well up to the requirements of the position. We should say that by the Tribune's own admission he is more than "well up"—that he is in fact just the man that New York wants in these days of "boodle" aldermen and fraudulent contracts. The Sun says that his nomination, if he accepts, is equivalent to an election. He is not in the best of health, however, and he says he does not want to go back to Congress. If he prefers to remain at home in New York, the duties of the Mayor's office would suit him on that point, and might be no more than healthy exercise for him. Despite the doubts which have been expressed, the probability is that he will accept after all.

But in that case what becomes of Henry George? Not only will Hewitt rake in the straight Democratic vote, but he will get the heaviest part of the Republican vote too. For no Republican candidate will take the field in the face of so good a Democratic nomination; and the Republicans are by an overwhelming majority opposed to the revolutionary land doctrines of Henry George. Two or three days ago the boom for H. G. was going on with great enthusiasm, but we fancy that Hewitt's nomination knocks him "higher than a kite."

Mr. Hewitt's latest utterance, at a meeting of New York business men the other day, shows him to be more decidedly a free trader than what we have said above would indicate. Meantime Henry George not only keeps his courage up, but is even defiant. He says that he and his friends won't need to take their coats off to beat Hewitt. He is zealously and actively supported by several popular and influential clergymen, Catholic and Protestant respectively. Infidel "Bob" Ingersoll strongly supports Henry George, and says that he is the natural leader of the down-trodden poor. This promises to be one of the most remarkable civic election contests ever known, and its progress will excite intense interest on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Power of Names.

It is astonishing how pertinaciously words continue in use long after the thing signified has practically ceased to exist. Of this fact advantage is constantly taken. Words are made the cover for the most sinister struggles against both men and institutions. To him who is reflective and of keen vision the delusion lies bare. But to the vast masses who are moved by talk and can fight only under a banner or with a battle cry, the delusion is accepted as a reality, and cherished as a watchword with all the pig-headed zeal of ignorance gone mad.

Consider, for example, the service which the words Conservative and Liberal are made to perform in Canadian politics. These words we owe to the fact that Canada is a British colony. In the early history of this country, they without doubt did possess a meaning. But during the last five and thirty years they have been utter misnomers. Yet if we are to believe the Conservative speakers and journals, a Liberal is one who, in the first place, is inherently low and demagogic, and, in the second place, is ever striving to bring about confusion in order that he may share in wealth which he never helped to earn. By the Liberals and the Liberal press, on the other hand, Conservatives are depicted as ruthless enemies to all that makes for the welfare of the people. They are the strenuous supporters of class and class privileges.

Was ever such rubbish? Could stupidity be denser than that which accepts it? It is incontrovertible, however, that the great majority of Conservatives and Liberals actually believe that an impassable abyss yawns between their respective theories of government. The leaders of the parties are by no means so simple. They are well aware that the one great issue at stake is not the consolidation or overthrow of a constitution, but the infinitely grosser one of the control of the public treasury.

That any and every Government in Canada has been for years, and must continue to be, liberal and progressive is a truism. The very circumstances of our political life preclude any other kind. Canadians have just what they do, and not a jot more. "The tools to him who can use them," is the one motto which can possibly carry a meaning to a people situated as we are. Certainly there is no lack of snobbishness and of the upstart class generally. But they do not constitute conservatism. Nor is there a dearth of pretence to patriotism and to monopoly of purity. But they do not constitute liberalism. What have the so-called Liberals ever asked for and Conservatives refused to grant? What have pretended Conservatives ever sought to retain and Liberals desired to abolish? About the ways and means to accomplish certain objects there has been clamor and squabbling more than enough. But the real struggle has always been on the point of who shall be the performers.

Did Conservatives show any Toryism in giving us the N. P.? Are Liberals just now exhibiting liberality in holding up to execration those that even hint that the relation of Church and State in Quebec requires some modification? It would be superfluous to pursue the subject further. One thing is certain that until the Canadian press shall break loose from the trammels of purblind partizanship, the words, Conservative and Liberal, will continue to be fetiches of malignant power. Just now the single bright spot in our politics is the fact that there are two or three newspapers which dare to speak the truth in spite of party. When their number has sufficiently increased, and not until then, Canadians will awaken to the fact that the large army of charlatans which now infest the land are indeed both Conservative and Liberal—conservative of all that they can seize, and liberal of all that belongs to others.

Suggestive Figures.

