The Toronto World,

An Independent Liberal Newspaper,

Published every morning at five o'clockat 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 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.
Special notices, twenty-five per cent. advance on the ordinary rates.
Birth, marriage and death notices, TWENTY CENTS each.
Contract rates for display advertisements, per line, subject to change of matter, are as follows:

INSERTIONS.	1.mo	mos	6mos	1 year
Daily	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00
Ever ther day	.....	1 25	2 00	00
Twice a week	.....	1 00	1 50	2 50
Once a week	.....	0 75	1 00	1 50

Condensed advertisements are charged at the following rates: Situations Wanted, FREE; Help Wanted, Properties for Sale, Houses or Stores to Rent, Houses or Stores Wanted, Board and Lodging, Rooms to Let, Rooms Wanted, Articles for Sale, Articles Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Profession or Business Cards, Business Changes, Money to Lend, Personal, and Miscellaneous, TEN CENTS a line. Twenty words, and one-half a cent for each additional word, for each insertion.
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.

APPOINTMENTS THIS EVENING.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Only a Farmer's Daughter," Lillian Cleves.

TORONTO, MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1881.

SARNIA wants to be a terminus of the Credit Valley. Next.

THE WESTERN STATES have been particularly unfortunate this fall. Bush fires devastated large tracts of country not long ago, and now floods along the banks of the Mississippi are doing e damage, and driving hundreds of people from their homes.

THE ORANGEVILLE GAZETTE complains bitterly that the Credit Valley and the Toronto, Grey and Bruce have entered in.° an arrangement which destroys the benefit of competition at that town and raises the rates two cents per hundred on freight and two cents per bushel, or 25 per cent., on grain. The Gazette calls upon the ratepayers and the council to take vigorous and immediate action.

REV. DR. BACON of Norwich, Ct., is a very ingenious gentleman. As has been announced in The World before, he is one of the great advocates of the blue laws of Connecticut, and has done all in his power to commit the wooden nutmeggers who desired to take a little recreation on Sunday—such as a sail on the river or a carriage drive. But the good doctor does not see why, when he has an ex-president and a congressman for guests, that *he* should not take a drive on the Sabbath. The district attorney asked the good doctor to plead guilty for having broken the blue laws; but the good doctor could not see it that way.

MR. ERASTUS WIMAN may be a very clever gentleman, but with all respect for his ability we would suggest that he is hardly the person to say whether Canada has too many telegraph wires or not. Canadians will best appreciate his solicitude for their telegraphic welfare from the following lines in his letter:

"I was naturally concerned in a proposition of the Mutual Union, under the guise of the Canada Mutual, to add to the number of telegraph lines in the Dominion, already more than adequate for the wants of the public."

If Mr. Wiman will confine his great energies to the improvement of the lines he now has in hand, the people of Canada will settle whether the present wires are more than adequate for their wants. The quack who has a monopoly in the pill trade is always ready to say "There is no more room in the business."

LOCAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The president of the Grand Trunk railway furnishes apt occasion for a few words to the authorities of his own and other through railways on the subject of the real value and importance of local traffic. In the course of his speech at the recent half-yearly meeting, he spoke of a gratifying increase—some fifty thousand odd pounds sterling—in the freight business, which was not only in through traffic, but in "local traffic principally in Canada." The qualification made by the last three words is necessary, inasmuch as the railway has a certain amount of local traffic in the state of Michigan. We would suggest to the Grand Trunk and other railway authorities that if the receipts and cost of working for through and local traffic respectively were every half year regularly placed before the public, it would be no more than fair play to both branches of the business. A vague impression prevails to the effect that on the Grand Trunk and the Great Western, for instance, the through traffic is everything, and the local traffic a mere drop in the bucket. The gross earnings by through traffic would of course look large beside those of the local traffic, but we have a shrewd suspicion that were the comparison made on the net earnings it would tell a different tale. It is well known that while through traffic is often taken at very small profit, or even at a loss, sometimes, local traffic always pays well, that in fact it is made to pay. The Canadian public, we hold, have a right to know exactly what profit the local traffic makes for the roads named, as compared with what is made on the through traffic. Were the figures for each only published, and a comparison between the two sources of income rendered possible for the public, the argument for greater attention to local traffic, and for rates for it more nearly approaching the very low figures at which through traffic is taken, would become irresistible. Let us refer to Sir Henry Tyler himself as a witness to prove the power of simple publicity. Speaking of the "shrewd gentlemen," of whom some people say they are speculating on the rising up and cutting down of rates on the railways which they control, he goes on to state the only remedy, in words which are worth quoting:

