A few doors below the old

OFFICE

Is never closed but on Sundays.

The Toronto World.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1882

Just now Mr. Gordon Brown is the Arab Bey of Canadian politics. He has been playing a desperate game and present indication seem to show that he has signally failed On his brother's death he set out with the stion of occupying his place as dictator in the reform party. Beyond the control of a powerful journal he had very little in his favor. He had financial difficulties of no ordinary kind to contend with: he had no, or very few personal friends; he had opposition in every direction; and he found that the younger and more liberal wing of the reform party was, on nearly views and to the ends which he desired to occomplish. Nevertheless, he determined to risk the game. Only a man of great lities in certain directions, of nerve, of an unlimited quantity of backbone and a certain amount of dashing recklessness would have shouldered the load Gordon of business is, of course, to those that can Brown has carried now two years, or would have attempted to accomplish the ends he has. As an editor he has few equals and as a man competent to see through the schemes of others he has

Mr. Brown apparently was bent upon becoming dictator, or failing that, of wresking the reform party. He has not become dictator; he has in the opinions of many persons wrecked the party of which he was supposed to be the chief organist. The only other theory of Mr. Brown's course is that he never had any confidence in the present leaders of the reform party. Perhaps he was among those who said they were invertebrate and being himself possessed of an unlimited quantity of backbone, he decided to steer his own course irrespective of the effect it had on the party these men were supposed to lead. And it must not be forgotten that some time ago he declared in a single article that henceforth the Globe was to be the organ only of itself. At all events the result has been such that a dead-set has been made against him by nearly all the prominent reformers. They refuse any longer to submit to what they now call the tyranny of the Globe-the tyranny of Mr. Gordon Brown. They are now trying their best to oust him from the management of the Globe, which can only be brought about by securing control of the majority of the shares. Whether they will succeed in this or not is yet an open

We have heard some complaints against The World's treatment of Mr. Brown, The complaints, we think, can with more justice be laid at the doors of prominent members of the reform party, who have used our columns to resent what they called Globe tyranny and to which they now declare they will no longer submit. The World has said hard things of Mr. Brown, but it said them because it thought it was its duty so to do. The World is now and always has been ready to acknowledge Mr. Brown's great ability as an editor-but it has also seen it to be it's duty to oppose Mr. Brown in his aims, and in the method he took to accomplish them. The dictator-

reated quite a stir among western journals.

The London Free Fress says: "the rumor protection. The manner in which the put forth by The World is devoid of found- Globe discussed the national policy seemed trick on the part of that very astute man —one of his fireworks. It is only a small of others. Both are good uses. Both class- of others. Both are good uses. Both classation," while the Hamilton Spectator says it does not know if it is the case or not country, that its policy and that of its country country, that its policy and that of its country c country, that its policy and that of its though it has been street rumored there. We had the information from authority at least as good as the Free Press and as we had it again corroborated yesterday, we had it again corroborated yesterday, we only thing is that it is not policy to an onnee it yet.

The position in which the Globe appeared to take upon the tariff question, and the absurd prominence given to it up to the nonnee it yet.

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The position in which the Globe appeared to take upon the tariff question, and the notices, which is interest, which no one seeks of injuring, entitle England to say what kind of government shall be in Egypt, and that the natives shall still go on, year after vear, and always slaving and toiling to support a swarm of foreign officials?

No, this matter is none of cur funeral, seed to the preservation of good order, seed to the people, thus inducing the interest.

The position in which the Globe appeared to take upon the tariff which (however imperiod and to say what kind of government shall be in say what kind of government

d the fortifications of Alexandria have had arisen, and that upon these alor a very glorious one. Sir Charles Dilke, as the monthpiece of the Gladstone govern-ment, has declared in the British house of nmons that the bombardment of Alex andria was just and unavoidable. Everyone who has studied the history of the Egyptian uestion knows that the reverse of this is the truth. The facts of the case,

