## 18 KING ST. EAST.

A few doors below the old stand.

Is never closed but on Sundays.

### The Toronto World.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1882. Persons leaving teren for the season, and sum

PULL THEM DOWN

Nothing adds so much to the beauty of a city as the open lawns, the well-kept grounds, the cool and shady gardens, which line the streets and attract and charm the eye of the passer by. It is physically refreshing to the perspiring pedestrian on a the grass is fresh and green, where the Crooks or his deputy is in the wrong. cool white statutes look as if they did not Their statements of the law of the case know the meaning of heat, and where the directly contradict each other. Meantime tinkling of the water as it plaches from the poor old teacher is badly left. the fountain in the centre makes grateful music in his ears. He stays a moment to take in the scene and then hurries on with a thankful feeling in his heart towards the owner of the grounds he has left behind him. Here in Toronto there are hundreds of beautiful gardens laid out, many of them, with exquisite taste and embellished with shrubbery and flowers, but whose effect is entirely lost by being shut out from the street by the high disfiguring wooden fench which in the majority of cases surrounds them. The spot that might have the beauty of the scene, but presents to the instead the dreary ugliness of a blank wall. It is conceded that every owner of a pleasure ground has a legal right to do with it as he pleases, but the possession of wealth brings with it responsi-bilities; and surely he does not accept too great a share of those who throws his lawn or garden open to the appreciating Half the pleasure in the possession of a besutiful house and grounds springs from his priests will carry through India is of no idle menace. world must at the same time be content to lose the enjoyment he might have derived from this source. Not all of those who have fine grounds are so selfish as to desire that none should look upon their property but themselves. Many have

removed the unsightly barriers which

separated their lawns from the street, and

we are glad to think that the number of

these public-spirited property holders is in-

But if something can be said on the part of private individuals who choose to perpetuate the old exclusive order of things, there is absolutely no excuse for the property of the people themselves being closed up in this way. Anyone coming east on King street from John finds on his left hand the high wall surrounding the grounds of Upper Canada college, and on his right the more formidable barricade that does. duty, defensive and offensive, round government house. Behind the latter walls lie perhaps the prettiest grounds in Toronto. yet we doubt very much if one in a hundred of our citizens have ever caught more than a glimpse through the gates, of the flowers, the shrubbery, the ornamental terraces, which are paid for out of the common treasury of the province. The mal school and the Herticultural gardens, though not so impervious to the vision as the fortifications round government house, nevertheless conceal quite as much as they reveal. There is no excuse for this. These close fences, these disfiguring walls, should be pulled down, and chain surrounding would be found people would lead them to preserve their ence of those who have taken down their

A MOTTO FOR THE WORLD.

A valued correspondent sends us a letter suggesting that The World should adopt a motto, and failing a better one he proposes if ranked with Keats." This surely is no must be hauled to every farm. Think what that we should place under our heading way to write literary history. the words of the poet,

"Thy spirit, Independence, let me share."

JOHN BULL GROWLS AT CANADA'S LYM-PATHY WITH IRELAND.

The English government has expresse ts emphatic disapproval of the conduct of the Canadian authorities in sanctioning the late expression of sympathy with Ireland in the dominion parliament. That expres-sion of sympathy came in reality from the hearts of the Canadian people, the wirepullers in office, and the wirepullers out of office, were compelled to fall in with it for election reasons. Canada gives Mr. Glad-stone full credit for his efforts to redress some of the grossest wrongs connected with the Irish land system, but cannot forget how much remains unremedied, cannot sanction military rule and the suspension of trial by jury, and must sympathize with the efforts of Ireland to obtain at

MR. CROOKS AND HIS DEPUTY AT LOGGER-

A letter from Mr. Phillips appeared in yesterday's Globe, which gives a curious in sight into the harmony prevalent among the happy family now in possession of the educational department. Mr. Phillips is a school-master who, when of twenty years', standing, had discontinued teaching, but the way? There was a lion in the path. who resumed it on being informed by Dr. Hodgins that by doing so, and by paying certain arrears to the superannuation fund, he would be entitled to a superannuation allowance on reaching the age of sixty. When he wrote to claim the allowance Mr. hot summer afternoon when the thermometer | Crooks replied that he was not entitled to

THE HOLY WAR AGAINST ENGLAND IN

arrive at an opinion as to whether Mr.