"We have heard of all sorts of remedies for this state of things but the only remedy that I know of is one I had some experience of when I was for many years a government inspector of railways. I set to work to see how I could do, what is not in accordance with my present position as chairman of this company, to reform directors of railways. We had a great deal of discussion how we could get improvements. I said there is only one way, and that is public opinion. All you have to do is to find out the truth and to clearly state it, and the public will do the rest. The remedy I commend in the present case is just the same. I have seen it succeed admirably in the one case and I think it would succeed in the other. If those shrewd gentlemen in America would find out who cut the rates and why they do it, whether for "bearing" stocks or for putting up stocks—if they would only set the truth before the American public I am sure that would do more to stop the abominable state of things than anything else we could devise."

It appears to us that the publicity which he holds would be so effective in one case is just what the Canadian people want in the other. Making use of his own words, we say, "find out the truth, and clearly state it." That done, we agree with him as to the power of public opinion; we fully believe that it would do the rest.

REFORM ON ITS TRIAL.

To redress wrongs and to reform abuses is the mission of the liberal party in Britain, and indeed in any country where there is a party worthy of the name. The fundamental ideas of right and justice are in fact the raison d'etre of a liberal party in any state, be it monarchical or republican. Where the people suffer wrong, it is the mission of the liberal party to give them their rights; where abuses exist in virtue of law to abolish the abuses by reforming the law. This is what the reform party in Britain, now more generally called the liberal party, has striven for, ever since these names were known in British politics. Of course we might go farther back, and recall the days of George the Third, when whigs were counted revolutionists in England, and when a man was suspected of being a rebel if he argued that prisoners on trial ought to be allowed counsel, or that hanging was an outrageously severe punishment for stealing a sheep. Still further back might we go, to the times of older struggles for civil and religious liberty, but a reference to our own times suffices for the present purpose. We see, then, Mr. Gladstone coming into power, with a large parliamentary majority at his back, pledged to a policy of moderation abroad and reform at home. Chief among all reforms which the liberal premier took it upon himself to effect, was that of the Irish land law. He acknowledged the existence of a great wrong, and he bound himself to put it right to the best of his ability. A brave attempt he made, to a certainty; he put more justice into the land law of Ireland than any man living besides himself could have done. How is this brave and righteous deed of his received? With thanks and compliments, or even with the barest acknowledgement of his good intentions? No, but with hatred and scorn, and malice irreconcilable; that is, as far as the agitators of the day in Ireland are concerned.

In the march of political reform in Britain one reform after another has satisfied reformers, for the occasion, further reforms being pressed as the time became ripe for them. The old reform bill of fifty years ago did much, much has been done since in the same direction, and still further reforms are as certain to come soon as anything in politics can be. On every occasion where a new advance is scored, reformers justly, and with reason, congratulate themselves on what has been gained, and express their hopes of more to be gained in time to come.

It is characteristic, too, of British reform in our days, that it never goes backward; no tory ministry coming into power dares to think even of undoing that which has been done. Only the tacit understanding that reforms once gained cannot be taken away, makes it possible for a tory ministry to come into power at all; the implicit pledge to let established reforms alone is invariably a part of the price which a government from that side of the house has to pay for its seats on the treasury benches. Meanwhile the British people, at every successive step of reform gained, are honest and conscientious enough to thank the men who have gained it for them, nerving the hearts of all true reformers for the next effort. But no such fair play result, as we may call it, now follows Mr. Gladstone's brave effort at reform of the Irish land law. In order to do justice to Ireland, to the extent that it is possible now to do it short of civil war, he assumes a weight of labor that puts his life in danger. His measure is carried; with no very serious alterations acceepted from the lords, and what follows? Why, an outburst of rage and hatred far beyond anything that could have been expected had there been no attempt made at land reform at all. People will ask whether reform itself is yet upon its trial; whether the dire confession must be made that the reforming of abuses to the extent possible at any particular time is really a worse plan than leaving them alone altogether. With a tory government in power, that would concede nothing to agitation but bullets and bayonets, the agitators are comparatively quiet. A reform government succeeds, and on the ground of simple justice does the best it can do, and forthwith the agitation spreads like a flame. Nay, what was during the debating of the land bill a troublesome agitation, merely breaks out into virtual rebellion when the act of justice, which British liberals fought so hard to obtain, comes into effect. Is this encouragement to the liberal party of Britain to persevere in its mission of justice and its crusade against wrong? Scarcely indeed, but even yet we refuse to believe that history must record that in this case doing wrong, or perpetuating it, must have better fortune than doing right.