stated shortly, are these. Egypt has never had a responsible government. A series of despotic rulers have borrowed large sums, the enormous interest of which had to be paid by oppressive taxation. The Egyptian khedive has been an Irish landlord, and the people have risen against his rule and that of the usurers who stand behind him. Of course Arabi is a mere nominee of the soldiers, still as e himself said the other day. Egypt has no other way of expressing national opinlon but through the army. And, no doubt, a longing for nationality, a hatred of foreign rule, as well as sheer desperation on the part of the overtaxed serf, are at the bottom of this movement. And so, on the spot where Augustus conquered his illustrious rival where Cleopatra fied to clasp round her arm the serpent-bracelet; where Nelson triumphed over Napoleon's fleet, the

modern British hero, secure behind the eleven-inches-thick armour of his ironclad, potted these unhappy nationalists of Egypt and knocked their forts about their ears; a feat probably accompanied by equally glorious and safe success against the women and children of the town over which, by the last telegrams, "a thick smoke was observed to hang." The Egyptians will be fortunate if the angel of

death this time is content to take only the The most important sanitary law to observed in protection from heat of the sun is, no doubt, that of discretion in satisfying the cravings of midsummer thirst. It is not enough to beware of the abuse of alcoholic stimulants, for perhaps an equal danger is to be found in the reckless use

ance of exposure to the solar rays will go far toward disarming the fatal influences of a temperature that reaches into the nineties. A little relaxation from the cares afford it, a midsummer obligation. The value to all, and especially to children, of occasional escape from the close atmosphere of the city, is generally recognized. The facilities for pleasant and healthful excursions presented to the population of this

of ice water. Temperance and the avoid

as its popularity is already an accomplished THE GLOBE AND THE LATE BLECTIONS. CONTRIBUTED BY A JOURNALIST AT LEI-

A great deal is being written and said in the press and throughout the country about the Globe and its influence in the recent elections, and the opinion is being of Egypt, neither of which can justity her very strongly expressed by many liberals that the decided defeat of the party is, to a considerable extent, due to the stand taken by that journal. It is unquestionable that the course

taken politically by the Globe during the past year has been unfortunate in the extreme, and that it did much to weaken the hold of the liberal party upon moderate and independent men, as well as to alienate many who had been life-long reformers. None can question the ability with which the Globe dealt with many of the features of the national policy; but the position taken by it, or rather which it appeared to take, was not the position of the liberal leaders, or of the party as a whole. The impression left upon the public mind from the Globe's discussion of the tariff question was that the whole N. P. would be swent away; and in the event of the liberals acceding to power, a return would be made to the tariff of '78. Whatever the Globe's policy was, or might have been had Mr. Blake secured power, this was the way in which it was interpreted by the country and the Globe was accepted as the exponent of the liberal party. It is scarcely necessary to say that, under the altered circumstances since '78, and no matter what might be the individual opinions of some liberals upon abstract questions of trade. such a policy was impossible and was not he took to accomplish them. The dictatorship he has attempted to set up was illeging timate, and failing that he turned round and assumed the office of wrecker of his party, a work which may have been fun to him, but which cost a party its opportunity.

CABINET CHANGES.

The announcement made in The World on Monday that Hon. John Carling was to resign the postmaster generalship and that he would most likely be succeeded in the cabinet by Mrs. Kilvert of Hamilton, has created quite a stir among western journels.

The London Free Freess says: "the rumor round forth by The World is described form."

City and the enormously increased expenditure of the country since 1878, made anything more than the removal in the reason given is the canal. When this was first projected by DeLesseps and the same the world in opposition, and by liberal party is to the eve of the elections, in Mr. Blake's manifesto, and by liberal party as the country wrongly interpreted it from the columns of the Globe. The tariff policy of the liberal party was, and should be, broad enough to bring together men of widely divergent opinions upon abstract questions of free trade and protection. The manner in which the vortice of the ended and the country since 1878, made anything more than the removal a partial revision of a few obnoxious duties, and a partial revision of the tariff in the direction of revenue, impossible. This was the policy clearly stated, on the eve of the elections, in Mr. Blake's manifesto, and by liberal party is the world would have endured the tyranny so long.