The full importance of the annor ment that the Sheik el Islam has sent twenty-five uleman or priests to India may be seen in the sultan's remark a few days exist. And if they have little left they plots; for these we will lay out ourselves, ago that England should not quarrel with faith in view of the vast number of empire. The sultan, as the successor the khalif, is the temporal head of the Mohammedan races by many of whom his sway is not recog nized. But the Sheik el Islam is venerated as chief pontiff by every Mohammedan who kneels at dawn and sunset towards the Caaba, as he repeats the awful names of Allah and the Prophet. He has over the soul and scimitar of millions of fanatics. a power more absolute than was ever held by Pope Urban the fourth and Peter the Hermit over the soldiers of the first crusade.

The death of Hablot Knight Brown takes from us the last of the old Punch artists, the contemporaries of Leech and Cruikshanks. "H.B." or "Phiz," gave up his connection with Punch on account of the attacks on his co-religionist Cardinal Wiseman in 1850. His beautiful society cartoons in the first volume of the Cornhill, will be remembered. These genial artists deserve gratitute for the high moral tone which they make traditional in Punch and the English comic papers.

NOTES ON LITERATURE

American literature as compared with that of England and France has a lack of productivity. There appear to be no successors to the generation of poets, the greatest of whom was Longfellow. There are a far greater abundance of good magazine writers, and journalism is of a much higher tone than forty years ago, but of great writers commanding a European as But remember they will not have the well as an American audience, we do not shelter of the bush against the freezing know one excepting the historian Parkman. The writings of this literateur deal mainly with early Canadian history, and deserve the attentive study of our countrymen. We have seen a letter of late date fences round Osgoode hall, the Nor- work of great interest to Canadians, from Mr. Parkman, that he is now busy on a "Montcalm and Wolfe," which will be published in the fall.

Mrs. Oliphant's literary history of the century is in many respects a disappointing book. It is far too diffuse and contains disfiguring walls, should be pulled down, and if any protection is desired, a low post judgments. For instance we are told that I doubt if breaking and fencing a prairie the modern reaction from the artificial quite sufficient. There would be no danger school of Pope and his imitators began with of vandalism. The common sense of the Cowper and Burns. It would be more for a family ought to be about three huncorrect to say that it began with Bishop dred acres, and that a square mile will own property from harm, and the experi. Percy's Reliques and Oliver Goldsmith. give but about two such farms, it will be Again, she sneers at "the university seen that under the most favorable condifences is against the supposition that any brand" as not being borne by such men as tions the prairie can not be closely settled. loss would result from this cause. By Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, Byron, For families of five, this would give but Shelly, Lander, DeQuincey, Keats. Now six children to the square mile. Settle all these except the last were university sections as closely as you like, schools must men. Again she remarks of such a master be far apart. And what about fuel? As of literary form, as DeQuincey that "this soon as the sparse belts of poplar and soft little monster would receive undue honor wood are burnt or used for building, fuel

The newspaper of to-day cannot afford to be bound to one single idea, and the land to see swans in the gentlemen have their thousands, their thousand people. More than twice this tendency, consequently, of all the old and domestic poultry yard, when it ranks the hundreds of thousands, their might by this time have been easily securlive journals is to discard former mottoes, late Waldo Emerson with Thomas Carlyle and if new ones to do without them. The and Victor Hugo. Whatever may be his million acres of land. Think of the trouble needed, in widely scattered settle-Globe has too often violated the teachings of its beloved Junius, and it must indeed second-rate position in general estimation to ment a road, to build a bridge, to attend be a gratification to the shade of Edmund compared with such supreme lights of lit- a court, to do any of those thousand things greater than that spent by her own in-Burke to know that the Mail has thrown erature as Carlyle and Hugo. Emerson so cheap where association is possible, so off its disguise and openly teaches that it can hardly be called a poet, he certainly dear when companionship is distant to lions import eighty million dellars

claim to be considered a philosopher, although he has written some essays and some terse epigrammatic sayings about the

THE NORTHWEST LAND QUES HION.