It is a sickening dose indeed for British liberals to see that their best efforts on behalf of the Irish people seem, apparently, and for the time, to make matters worse than if all redress of wrong had been sternly refused. Are we to conclude, therefore, that reform is a failure for Ireland, and that between iron oppression and unbridled license there is no medium to be found? Must it be either double rent or no rent at all? We refuse to believe this unless events compel. Reform is on its trial in Ireland, and a hot and fiery trial it seems to be; but we have still faith that it will stand the trial, and that the liberal party will ere long reap the reward of doing right. The friends of right and justice the world over would have but poor encouragement ewre the results to prove otherwise.

REV. DR. STEWART EXPLAINS.

To the Editor of The Toronto World.

SIR,—My attention has just been called to the following sentence in a brief report you give of one of the meetings of the Baptist home mission convention: "The secretary read the latter portion of his report and then handed it over to the new secretary, Dr. Stewart, who refused to allow the reporter to see it, saying that it would appear in a religious weekly published in the city, with which he is connected." Your reporter has made a great mistake. The report was handed to me at the close of the Wednesday evening meeting about 10 o'clock. Instead of refusing to allow any one to see it, two of the reporters present obtained some statistics from it, before we left the church. I declined to let it go out of my possession, simply because it is to be published, not in the religious paper with which I am connected, but in the Year Book, an annual pamphlet published by the denomination. Meanwhile I am responsible for its safekeeping. There was no intention of publishing the report in the Canadian Baptist, and in point of fact it never has been published in the columns of our denominational paper.

The charge of discourtesy based on your reporter's mistake which an anonymous correspondent brings against me in your Saturday's issue will be appreciated at its true worth by those who know me. I should have allowed the whole matter to pass unnoticed were it not that it is also made the text for an attack on the religious journal with which I am connected, as bitter as it is unjust.

WILLIAM STEWART,

Toronto, Oct. 22, 1881.

VICE-REGAL SYMPATHY.

The Message from Lord Lorne to the State Department at Washington.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.—The following telegram from the governor-general to the secretary of state at Washington and the reply are published:

FORT SHAW, Montana Territory, Sept 26, 1881.—"On reaching Montana we hear with deep sorrow that our hopes are ended by the death which all Canada will have deplored with you.—LORNE.

The following is the reply:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 29th Sept., 1881.

To his excellency the Marquis of Lorne, governor-general of Canada: MY LORD—In the temporary absence of the secretary of state I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's telegram dated at Fort Shaw, Montana Territory of the 26th inst., expressing on your own behalf and in the name of the Canadian people the deep sorrow with which the Canadian people received the news of the death of President Garfield. The sorrowing family of our beloved chief magistrate and the whole American people have seen with overflowing hearts the fraternal sympathy with which the people and authorities of Canada have shared in the anxious suspense of the president's weary illness, and now in their hour of common anguish the countless tributes of affection which come to us, and them from all parts of the Dominion, bear eloquent witness to the brotherhood of sorrow awakened by his death. In the name of the bereaved family and of the people of the United States, I venture to return heartfelt thanks for all and especially for your excellency's touching message of condolence.—ROBERT R. HITT, acting secretary.

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 22.—The Garfield city council were the most impressive ever held in Mexico. The attendance was extremely large. Speeches were made by services under the auspices of the governor and prominent citizens and music wasfurnished by an orchestra of a hundred and fifty professionals. The decorations consisted of crape and the colors of the two republics. Hammekin Mexias, representing the city, said the city of Mexico lays a crown of laurels on the tomb of the virtuous citizen, soldier and statesmen, Jas. A. Garfield, and expresses profound simpathy for his widow and orphans.