The next reason given is the canal. When this was first projected by DeLesseps and the French, the English adopted instead the worship of the Lord which consists in following in His footsteps, and head adopted instead the worship of the Lord which consists in following in His footsteps, and head and partial revision of the tariff in the direction of revenue impossible. This was the policy of the Every belease the worship of the Lord which canal. When this was first pro

As we anticipated, the Egyptian soldiers and infinitely more important questions yielded an easy victory to the costly war liberal party could have undoubtedly carmachines brought against them. It is a ried the country. It is scarcely too much victory for England, but scarcely we think. dropped the tariff issue (or allowed it have its proper place among the questions of the contest) and confined itself to the railway question, to land monopoly, provincial rights, the gerrymandering bill and other burning issues of the day-and upor the proper solution of which the future of Canada depends—the government would have been defeated or, least sustained by a very slender majority, This is made perfectly clear from the result of the contest in many of the gerry mandered constituencies that were made as thought, conservative, but which gave liberal majorities; and also from the Globe's

> so slender, in fact, that most liberals think they could have been changed had the Globe pursued a different course. It would be folly and unfair for the liberal party to attribute their defeat to any other cause. The government went into the fight with tremendous advantages Through their tariff, their railway and their land policy they had literally bought up every interest in the country. They had gone farther, and arranged the plan of battle by gerrymandering the constituencie to suit themselves; and had, besides, gathered unlimited resources to spend freely where such could "do the most good among the electors. It is unfortunate that such agencies for the defeat of the liberal party should have found a powerful, though nintentional, ally in the Globe, one of the

government is one of slender majoritie

speak for itself The time when the Globe can be mistaken for the reform party is past. The position which it has always arrogated to itself will now be filled by the whole liberal press of the country and the recognized leaders of the party. The country must understand, nce and for all, that the Globe is not the form party. The Globe must not be allowed to lead its party to the death

essons of the recent elections should be

that the liberal party should henceforth

LET ENGLAND SKIN HER OWN SKUNKS. THE BY A CANADIAN NATIONALIST

There is a good deal of talk just now i Canada over the complications in Egypt.
As it is expected that England will be isoated in her action against Arabi Pasha, it being asked here what is Canada going to do to help the mother country. What has our country to do with the matter? We had to repulse the fenians ourselves without any assistance from England. Why should we involve ourselves in a matter which eventually may bring England and the mo superior in Canada. He has a better knowledge of men even than Sir John Macdonald, but his failing is that he does not know how to gain them over to himself.

This has been Mr. Brown's great weak-ness; he has never been able to make friends.

Canada and unaided, in the face of a still powerful oligarchy, they accomplished what is perhaps one of the most crucial tests of the event of the latter ever happening, over a foreign affair which did not concern us, Canada will never submit to be the battle ground for the contending nations. She will at once on the prospect of such an event proclaim her independence and thus will at once on the prospect of such an event proclaim her independence and thus avoid destruction. Gratitude is a word not in the vocabulary of nations. France upheld the honor of England in the Crimea, yet England saw France dismembered in 1873 without making the slightest effort to help her. Is it any wonder then if France declines to help her now.

There are two reasons given why England should interfere in the internal affairs of Egypt, neither of which can justity her in doing so. The first is the interest of the English belders of Egyptin heads of the binder of thing to be satire, as perhaps he thinks the gush about "Canada's wild yearning rush" to be elequence. We have had far too much of these personalities both in the Globe and Mail. As Principal Grant said, if both papers were sent to an unprejudiced reader in England, the only conclusion he could form would be that all Canadian statesmen were only fit for the penitentiary! It is to be hoped that the younger journals will use the scalpal instead of the bindgeon, and realize the fact which The World has always exemplified, that in journalism as in all else honesty and fair play is the best policy.

ANOTHER CANADIAN NATIONALIST.

in doing so. The first is the interest of the English holders of Egyptian bonds; the second her own interest in the Suez canal. The men who invested their money in Egyptian bonds did so with their eyes open. They knew that Ismail Pasha, the

to protect the interests of the English of Erie railroad stock. She would have the

A NEW KIND OF GIRL is springing up in England. A description of them appeared a short time ago in the Pall Mall Budget. and as there is now considerable talk about "what to do with our girls," and about the franchise for women, we transfer the letter of the Budget to our columns.