BY R. W. PHIPPS We were left heirs to a fortune-quite suddenly—and, as the manner is of unexpected receivers of legacies, we proceed to squander the portion that falleth to us. We did not know, till a few years back. what there was in the northwest. There laid a hundred millions of acres of land, rich as anything out of doors; and there for two hundred years mounted guard a British company keeping it for a fur preleast the measure of self-government which serve, while on many a mountain slope Irish this dominion has won. As to the disapproval of our course in this matter expressed by the English government, they have no longer any right to control the acts of our parliament and people. We do not live in Sir Charles Metcalf's days. The English government is welcome to express what it pleases, its disapproval is more of strong arms and needy men; here an ample space of fertile land; the means of transhipment and colonization were procurable. Why was not the groblem solved? Why were the people not placed upon the land? It was not a question of outfitthere were thousands ready to procure their own. It was not a question of passage money; the landless were not all moneyless; there were plenty and to spare

It might more properly be called a tiger -the tiger of rapacity and greed. There were these poor people; here were the chances of good homes for them all. What would you think of wreckers on the shore who should hurl back the drowning wretches into the sea if they could not pay is among the nineties, to turn a corner and it. The superannuation question is in an their footing? Or of firemen who would come suddenly upon a pretty lawn which unsatisfactory state, and it is difficult to not raise the ladder till those at the wintheir footing? Or of firemen who would dows made up the demanded sum? Or of any who, knowing that much land lay vacant, and that many poor people were coming to it, possessed of some small means to build, and plant, and live in that cold north land, should go to the government and say, "I want you to let me have a large portion of this land at a low price, that when these settlers come I may sell it to them at a higher price, and take from them the money wherewith they mean to cultivate and to

who had enough for that. What stood in

can work for their neighbors, if they can the religious chiefs of the Mohammedan get work. And they can live in cheaper homes, or tear the sods from the earth and Mohammedan soldiers in her Indian build cabins; and they can wear, natheless the cold frost of that country, insufficient clothing, and they can eat insufficient food. And if some of them die, and all be long delayed I who write this, long a settler in the slain with his greed as surely as though would have conferred, with the other ad The message of hostility to England which he had shot them with his rifle. There vantages I have mentioned, such a supe-Poor souls, it was little choice they had, chances of growing crops, building houses, making a good thing out of western lands produce to market, as would have done their axes with living for months on dry bread and wild onions; had seen the All the sums speculators have made. wretched clothes, the grain bags made into coats, the poor tools, the utter want ; and had known, as I have known, that had the lands of the country been given at the government price to settlers alone, and none other been allowed to buy up the regions nearer to the front, the bitter poverty and frequent deaths of the long years of early settlement would have never been-I think. I say, that some who look well pleased at land speculating gains would send them to

> such money. I never will. We are told, and doubtless with much truth, that on the prairie settlers will not have to encounter the hardships of the bush. wind. They will not have the good maple of the forest to warm their houses and to cook their food. They will not have the tall pine to build their houses, nor the elm and ash for their tools, nor the red oak nor the cedar for their fences. They will have a climate infinitely more stern. One thing is said to be in their favor-they will not have to clear their land. Is that so great a difference? We used to get as much land as we chose cleared, fenced into tenacre fields with cedar rails that would last thirty years good, and ready to harrow in

the poorhouse. I never owned one cent of

will not cost quite as much. When we consider that a prairie farm

is men and not measures that should determine the public good.