THE LAST RESTING PLACE.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 22.—Garfield's body was quietly transferred this morning from the public receiving vault to the finest private vault in the cemetery.

Thirty subscriptions of $1000 each have been made here towards the erection of a Garfield monument. Nearly $14,000 in cash has been received by the committee.

THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—An appeal from the executive committee of the National Garfield memorial hospital has been addressed to pastors throughout the United States, accompanied by endorsement of representative clergymen of every demomination in Washington, asking that November 5 and 6, or the nearest available days, be set apart for discourses and collections in all places of worship in aid of the fund.

CANADIAN DESPATCHES IN BRIEF.

It is said the Dominion Parliament will meet on January 7 or 10.

The son of a farmer of St. Augustine, county of Dorchester (Que.), hanged himself on Friday in his father's barn. No reason given.

Two brothers named McClellan, deaf-mutes, practice law in Campbellford and Trenton, Ont. Their clerks act as interpreters, and they do a large real estate business.

During the month of September $448,098 were deposited in the post-office savings banks and $225,585 withdrawn. The balance to the credit of depositors on the 30th of Sept. was $7,103,576.

The New Brunswick steamship company gave notice of application of letters patent. Hon. Isaac Burpee, Messrs. J. Harrison, S. Jones, S. Furlong, H. D. Troop, of St. John, and R. Stewart, London, and J. Vaughan, Liverpool, are the provisional directors. Capital stock $100,000. Chief place of business, St. John N.B.

It is understood that the government have decided to construct a more direct line of railway from Yale to Port Moody in British Columbia than that by way of New Westminster. The distance between the points named is 110 miles, and it is proposed to have the work under contract by the 1st of January next. Tenders will be asked for so soon as Mr. Marcus Smith's report is sent in.

The Jews Returning to Egypt.

CAIRO, Oct. 23.—United States Consul-general Wolf was formally received by the khedive yesterday. The khedive offered him an Arab stallion and a damiseus scimitar. The former was declined and the latter accepted. The whole garrison was under arms and American national airs were played, the American flag hoisted and a salute fired. The khedive made an address, referring to the death of Garfield. Mr. Wolf is the first diplomatic envoy in Egypt of the Jewish religion since the days of the Pharoahs. Special services were held in the synagogue.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

ST. JULIEN DEFEATS TRINKETT IN THREE STRAIGHT HEATS.

The Toronto Pressmen Defeat the Montreal Team at Lacrosse—The Young Shamrocks Down the Dominions—Other Notes of Sport.

LACROSSE.

THE MONTREAL AND TORONTO PRESSMEN.

The Toronto press team visited Montreal on Saturday to try conclusions with their Montreal fellow scribes for a prize of $100 worth of books, presented by Mr. Erastus Wiman. It rained all afternoon and the grounds were very slippery and muddy—making it hard to run and impossible to check without falling. The Toronto team won the first two games, and the Montrealers the third game in two, fifteen and twenty-five minutes respectively. Time having been called, play was stopped before the fourth game. The teams were willing to play on but the Montreal captain, Mr. James Harper, refused on the ground that the referee had called time. It was therefore decided a draw until Mr. Wiman could be communicated with to decide who should get the prize. The Montrealers entertained their visitors handsomely, treating them to a carriage drive around the mountain, and visiting the many interesting points in the commercial metropolis. After the game a magnificent spread was served at St. Lawrence hall, where convivalities of all kinds were indulged in, not omitting of course the elevating process known as "bouncing." Mr. Montgomery of the "Hall" showed the boys from Toronto every attention.

Following are the names of the teams:

MONTREAL—C. H. Parmelee, Herald, goal; R. Smith, Witness, point; R. S. Weir, Canadian Spectator, c. point; A. Weir, Canadian Spectator; J. C. Bowden, Gazette; E. Chambers, Star, d field; C. Marcill, Gazette, c field; H. Stewart, Herald; R. Campbell, Gazette; Eastmure, Star, h field; Emerson, Herald; P. Muldoon, Post, home; J. Harper, Witness, captain.