A recent work published in London, entitled "Our Colonies and India," throws light on one phase of the importance to Great Britain of her colonial possessions. The statement is made—and is accepted by so good an authority as the Spectator—that the yearly consumption of British goods by foreign countries is in France, Germany, Holland, Belgium and the United States an annual average of ten shillings sterling per head of their respective populations. Meanwhile, the annual average per head for Canada is two pounds, for South Africa three pounds and for Australia eight pounds. On which the New York Herald remarks that this enormous difference in favor of the British colonies is very suggestive, and ought to be a hint to American manufacturers and producers.

Why should not the Tory managers give the Brant monument a vote? It will be sure to be found solid at the next election, and solidity is dear to the party heart.

The Hebrew Standard philosophises: "Those who beat their breasts on Tom Kippur often beat their creditors during the rest of the year." Now why should we persecute the Jews? Don't you see that they have some traits in common with Christians?

Bishop Huntington of the Episcopal Diocese of Central New York has a son who is a Protestant monk, and who two years ago made the vows of chastity and poverty before his father. During those two years he has devoted himself to laboring for and among the poorer classes of New York, by whom he is much respected. This young man has taken the stump for Henry George, who is also actively assisted by well on to a hundred Roman Catholic priests and Protestant ministers of various denominations. These men know the suffering and degradation of the poor of the great city, and they declare that something must be done to relieve them. Mr. George is, we believe, a liberal in religious matters. The combination is certainly an extraordinary one.

Nothing that has occurred during the campaign will do so much to promote Henry George's chances for the mayoralty of New York as the attack made upon him by the London Times. The muffled Thunderer has lost most of its former influence in its own country. Its constituency is a limited one, and the enfranchisement of the masses has passed the power it once possessed to younger and more progressive rivals. Doubtless the Times desires the defeat of Mr. George, but its imbecile arrogance has impelled it to do the thing which will bring him thousands of votes. It has provided him with an excellent campaign sheet which he will not fail to make the utmost possible use of.

The London Advertiser kindly informs the esteemed Mail that the reason Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney continues to issue liquor permits is because he receives a bonus of fifty cents per gallon for every permit. We hope we don't intrude when we remark that this is an eminently substantial reason, and should assuage that thirst for information upon great moral questions which has recently become one of the Mail's idiosyncrasies.

Boston Manufacturers' Gazette: One sign of increased business prosperity is found in the monthly advance in the price of coal, an article that lies at the basis of our greatest manufacturing industries. It would be much more satisfactory, however, if these advances in price of coal came as the sequence of prosperity already achieved, instead of being put up by a speculative syndicate of monopolists in anticipation of a prosperity that is on its way. No doubt the magnates of the coal-mining and transportation companies correctly read the signs of the times in guessing that business is going to be better, but it is altogether too boggish in them to try to take all the benefit to themselves. [Let the country have some show, or we might as well not have any prosperity. Their attitude towards business is something like that of the householder who was aroused by his wife with the cry, "There are burglars at work in the house!" "Never mind, Jane," was the quiet response, "let them work, and if they find anything valuable I'll get up and take it away from them." Seriously, these ill-timed advances in the price of coal are more likely than anything else to check the era of prosperity on which the country is now apparently entering.

The publisher of the Cardwell Sentinel is also proprietor of a general store. It is therefore with surprise that we see him printing a poem in glorification of "Trust." What he needs is an epic entitled "C. O. D."

The Rochester Union says that "rarely any serious Indian trouble occurs that has not got some white man's rascality at the bottom of it." In Canada's case he was only half white, but the white half was the basis of his power.

The value of the tea already shipped over the C. P. R., added to the value of shipments within sight, is estimated at $2,000,000. Not bad for the few initial months of an infant traffic. The Boston Herald calculates that next year Canada will control the tea trade now done via the Union Pacific and via the Suez Canal. A couple of months ago the poor old Globe laughed at the idea of the C. P. R. doing an Asiatic trade. Why don't the poor old thing laugh again?

The Republican party in the United States is repeating the experience of the old man with the ass. Alarmed by the growth of the Prohibition party in some sections, managers have been assuring the cold water people that the Republicans are anxious for prohibition, and that they are holding back from the issue temporarily only because the time is not opportune. So soon as they have everything in readiness they will move on old King Alcohol and smite him so that he shall die. To this the organs of the German Republicans—a potent body—reply that the party must declare for or against individual freedom, squarely, without reservation or equivocation. Failing such a declaration the Germans will bolt and smash their slates. The Germans claim to be—and undoubtedly are—a temperate and law-abiding class. Most of them drink beer, but few of them are drunkards. The other few of them who are teetotalers are, nevertheless, sticklers for what they deem the personal right to eat and drink what they think best. This is one of their cardinal principles. And when they say bolt they mean bolt, as has been often demonstrated. Their present attitude is the source of much trouble to the party managers, and it serves them right. The honest Prohibitionist is worthy of respect, but the party politician who tries to poll both temperance and drinking votes is worthy of the contempt of both sides, and he generally gets it.