Cannot be ranked with Holmes and Whittier, although making allowance for a cerplies to the farm—in carrying produce to

the Northwest, prospering, would certainly

many a slough of despend in the pilgrim ages; and when we remember the fearful On the whole thirty millions, all passing cold sweeping over the plains, the storms, the blizzards in the winter—the hauling season—it is doubtful whether it be as good as observe the comparatively miserable amount the old bush road afterall. Given fine | we send there now, and he will know full weather; indeed, the carts can travel anywhere. But it is not an excellent farming prospect if you have to take your fine weather when the team should be at work on the farm, to do your long distance

hauling. There is one thing to remark, which you may see frequently in the newspapers, will tell you at what the speculator is making out of the farmer, and whether the poor settler is not contributing as much, from his hard earned toil, to fill the pockets of the speculator, as ever he did in the palmiest days of family compact land jobbery or near the front, is so much more valuable.

And this helt you will find all along the was less fitted to resist temptation than its line. Beyond it, further away from the predecessor. This drinking, even in mod eration, of fathers and mothers, or grand front, where the poor settler is shoved, is, then, that much poorer. But he should have had the first choice. The difference is earned by his toil-that he does not get it-that it goes to the speculator-is so much money out of the settler's pocketmoney he has to make up by the hard toil and unfair privations at which I have

was possible—very possible—to have done speaker stated how they were conducting without giving the syndicate any land at all. We paid in all about one hundred millions of dollars-the 25,000,000 acres counting for 25,000,000 dollars. To pay the odd fourth was in our power. I suggest it, to show what could have been done with our land, had we retained it. Had government simply said "No land shall be given to any but settlers-every settler shall be at liberty to settle on the nearest unoccupied land, or go farther afield if he choose; no man shall, as far as we can prevent, lay out town and give in lots to those only who are willing to build," what a different state of things would now have existed in the

Northwest. The settlement would have been mostly formed in solid order; the near land fit for culture would have been taken up in contiguous and adjoining succession; the settin prospering as they otherwise might, still lers would have enjoyed the immense adif is a fair business transaction, and they vantage of association, and the vast waste need not buy of me unless they like. Let of strength and labor incurred in the weary. me have, please, a large portion of land ? age and constant travel of many miles back and forth between farm and settlement, backwoods, surrounded by speculator's between store and village, would not have lands, could take you to grave after grave been incurred. All the best land in the of those whom the land speculator had best places being given to the settlers. was free land farther back, then, too. riority of opportunity on the settlers, such I think if some who are se ready to talk of barns and fences, and easily carrying farm knew the privation early settlers often un. away with all fear of which is called lergo; if they had seen, as I have, men an exodus, and on the contrary, would who had been strong scarce able to swing have drawn many settlers who chose the States to our side of the border instead. amounting in cash and securities to many millions, out of the settlers, would have staid in the country, and have been applied to the improvement of the region and the production of crops. For the promised money counts as well as that paid : the settler, if he had got his land free, would be spending yearly on it the money he is now compelled instead to save for his yearly payment. It is not too much to say that this course would have doubled the products, the prosperity, and what is likely to be of very great importance to olde

Canada, the loyalty of the land.

Consider that no emigration agent is can be of one tenth part the real value of the assured prosperity of the settlement. That prosperity is your true emigration agent. It will send a constant stream of assuring letters across the sea, and bring in return as steady a current of well-to-do settlers. But under present and past management, what has been sent? This, that the Northwest is a place where the man of some means can do well in, but where the poorly equipped farmer has a hard row to hoe. what will follow? Why, reople far eff think it is "not much of a country," for, as they rightly remark, "people of means can get along anywhere, but give me a land where all can do well, for if I am poor I can do well, as the poor man is doing; and if I am better off I can do yet better than he," And so immigration has been very much checked compared to what might have been the case. Had we taken care that the settler should prosper, he would now be coming in shoals, with a good many dollars in his pouch, too. But we took care rather that the speculators should prosper, and he is coming with a vengeance -the air is dark with him ; yet he is but s bird of prey after all.