The Toronto team was given in The World of Satnrday.

Mr. Watt of Brampton acted as referee.

YOUNG SHAMROCKS V. DOMINIONS.

A game was played on the Toronto grounds on Saturday between the Young Shamrock of Montreal and the Dominions of this city, which was short and sweet, the former defeating the home team in three straight games.

THE TURF.

THE OTTAWA RACES.

The Ottawa racss did not take place on Saturday owing to the wet weather.

ST. JULIEN AND TRINKETT.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—In the race today between St. Julien and Trinkett the former won the first heat in 2.17. In the second heat the gelding got the best start and at the quarter led by a length, which was only slightly reduced at the three-quarter pole. On the home stretch Trinkett, who was well up, faltered and broke again, allowing St. Julien to win by three lengths. In the third heat St. Julien had it all his own way up to the three-quarter, when Trinkett took the pole, but the mare could not stay and again broke, giving St. Julien the heat and race in 2.20 and 2.22.

A TWO-YEAR OLD'S PERFORMANCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The two-year old filly Wild Flower made a mile to harness yesterday in 2.21.

SMALL TALK.

The hundred hour go-as-you-please contest was concluded at Elmira, N. Y., on Saturday night. Score—Herely 375, Cronyn 369, Curtis 325 miles.

At Hendon, Eng., on Saturday in the shooting match between Dr. Carver of America and Perrell for £100 a side, fifty birds, thirty yards rise, Carver won by nine birds.

Frank White of New York, who is to contest for the international featherweight prize ring championship of the world with George Holden of England for a purse of $5000, is training at Boston. The battle occurs on Nov. 16, and a choice of ground is to be tossed for on Nov. 5.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Governor-General's Departure for England—The Water in the Ottawa River—Appointments.

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—It now transpires that the governor-general's departure was delayed for two weeks in order that Sir Patrick Macdougall, commander of the forces, might have time to arrive in Canada and assume the duties of administrator of the government before his excellency left. Cable despatches on the subject were exchanged with the Imperial government.

Nine new post-offices were established on October 1st.

No appointments to the senate have yet been made.

Cable communican with Bird Rocks was restored yesterday.

H. B. Witton of Hamilton is here, and will stay over Sunday.

The Citizen says the contract for printing the railway commission evidence was given to Stephenson by the commission and no by the government.

A few weeks ago the Ottawa river was lower than at any time for many years back, with the continuance of wet weather in this district. The river is now rapidly rising.

After all the reports of the governor-general's very serious illness, and after the doctors having sat up with him the whole of one night, he was out driving to-day, so it is said.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

The reduction in the star routes amount to $525,000 per quarter.

The steamship Maine arrived at New York on Saturday with over $1,000,000 in gold.

York, Purdy, Batter and Moore, ranchmen on the Lower Gela river, Cal., have been killed by Indians, supposed to be White Mountain Apaches.

At New Haven, Conn., Saturday, Justice Booth bound the Mally boys over to the superior court for the murder of Jennie Cramer; bail refused.

John Hart and James King, confidence men, were jailed at Middleton, N. Y., on Saturday. J. B. Hulse, a farmer, was on his way to the bank to draw $360 for the sharpers.

Five female missionaries left New York on Saturday for India, under the auspices of the women's foreign missionary society. Their special object is to convert the Zenana victims.

The national revolutionary socialistic convention party closed at Chicago last night. Resolutions were passed denouncing "czarism" and providing for the formation of socialistic groups in the several cities.

On Saturday night, while Abraham Frosck and James Story were engaged in charging the cupola at the Fletcher furnace, Black Rock, N. Y., Frosch fell into the molten mass of iron ore, and before assistance could reach him he was burned to a crisp. Story was suffocated by the escaping flume, but was with some difficulty resuscitated.

A bargeman named Mill fell into the Lachine canal at Montreal on Saturday night and was drowned.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Anxiety for the Safety of the Bolivia—The Clarn Macduff Foundered on the Welch Coast—Other Marine Mishaps.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—The steamer Bolivia of the Anchor line, which sailed from London on Oct. 5th, has not been heard from. There are about 400 immigrants and 700 saloon passengers, mostly returning tourists, on board. Many enquiries are made at the agents office by the friends of the passengers. The crew numbers nearly a hundred. The agents of the line are of opinion that the steamship is lying near the coast, but delayed from coming in by the thick fog off Sandy hook.