The Montreal Post claims that the purchasing agents of the Imperial Government are better satisfied with the horses offered them in Quebec than with those inspected in Ontario. It will do us no harm to learn that there may be big ants in other molehills than our own.

The Hamilton Spectator finds a solution of the convict labor problem in providing prisoners with useless work, such as carrying wood across the jail yard and piling it in one corner, and then carrying it back and piling it where it came from, and so on, with "damnable iteration." If three months of the Spectator's medicine would not make the average criminal feel so sick and mean that he would resolve to never patronise the jail again we don't know anything about human nature.

Important.

—When you visit or leave New York City save baggage expressage and $3 carriage hire and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite the Grand Central Depot.
653 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevators. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. cd

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.

The Local Stock Market this morning was moderately active and steady, with an increased business in Loan and miscellaneous shares. Bank stocks are without feature. Montreal unchanged at 226 bid, and Ontario easier, there being sales of 25 shares at 121½. Toronto firmer at 206½ bid, and Merchants' ¼ firmer at 129½ bid. Commerce sold at 126 for 2 shares, and Federal and Imperial unchanged in bids at 112 and 136½ respectively. Dominion ½ easier at 219 bid, and Standard sold at 126½ for 20 shares. Western Assurance firm, with sales of 50 shares at 154. Consumers' Gas was 194 bid, and Montreal Telegraph 108½. Northwest Land sold at 69½ for 20 shares, Western Canada Loan, sold at 178 for 8 shares, and Building & Loan at 112½ for 2. Imperial Savings firmer, selling at 117 for 10 shares. London and Canadian active, with sales at 157½ for 120, and at 157½ for 100 shares. Hamilton Provident 122 bid, and British Canadian ½ higher at 102½ bid, without sellers. In the afternoon the market was very quiet, with but few changes in quotations. Montreal was 226 bid, and Toronto 206, a decline of ½ for the latter. Merchants' and Commerce unchanged. Federal declined ½, to 111½ bid, and Dominion rose ½, to 219½ bid. Standard sold at 126½ for 9 shares. British America Assurance was 118 bid, and 20 shares of Western sold at 154. Montreal Telegraph firm, with buyers at 108½, and Northwest Land was lower at 68s bid. The balance of the list is unchanged.

The closing quotations on the Montreal Stock Exchange were: Bank of Montreal 226½, 226¾; Ontario 125; 121; Molsons 143, 137½; Toronto 209, 206½; Merchants' 131½, 130½; Union, 100, 90; Commerce 126½, 126; Northwest Land 71s, 68s; C.P.R. 72¾, 72½; Montreal Telegraph 109¾, 109½; Richelieu 79, 73½; Passenger 165, 192½; Gas 215, 214; Canada Cotton 91, 88½.

British consols opened at 100⅞, closed 100⅞ for money and 100 13-16 for account.

Canadian Pacific in London closed at 75. In New York the opening was ¼ higher at 72½, the highest of the day, and the close 72¼ on sales of 400.

Oil at Oil City opened ¼ higher at 64½, closed 64⅝ bid; highest 65¼, lowest 64⅛.

Closing cash prices in Chicago: Wheat 71, corn 34½, oats 24, pork $8.87½, lard $5.65.

The street receipts of grain were fair today, and prices a rule steady. About 400 bushels of wheat offered, and sold at 74c to 76c for fall and spring, and 68c for goose. Barley steady, there being sales of 4000 bushels at 45c to 62c. Oats easy, 200 bushels selling at 32c to 33c. Peas nominal, at 56c. Hay active and firm; 40 loads sold at $9 to $12 for clover, and at $13 to $15 a ton for timothy. Straw higher, 5 loads selling at $12 to $13 a ton. Hogs lower, at $5.50 to $5.75. Beef $3.50 to $4.50 for forequarters, and $7.50 to $8.50 for hindquarters. Mutton, $6 to $7.50. Lamb, $7 to $8.50.