When the matter is taken into calculation, what mighty and rapid results could have been obtained are clearly visible an expense, in this article alone, Take the amount of land granted to the The current issue of the Atlantic Month- and strips of speculators' land. thousand three hundred acre farmswill follow from the interlying blocks syndicate alone—it will give you eighty habitants. Say that our four or five mil-

need fifteen millions. I have not the stathrough our hands, we should have the profit. Let any one read the blue book, and surely what Canada has lost by encouraging the speculator, iustead of the settler, in the Northwest. But I must defer the remainder of this

article till next week. MR. HOWLAND ON TEMPERANCE

His Remarks at Orillia-Drinking in Ton On Tuesday last a meeting of temperance workers was held in Orillia at which Rev. Rural Dean Stewart presided. Among the speakers was Mr. W. H. Howland of days of family compact land jobbery or Canada company speculation. Look at the advertisements. Here you will see ranges of farm lands advertised at four thousand, six thousand, ten thousand dollars, which you know, by government prices, could scarcely have cost the speculotor, not long ago, as many hundred. What is the difference—what makes this saleable at such an advance? Just this—that this, being near the front, is so much more valuable. fathers and grandmothers, accounted for the fall of many youths, who had been well brought up, when they went out into the world, and began taking a "social class." The open taverns, and respectable moderate drinkers, were educating influences. In Toronto even very young lads were led into drinking hadits. The uprooting of ealous effort of every christian man and woman. If they were willing and anxious to do it, work would be found at hand. The gospel temperance work in Toronto, and urged the necessity of individual reclaim-

> NEW YORK, July 9 .- The freight hand-New York, July 9.—The freight handlers strike is unchanged. Some Italians working on the Pennsylvania pier were attacked on the battery park this morning, but worsted their assailants.
>
> St. Louis, July 9.—The Loclede rolling mills start on Monday. Six hundred strikers resume under the Cincinnati agreement until a settlement is made at Pittsburg. On Monday all mills of the district will be in operation, except the Helmbacker forges.



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted

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On the old show lot corner King street and Port and Street, giving two g and full and complet efformances each day, afternoon and evening, so the usual price of admission.

THE GREAT JAMES ROBINSON, the champion bare back rider of the world, together with scores of the most famous male and female artists known to the profession are among the leading stars of the circus department.

THE MENACARIE of rare living wild animals THE MENACABLE of rare myng win animals contains magnificent representative spec mens from all parts of the world, including a herd of Elphants, among the group being "Homeo" the was Elephant, and also the first and only pair of TWIN JUMBO BABY ELE: HANTS only 3 months old an

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FEATHERS AND MATTRASS RENOVATORS,

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WHITBY-On Thursday at 9 a.m. Returning

Fares on all above trips 50 cts., Child 25cts. Season tickets for sale. Low rates to E. H. VANDUSEN, C. J. McCUAIG,

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Alexander Street Bantist Sunday School Excursion To-Day, Monday. Tickets 25cts.

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QUEEN VICTORIA!

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Returning, arrive at 6.45 p.m.

Brass and String Band Saturday. Fare and reurn 25c., Children 10c., 50 tickets for \$5.

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RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK.
Union Station foot of York and Simcoe Streets East. Leave. Arrive.

. 12.15 p.m. 6.20 p.m. 11.45 p.m. 6.15 a.m

 
 Stratford and London Express
 8.00 a.m. 10.00 p.m

 4
 Local.
 3.45 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.

Leave. | Arrie.

Trains leave Simcoe street five minutes later.
SUBURBAN TRAINS.
Or Mimico, calling at Union station, Queen's wharf
Parkdale, High Park, and the Humber, going Returning, leave Mimico 8.15 11.15 a. m., g:00, j
.50, and 7.10 p. m. NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN Stations—City Hail, Union and Brock strees.

eave. | Arrive 5.00 p. m. 10.10 a.m 11.45 p. m. 2.45 p.m 7.45 a. m. 8.26 p.m Trains leave Union Station Eight minutes and

CREDIT VALLEY. St. Louis Express. To the North, West, Southwest, South and Northwest. PAUFIC EXPRESS. To West, South, Northwest, West and Southwest

Orangeville Extress ...... 8.45 p.m.