FOUNDERED ON THE WELCH COAST.

LONDON Oct. 22.—The steamer Clarn Macduff, Liverpool for Bombay, foundered on Thursday night on the Welch coast. Three of the crew landed, but the remaining 39 are supposed to be lost.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.—The steamer Palestine, from Boston, has arrived, and reports picking up on Friday, off Ballycotton, a boat containing seven passengers and four steamers of the steamer Clan Macduff, which foundered on Thursday night. Another report states four of the boats of the Clan Macduff, while being launched, were smashed by the gale. The gig and cutter, containing seventeen persons, were safely launched.

LATER—All reports agree that about forty persons aboard the Clan McDuff are missing.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 23.—A steamer arrived here to-day with sixteen of the crew of the Clan Macduff. The captain and the remainder of the passengers and part of the crew left the Clan Macduff in their boats. There is little hope for their safety, owing to the gale which blew at the time she foundered.

THE WIND BOUND FLEET.

LONDON Oct. 22.—A despatch from Dundee reports that among the two hundred vessels wind bound in the Frith of Forth there are twelve large sea going steamers. Many vessels lost all their canvass, and some were partially dismasted. Much wreckage is coming ashore.

A NORWEGIAN VESSEL LOST.

CORK, Oct. 22.—The gale continues. A Norweigian vessel went ashore at Bally Colten this morning, all hands except two lost.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—It is now learned that nobody was lost by the stranding of the Norwegian vessel at Ballycotton yesterday.

HEBRING SMACKS LOST.

DUNDEE Oct. 22.—Five herring boats were lost off Dundee in the recent storm.

LLOYD'S REPORTS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Lloyd publishes a list of 238 vessels reported on the "loss" book between the 12th and 19th inst. The list includes nothing less serious than vessels dismasted.

THE NEVADA AGROUND.

QUEENSTON, Oct. 23.—The Nevada, from New York, arrived off Roches Point thi morning. When inside Camden port, a the entrance to the harbor, she got aground. Attempts to float her at first failed, but she was finally towed off.

JOURNALIST JEALOUSY.

To the Editor of The Toronto World.

SIR,—We sometimes hear complaints of the no inconsiderable amount of jealousy exhibited amongst journalists, and instead of expressing surprise the public should rather find consolation in the fact that such jealousy do exist, for if newspaper men like some other classes of the community formed combination, or what is vulgarly called rings, and used their papers for one set purpose, they would become the absolute rulers of the country, and the chances are they might prove more tyrannical than the czar of Russia, or the ancient council of ten. Therefore, it is well they do not, nor cannot agree. Herein lies their power of usefulness: through them all sides of a question is presented, and all shades of opinion brought to bear upon the subject at issue, without which little progress in the path of freedom would be made.

SYDNEY SMITH.

THE FIRE RECORD.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Dickinson's & Kingbury's grist mills at Deer river were burned this morning; loss $10,000.

A Liberal Donation.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The will of the late E. B. Morgan gives $100,000 to Well's college, Aurora, N. Y., in addition to $100,000 already given to form the Morgan fund.

$500 REWARD!

For an Ache, Cut or Sore on Man or Beast that Kennedy's Lightning Remedy will not cure, if the Directions with each bottle are followed. It cures Sick Headache in 5 minutes; Toothache in 1 minute; Earache in 5 minutes; Neuralgia in 5 minutes; Rheumatism in from 1 to 10 days. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine. Office: 116 King Street West, Toronto.

THE PRESS.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

The best medium of reachi the farming community of York County who likely to make purchases in the city when he Industrial Exhibition is through

"THE NEWMARKET ERA."

ADVERTISING RATES MODERATE.

For particulars address

E. JACKSON,

Editor and Proprietor.

HAT CLEANING.

We are making Stiff Cloth Hats to match Suits.

We are making Silk and Pullover Hats.

We are making old Hats over.

We have improved and enlarged.

Call. Examine.