At St. Lawrence market the receipts of produce to-day were small and prices unchanged. We quote: Beef, 12c to 14c; sirloin steak, 13c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 11c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Lamb, 9c to 10c, for front, and 12c to 13c for hindquarters. Veal, best joints, 11c to 12c; inferior cuts, 7c to 9c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c to 12c. Butter, lb rolls, 23c to 25c; large rolls, 16c to 19c; inferior, 10c to 12c. Lard, tubs, 10c, pails of new, 11c. Cheese, 13c to 14c. Bacon, 12c to 13c. Eggs, 19c to 20c. Turkeys, 75c to $1.50. Chickens, per pair, 45c to 55c. Geese, 75 to $1. Ducks, 55c to 70c. Potatoes, per bag, 60c to 70c. Cabbages, per dozen, 25c to 30c. Cauliflower, 50c to 80c. Apples, per barrel, $1 to $2.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Cotton, middling uplands 9 5-16c; New Orleans 9¼c. Flour—Receipts 20,000 bbls., steady; sales 21,000 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 336,000 bush. Lots ¼ to ½ and options ¼ to ¾ lower; sales 3,296,000 bush future, 193,000 bush spot; No. 2 red 83½c to 84½c; October 83c to 83⅞c. November 84c to 84¾c. Corn—Receipts 224,700 bush, spot ¼c to ½c, options ¼c to ⅜c lower, sales 584,000 bush future 212,000 bush spot; No. 2 44½ elevator October 44½c, November 45½c to 45¾c. Oats—Receipts 75,000, ¼c to ½c higher, sales 260,000 bush future, 182,000 bush spot; No. 2 31c to 31¼c, October 30⅞c to 31, November 31½c to 31¾c. Sugar quiet unchanged.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCHES: "London, Oct. 14.—Floating cargoes—Wheat—There appears to be a better feeling, one or two cargoes having been taken off the coast for France. Maize quiet and firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, buyers and sellers apart, prices tending up. American advices help the market. There is a demand for cargoes of California wheat for distant delivery, but not much inquiry for those close at hand. Maize rather easier. Good shipping No. 1 California wheat, just shipped, etc., by sail, 34s 6d, was 34s 3d; ditto nearly due, 33s 9d, was 33s 4½d. No. 2 red winter wheat, shipment present and following month, 31s 6d, was 31s; do, prompt, 31s 6d was 31s. English country markets show some signs of improving. The French tone is generally firm. Weather in England cool, but finer. Liverpool—Spot wheat, more disposition to buy. Maize improving. No. 1 California 6s 9½d; No. 2, 6s 6½d, both ¼d dearer. American red winter, 6s 7d; W. M., 6s 7½d; spring, 6s 8d; maize, 4s 3½d; flour, 7s 7d—all unchanged."

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—Spring wheat 6s 7d to 6s 9d; red winter, 6s 6d to 6s 9d; No. 1 California, 6s 9d to 6s 11d. Corn, 4s 3½d. Peas, 5s 4d. Pork, 61s 1d. Lard, 32s. Bacon, long clear, 37s 6d; short clear, 37s 6d. Tallow, 28s 6d. Cheese, 55s 9d. Wheat firm, demand improving, offerings moderate. Corn steady, demand poor. Cotton, market steady. Uplands 5 3-16d; Orleans, 5 5-16d.

SEWING MACHINES.

HUGH McKNIGHT—Practical Machinist. All kinds of sewing machines repaired. Needles, oils, belts, etc., at 41 Queen-street west.

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JOS. LAWSON, Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Insurance, Estate and Loan Agent. 4 King street east; Residence 409 Church street.

City Assessment 1887.

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION

To hear and determine appeals against the assessment of the City of Toronto for the Year 1887 will meet in the City Hall at 10 o'clock a.m. each day, as hereinafter mentioned, and will take up the appeals against the assessment of the several Wards in the following order:

ST. JOHN'S WARD, Tuesday, Oct. 26.
ST. DAVID'S WARD, Wednesday, Oct. 27.
ST. THOMAS' WARD, Thursday, Oct. 28.
ST. ANDREW'S WARD, Friday, Oct. 29.
ST. PATRICK'S WARD, Monday, Nov. 1.
ST. LAWRENCE WARD, Tuesday, Nov. 2.
ST. STEPHEN'S WARD, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
ST. GEORGE'S WARD, Thursday, Nov. 4.
ST. JAMES' WARD, Friday, Nov. 5.
ST. PAUL'S WARD, Monday, Nov. 8.
ST. MATTHEW'S WARD, Tuesday, Nov. 9.
ST. MARK'S WARD, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

Of which all persons are required to take notice.