(To the Editor of The World.) SIR: The writer of a letter in the iss of your paper of the 10th instant has brought an indictment against the Globe and its managing director. I sympathize with the party of Canadian independence. and not with the grits or the Globe, but I am anxious that the profession of journalism should be kept free from personown subsequent evidence that the present

my last sentence, I shall deal with it first. Your contributor speaks then of the managing director of the Globe: "Is one poor, ignorant old man, confined to an office for the last thirty years, to arrest the progress of Canada in her wild hungry progress of Canada in her wild hungry yearning rush for freedom and nationality? Up then with the vile upas tree," etc., etc., Now I submit that it is quite legitimate to attack the Globe, as many of us have done "many a time and oft," but it is destructive, to all decency, all changes of good fellowship among journalists, to lift the veil of private life, and aim this blow below the belt at one who, whatever he may think of his political views, or of his management of his paper, has long been and still is a leading man among the journalists of Canada. What business is it of your contributor's if Mr. Brown is journalists of Canada. What business is it of your contributor's if Mr. Brown is "poor," or if he is "old," or if he is "vulgar?" A man may in some sense be all of them and yet do his duty to the public as a journalist. These epithets refer to his personal character and private life, not to his work as an editor or

writer. No one criticizing his public career has any business to bring in a reference to them. With respect to Gordon Brown, differing from him as I do mud-throwing.

Secondly, in the first part his letter your contributor asserts the Globe has been the giant killer your contributor asserts that has been the giant-killer who slew the successive colossi of Canadian liberalism, Baldwin, W. L. Mackenzie, J. S. Macdonald, the Howlands, and Goldwin

Smith. Does he not prove a little too much for his argument? If the editor of the Globe is so very "vulgar" and so very "ignorant" how has the paper he edits accomplished these mighty works? And in his depreciation of the ability of the Globe managing director, is he not again a little "too previous?" What are the facts of the case? Two young men without influence, connection or money, come to Canada and unaided, in the face of a still

THE DAY OF REST.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: "Five dollars or thirty days for Sabbath desecration," is a sentence which predecessor of the present Tewfic Pasha, was will read very strangely ten years hence throwing their money as fast as he got it even to the most bigoted sect in Toronto. into the hands of foreign prostitutes and No doubt the conviction of the Humbe gamblers, doing unheard of extravagant steamer for plying on Sunday is to-day things in the way of building palaces for legal, else our magistrate would not so dehimself and his favorites. In Egypt the cide. It requires no gift of prophecy to land is owned by tht state, and the rents forecast that it will shortly be repealed, or which the poor fellah slaves who farm it become obselete. Even the "Westminster have to pay depends on the vices of the confession of faith," which is the special ruler, and the number and extent of the kind of christianity on which our laws swarm of foreign mercenaries he keeps.

Now what would be said supposing Eng.

are based, fully sanctions the running of Sunday steamboats, street cars, and railare based, fully sanctions the running of land sent her own ironclads to Washington ways, so soon as such traffic becomes "a work of necessity or mercy." And a higher holders of American bonds or the holders authority than the "Westminster confession" viz., Our Lord Himself, He who fulnations of the world against her. So she filled the law, walked through the fields on should now. The English holders of the Sabbath day, and Himself said: "It is Egyptian bonds knew well the people of lawful to do well on the Sabbath day"— Egypt were not getting their money. | quite as lawful to do good on that day as on Egypt were not getting their money.

Then why should we Canadians sympathize in the wrong doing of England when she is no reason why they should not be purdoes things against a weak power which time for needed rest and recreation so as These poor fellah slaves of Egypt are ground down beyond endurance. Millions

This is the law of the Sabbath—the teachsuch a policy was impossible and was not entertained by anyone entitled to speak for the reform party. Interests that had grown up under the new tariff, and the enormously increased expenditure of the country since

and the unconscious instilling of better thoughts and milder manners. The peculiarity of this age is that to the poor the gospel is not preached but to the respectable pew-holder at \$5 a sitting. The poor do not feel attracted to a gospel whose "good tidings" as interpreted, mean that that they are to give up all rule, authority and freedom to their richer brethren who are clever enough to make use of them, who view them only as so many money-making machines. It is not an attractive gospel, and it is not the gospel which the poor man who reads the divine word finds in the words and deeds of his Lord our God. When we find our clergymen and prominent church nembers