SMITH, opp. St. Charles Restaurant.

EXPRESS LINE.

9 ADELAIDE STREET EAST

CENTRAL OFFICE OF

T. FISHER'S EXPRESS LINE

CHEAPEST EXPRESS LINE IN THE CITY

5 Cent Parcel Delivery in Connection.

Arrangements made with merchants for delivery of parcels in large quantities.

T. FISHER, Proprietor.

COAL AND WOOD.

NAIRN'S Ddocks.

PRESENT PRICES ARE

STOVE SIZE - - - $6.50 a Ton.

CHESTNUT SIZE - 6.50 a Ton,

WOOD OF ALL KINDS.

A. & S. NAIRN.

OFFICES—4 King Street East, Corner of Yonge Street; Nairn's Docks, foot of Church Street, and Shapter & Jeffeyr's, Cor. of Yonge and Carlton streets.

ESTABLISHED 1856. ESTABLISHED 1856

P. BURNS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

COAL AND WOOD.

Special Rates for the Next 5 Days, "Present Delivery."

OFFICES: 51 King St. East, Yonge St. Wharf, Cor. Front an Bathurst Sts., and 532 Queen St. West.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ALL OFFICES.

Telephone Communication between Offices.

JAMES C. McGEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

COAL!

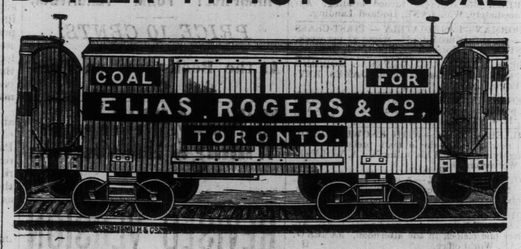
STOVE
NUT
EGG.

$6.50 per ton.

HEAD OFFICE: 10 KING STREET EAST.

Shipping Office, Docks and Yard, Esplanade St. East.

BUTLER PITTSTON COAL!



STOVE, NUT, EGG, $6.50 PER TON.

OFFICES:—Dominion Bank Buildings, cor. King and Yonge sts., Cor. Yonge and McGill streets, Cor. Niagara and Douro streets, Cor. Esplanade and Princess streets.

All offices connected with Central Telephone Exchange.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.

MINERS AND SHIPPERS. *WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS.*

FINE ARTS.

H. J. MATTHEWS & BRO.,

93 Yonge Street,

Gilders, Importers Steel Engravings and other Fine Art Goods.

PICTURES, ETC., FRAMED TO ORDER.

CORSETS.

THE

CROMPTON CORSET!

EASY, GRACEFUL, DURABLE.

Beware of Imitations. See that Our Name is on Each Corset.

CROMPTON CORSET CO.,

TORONTO.

INSURANCE

OWNERS OF STEAM BOILERS!

Boilers inspected and insured, and repairs, if any necessary, superintend ed by

The Canadian Steam Users' Insuranc Association.

SIR A. CAMPBELL, President; HON. J. McMURRICH, Vice-President.
Head Office—9 Victoria street, Toronto.
A F. JONES, Sec.-Treas. GEORGE C. ROBB, Chief Engineer

HAIR GOODS

THE EXHIBITION WEEKS

Have been a great success at the PARIS HAIR WORKS, 105 Yonge street, Toronto. The sales of different head-dresses were enormous. Thousands of ladies and gents visited my establishment and were convinced my **SARATOGA WAVE** for ladies,

Sarah Bernhardt Coquets and Frizettes, La Belle Wav and Bouquets, Wigs, Switches, Bang Nets, etc., were unequalled in style, quality and cheapness. Call in early, ladies, and have your choice of 500 Saratoga Waves in different styles. A DOR END, Manufacturer and Proprietor.

CARVING AND TURNING

CARL M. LARSEN,

Carver & Turner

13 Adelaide St. East,

MANUFACTURER OF

Organ Stop Knobs and Beads, Bungs, Wooden Balls, Button Molds and Handles of all descriptions, Enameled and Plain.

Novelties in wood, etc., of every description made to order.

SHIRTS.

THE PARAGON SHIRT

First Prize.)

HAVE NO OTHER

LEADER LANE, Toronto.