By order of the Court,
JOHN BLEVINS,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, Toronto, Oct. 16th, 1886.

Rules of the Court of Revision

1. The Court will meet at ten o'clock a.m. on each of the above days, and will continue in session until one o'clock p.m., when it will adjourn for one hour, resuming at two o'clock p.m., and continue in session until all appellants present are heard.

2. The Clerk of the Court shall enter the appeals on the list in the order in which they are received by him, and the Court shall proceed with the appeals in the order as nearly as may be in which they are so entered.

3. After the decision of the Court is pronounced in any case of appeal no reconsideration will be allowed except in the case of manifest error.

4. Parties appealed against by any citizen or other person appointed by the municipality for such purpose, as having been assessed too low on account of real or personal property, or as having been wrongfully inserted on, or omitted from, the roll, being duly notified by the Clerk of the municipality, must appear before the Court.

5. In case any party complained against and notified, as set forth in the previous rules, fail to appear in person or by agent, the Court will at once proceed to decide the appeal in his absence.

6. All parties are required to attend the Court upon the day named in the notice served upon them.

7. When any party appeals within the time provided by law for such purpose, the Court may re-open the whole question of the assessment so that omissions or errors in the assessment may be corrected and the accurate amount for which the assessment should be made, be placed on the assessment roll.

8. In all cases which come before the Court it may increase the assessment or change it by assessing the right persons.

9. No appeals will be heard by the Court unless the proper notice has been given to the Assessment Commissioner within the time prescribed by law.

By order of the Court,
JOHN BAXTER,
Chairman.

DENTAL CARDS.

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A forfeit of $500 to any Dentist who inserts teeth at my charges, their equal in material and workmanship. They are perfect in appearance and utility. See specimens. Special prize in gold filling and gold plate work.
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Our Dispensary is separate from the main store, under competent management, and fitted throughout with poison safe, etc.
ROBERT R. MARTIN & CO., Pharmacists and Perfumers, Corner Queen and Simcoe-streets, late Yonge and Queen. Telephone 830.

ANNUALS FOR 1886
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THE PRIZE, 50 cents.
CHATTERBOX, $1.
EVERY BOY'S ANNUAL, $2. 456
JOHN YOUNG, Upper Canada Tract Society, 102 YONGE ST.

Family Herald, OCT.
The Toronto News Company.

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This week we are clearing out a quantity of
TAPESTRY AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,
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The attention of the trade is respectfully invited to what is being done in this Department, recently placed under new management.
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WALLACE MASON'S phrenological class commences Oct. 14 at 8 p.m. Teaching the anatomy of the brain and skull, how to tell the temperaments, location and function of the faculties, how to read character at sight, so as to avoid impostors and self-styled "professors." A knowledge of this subject is of immense advantage to every one. Careful examinations given daily at 302 Yonge-street, tenth store above Elm-street. "Heads and Faces, How to Read Them," splendidly illustrated, only 50c. 36

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BUCK'S celebrated
RADIANT HOME,
Hall and parlor stoves, full lines.
HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE,
Most economical made. Duplex grate in every stove. First-rate value. 461
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Restaurant and Saloon,
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Finest brands of wines and liquors. (Late of "The Woodbine," Kingston-road.)
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The finest Cigars in the Dominion. All Union made.
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TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE.

During the month of October mails close and are due as follows:

	Close.		Due.	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. T. R. East	6.00	6.45	9.20	10.45
O. & Q. Ry	7.00	6.45	8.50	10.00
G. T. R. West	6.30	3.00	12.50	7.20
N. & N. W	6.30	4.20	10.30	8.10
T. G. & B	6.00	3.45	11.00	8.30
Midland	6.00	3.30	12.40	9.30
C. V. R	7.00	3.15	9.20	5.30
	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.
G. W. R	6.00			2.00
	p.m	p.m.	8.40	4.40
	2.45	9.30	10.30	7.20
				11.30
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
U. S. N. Y	6.00	2.45	8.40	2.00
		9.30	10.30	4.40
U. S. Western States	6.00	9.30	8.30	4.40
				7.35

British mails depart as follows:
October 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28.

Time for closing English mails, 6 p.m. on October 6, 13, 20, 27, and 9 p.m. on all other days.

Letters for passengers on incoming or outgoing Canadian steamers should be especially handed in at the inquiry wicket.