and prominent church members willing by turns themselves to man and run a steamer or a railway on occasional Sun-days, training themselves for the work, so as to serve the double use of relieving the way and afford a day's outing at scant expense to hard worked factory hands, clerks and shopgirls, these will begin to know that the spirit of the Lord, the life of christianity is beginning to manifest itself again, emerging from out the dead formality of sectarian alism should be kept free from personalities and the eloquence of the fish market and the cesspool, some choice specimens of which are noticeable in your contributor's letter. He takes a two-fold ground, one is against the managing director of the Globe. It is contained in the latter portion of his letter, but as I consider it the most objections ble, and as it is what is pointed at in my last sentence, I shall deal with it first. Your contributor speaks then of the managing director of the managing director of the managing director of the ground and the dead formality of sectarian "churchianity." If I also these same workers were to behold a few such marvels as would be an employer whose aim was to pay as much, and not as little, as possible to his employees in the way of wages, studying also, by well planned relays of labor, to afford sufficient rest for each, christianity would almost begin to be regarded as a fact among us. It is possible even that the experiment—as yet almost totally untried—would actually pay, so much willing, keen, genuine desire and ability to serve would it elicit from the operatives.

elicit from the operatives.

The "Sabbath" state in man is arrived at only when in each his own will and his own way is the last thing considered, and own way is the last thing considered, and every faculty and power within him is directed to the service of the Lord by serving his brethren; from such service only can men truly serve the Lord. "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these my brethren ye did it not to me," saith the Lord. If the laws of our land were based on such christianity, we should have no more "five dollars or thirty days, sentences for running a streamer or Sundays. Sentences for running a steamer on Sundays. Such sentences disgrace our records and cast a stigma upon our conceptions of equitable laws for succeeding generations to pour contempt upon.

J. L. F.

PULPIT ABSURDITIES. (To the Editor of The World.) SIR: I am a believer in liberty as un lerstood in its modern sense; liberty of thought; the right to investigate, search out and prove all things; in liberty of creed; the right of private judgment; in liberty of speech; the right to express the truth as understood and held; in liberty of worship, with or without ritual or ceremony; the liberty to wership as conscience dictates, without fear or molestation : I be lieve in liberty in the pulpit to preach crudities and absurdities if such pleases the taste of the hearers; and when criticism is openly invited and questionings are solicited, I believe in the Eberty of criticism and questions, The Rev. Dr. Wild preaches that before Christ's death the devil roamed the earth, dwelling in graveyards roamed the earth, dwelling in graveyards and taking spossession of men's bodies at will; that Christ after death entered Tc-phet and bound satan, chained satan and all the devils so that they could come on earth no more; that they are there now chained. He did not believe in the nonsense that people talked of being tempted by the devil; then on being requested to reconcile that teaching with certain scriptures he replies by two assertions: one being that the scriptures declare devil, and the other being that the devil was on the earth in spirit but not in body. Now what I would ask the rev. dr. Now what I would ask the rev. dr. to give me is this: instead of his ipse dixit that Christ visited Tophet and bound satan and all the devils, chained them so that they could come on earth no more; his scriptural authority that Christ had destroyed the devil, and when he has done that they I would be the that the control of the country to he would be the control of the country to he would be the control of the country to he would be the country to he would be control of the country t that then I want to know of what value such destroying chaining and binding can be, if the devil is still roaming the earth among men. I fancy these questions wi be enough for one time. ENQUIRER.



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Leave Yonge street 10.30 a. m., 2.00, 4.10, and 6.20 Returning, leave Mimico 8.15 11.15 a. m., 2.00,] 4.50, and 7.10 p. m.

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7.(0a. in. 9.15 p.m 4.55p.m. 10.30 a. n STAGES

STAGES

EGLINGTON STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m.
30 p m., 5 p.m. and 6.20 p.m.
Arrives 8.45, 9.55 a.m., 2.20 and 6 p.m.
THORNHILL STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.
Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street ca.

8.20 p.m.

COOKSVILLE STAGE. Leaves Eay 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.

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AFRICANON BERRY,

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

HIGHIAND CREEK STAGE.

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

HIGHIAND CREEK STAGE.

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

HIGHIAND CREEK STAGE.

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

Arrives 11.30 a.m.

Station, Don bridge, footo King street.

Leaves Day Berly

Station, Don bridge, footo King street east, 3.10 p.m.

HIGHIAND CREEK STAGE.