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.

n Station, foot of York and Simcoe str.

Leave. | Arrive. MIDLAND.

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., 2.30 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 ea. 20 p.m.

7.(0a. m. 9.15 p. m 4.55 p. m. 10.30 a. m

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

RICHMOND HILL STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, hing street east, 3.10 m. Arrives 10.30 a.m.
HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.
Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

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

Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY,
for Lesleville Woodbine driving park, Victoria
park, and Ben Lamond.

Station, Dab bridge, foot o King street.

Leaves Lon. Station 6.80, 9.60, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.
12, noon; 1.86, 2.30, 5.30, 4.30, 6.40, 6.80, 7.80

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
1.40 7.40 8.40, 9.40 p.m

STEAMERS

How Life is Dren -Sketch of t Within a five r most fashionable York, and but a the richest and

modern civilizat opium den or foi white men. The and there is not the den, all the being white and Americans. This istence about three a flourishing busin difficult for an outs to its polluted atm tive of the Eagle, diplomacy and go cross-examination, fairy within this den is conductive dwelling house, has been fitted the customers. The first introduced to floor. floor. After pass door he was kept w parlor was caution wished to know wished to know i wanted. Here an took place, but at softly open, and the temple of the demo were turned very lo was full of a punger unpleasant. After tomed to the darkn tinguish weird looki tull length upon bo walls, and as the eye gloom and smoke, themselves into men themselves into mer of four, usually two were lying on either which the Eagle re women had taken of fastened their stays, fortably in their stur ed their heads upon and the men usually upon their arms or their companions. I their companions. I imagined that op sleep, but he loo for a sleeping per wide open and pre though all the smoke half dreamy state, took little or no noti

little laugh, or a petu one of the women. E form would raise itse pipe would be stretch little flame of the l smoke would ascend t a few moments and the sink back again, the hipillow and the bright inglessly into space. A by all these living, br people the Eagle felt alone there, as much have been in the mids or cattle. There was or cattle. There was gleam from a single eye appeared to have drop midst of a congregation possessed of human for motion, but that was all. tures were not Chinese thristian, and the major cans educated and brong of what we are pleased of what we are pleased civilization.

"How long do they asked the Eagle reporter "An! that is uncerta prietor, "I keep the pland a good part of the had some of them stay I opened until I closed were unwilling to leave, get under the influence of time is nothing to them, here for days if their When I first started to open all the time, but t me time to even clean of what we are ple

lamp. An ominous sapartment, broken no

sweep out.
"How did you come to
of business?" asked the "Well, you see, I've and that kind of thing always ready for somet way of dissipation; and into my head to start this "But how did you know work in fitting it up?"
"Oh, that was easy e
proprietor," I visited a fee
Mett street, and took Mott street, and took in It was easy enough to opium and the rest. ed this place on the kept it that way every a how much trouble you had that my business is a gathough it may be soon, a they were trying to pass a to suppress such places a ain't any use. Opium smothold of the pe ple, and will get into the habit of the this smoke if he is obliged to or down into a cellar to go the street in the second of the control of the pepts. or down into a cellar to don't all get the habit know. It only takes hold draw the smoke into their 'the long draw,' as we call same with cigarette smok all, I suppose it is best

me time to even clean closed now for a few

twenty-four, just to

"Do you confess as m Eagle. "Well, of course, it's a'v for my interest to say so.

myself, and have for some t

"That proves nothing,"
reporter. "But, to chan
what classes patronize y most?' Well, I may say all cl

proprietor. "When we f were for some time overrun You know those fellows ar new sensation. You would if I should name over some of both sexes who patronize have private rooms up stait toned ones, so that they can without seeing anyone but toned ones, so that they ca without seeing anyone but the man at the door."

"What do you mean b asked the Eagle reporter.

"Oh, I employ a number the opium for the green on of them can cook for them pride themselves upon their the majority are obliged to cooked for them."

"To return to the class frequent your place," sai

porter.
"Well, of course a great tom comes from what is kn You see the class abo rule. Just walk upstairs. On the second story was