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

Arrives 11.30 a.m.

HIGHIAND CREEK STAGE.

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

Arrives 11.30 a.m.

HIGHIAND CREEK STAGE.

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

Arrives 11.30 a.m.

HIGHIAND CREEK STAGE.

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

Arrives 11.30 a.m.

HIGHIAND CREEK STAGE.

Leaves 11.20 a.m.

Station, Don bridge, footo King street east, 3.15 p.m.

Arrives 10.30 a.m.

HIGHIAND CREEK STAGE.

Leaves 11.20 a.m.

Station, Don bridge, footo King street east, 3.15 p.m.

HIGHIAND CREEK STAGE.

Leaves 12.30 a.m.

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A NEW KIND That is Getting Quite Co-Or Rather "Creat of Either Sex." From The Pall Mall

To the Editor. Sir of daughters, and not o justly described as "a epicene creature." No a good breed, but I womanliness that spect viving parent as to th folks" their ancestors. there died out of the fa dried notions of what what they might not. yourself"-"You would there"-"What will pe brothers would not li never perplexed my ur Where I was not ashame was not ashamed of seei ther were they fettered two of them could go to ther of them could go each their natural bent, t in couples. Hunt they fished and shot, and ente deal of sport of all sorts l Aiming at health an away from the cramping effects of prieties, I buried my chi they were children, in creditor-and-constable There beys and girls gether till their school s and thence, equally ind ally endowed, with my sel, but without any sor from me, they have gone Diana is literary, but liant. Her critiques upon cations and papers upon saw described lately as "f

saw described lately as "I man who rarely sat at a di hands the bridle and fishi familiar than the pen." I stable in a cathedral town glove with the dean at horses the bishop's carria his table, which she oft trout and eels, and of he and she sometimes serve strange ethics, which go d the cathedral close. She suspect, have married an he not unwisely consulted ing his sister to go out as Perenna is earnest, and fess I do not altogether with the acquired an unfortunity staying with my sister-in-legislation. staying with my sister-in-i doing what is most disagree and, though she does it wi well simulated interest, it comfortable. She spends h ing; but exhibits the family that neither the literature nor her poke bennet can riding daily from her counts town hospital on a tricyc that she races with the med

Angelina is in partner brother Edwin on a farm i writes to me by last mail we have a house, and a fair increasing income, Edwin ting. To equalize our stake he driven to a similar s am going home for your bi Emily and Dick are inclined me so much the better. I we the beagles, and a rat-hunt whas any teeth or nose left in has any teeth or nose left in and I want to see for myse ventional humbug of English Ella declares it is. When heads and hands on the farm life more easily, to learn to Ella, by choice, lives at her own accord, never goes f legs, or those of her black her. She would very like "epicene creature" by some pondents, as she is often ad even when her nether garmes

even when her nether garner ly entire; and her aunt "shocking clothes, her unfo her passion for low society, ordinary friends." The fact ordinary friends." The fact she is comfortable, she does she puts on, nor while she she does; so long as she is a not whom she is with, and people confide in her their je become more to her than he more of a mechanic and less than her sisters, for she like at peace, and not flustered. have known her sleep in the motionless like a heron in a ing the wild birds; and prov doors at all hours of the nigh the gates, mends the whee sets the mole-traps; and, means "a jolly girl," the come into contact with her belief that, under all circu friend Ella is "always jovial Pardon, sir, a father's pric --my sister-in-law would say the unfeminine monsters who upon the wisdom of their me cease to adorn a tale, and ly to point a moral. Let gi freedom and fair play, and creature will die a natural will be no wish to ape the m men are free to live national lives. There will be no at marry. Liberty, equality, a serenity should take the plactional bondage, subjection, a matrimony, if women are not be "in our hours of ease unce hard to please."—I am, sir,

From the Leading Hospitals England. over twenty-five physicia geons have connected the Dr. Souvielle, of Montre aide surgeon of the French ar ing an international throat a tute, which has been long Dominion of Canada, and the Yonge street, Toronto, and square, Montreal, where spe ways in charge. Physicians can obtain free advice from and us. Dr. Souvielle's spiror recognized in all leading host as the only means of curing that deafuges because rhal deafness, bronchitis, throat and lung diseases.
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