ferent views, a chance to present their case. There are for instance a number of good article-writers in Canada who have never been able to get a proper hearing in the Canadian papers for the reason that they were confined to party questions treated from a strict party standpoint.

For some months back The World ha been publishing occasional signed articles from the pen of Mr. Phipps, Argus, Delta and others. These writers are men who all hold decided views on our political and commercial relations, and whose views would not he tolerated in either the Globe or the Mail, though their articles on "subjects not dangerous" have often had a place in their editorial columns. While the signatures for the present are mostly anonymous they may soon become otherwise, but at all events they are personal and therefore in the direction of greater freedom of expression.

PERSONAL POLITICS IN MUSKOKA. Muskoka, delightful resort of summe travelers and land of rock and pine, is also, politically considered, a constituency fond of elections. It had an innings in commo with the rest of the dominion last June : it was favored with one of those by-elections which so unkingly upset the calculations of our friends, the conservatives, and as a result of the petition now pending before the court there is every probability that i will soon have an opportunity of again saving who shall be its representative in the house of commons. At the dominion elections in June Muskoka, returned a supporter of Sir John in the person of Mr. O'Brien, who defeated Mr. Miller by three or four votes, while last month by giving Mr. Bettes the substantial majority of 429 she doesn't." And the Globe thus delivers it declared in favor of Mr. Mowat and provincial rights. One mistake which was committed by the conservative party during the late contest was an attempt to make it largely a personal one to the exclusion almost entirely of the higher and wider issues which were then and still are at stake in the province. The introduction of personal politics is always a thing to be regretted, and in this instance we are glad to know that the attempt was a failure. Mr. O'Brien at the nomin ation, we understand, went so far as to say that he did not regard the struggle as one between Mr. Bettes and Mr. Prowse, representing the reform and conservative parties respectively; he looked upon it as a contest Setween himself and Mr J. C. Miller, his former opponent, and that if the people elected Mr. Bettes he would take it that they preferred Mr. Miller to himself. Mr. O'Brien doubtless thought to take advantage of the latter's alleged unpopularity with litical economy, and an act of folly. the settlers and farmers throughout the constituency which it was thought must necessarily follow upon his extensive dealings with them as a lumberman A similar | platform during the election. "Vote for self to give a bonus to the west. Prowse," said that gentleman's friends, On another point the Globe is probably in who oppresses and wrongs the poor settlers!" The strength of such a cry in a district like Muskoka must always it is inevitable that the interests of the insufficient for the canal as it is lumberman and the settler should work with some little friction and should occasionally clash. It was of this state of things that the conservative party attempted to take advantage, and hence the platform of the "National liberal arose Mr O'Brien's desire to make the fight | union," the exposition of that platform by a personal one between himself, the settler's the president of the association, and the This course proved to be a mistaken one, ors to the daily papers. With your leave Mr Miller is a strong and influential man; I propose to say a few words about the trade he is energetic and a capital stump speaker, policy embodied in the platform of the and he went vigorously to work. The result was, as we have said, that Mr Bettes | marks of Mr. McMurrich on that point, was elected by a majority of 429, and and the criticisms of your contributor these figures, looked at in the light of Mr | "Argus." The trade planks of the plat-O'Brien's statement, mean that the electors form are the following: prefer that that gentleman's opponent should be their representative in the house of commons rather than himself. Further emphasis is given to them, too, by the fact that the reform majority in the district as constituted for the house of commons was no less than 474. Should the constituency for, and "Argus" tells him that the only again be thrown open for a contest between Mr Miller and Mr O'Brien the prospects of the latter can hardly be said to be reassuring. The conservative party in Muskoka may draw two lessons from the result of

second, that personal politics don't pay. OBJECTIONS TO FREE CANALS. The New York Commercial Bulletin, i appears, thinks that the people of the state have done foolishly in voting to make the

canals free. Its objections are quoted in

the election in that district; first, that Mr

Miller is not so unpopular after all, and

"The abrogation of tells enables hun (the western farmer) to get about 1 cent per 100 lbs more than he would otherwise get on his entire product sent to seaboard during the period of navigati n; because some one else is paying so much of the necessaryocst of carrying his product. That "ome one else happens to be the people of the state of New York, who, with astounding liberaity and without any sort of compensation, have decided that in future they will set to charge anything for the use of their water.

o the saboard,"
"If this act has been intended for what it really is, a pure and simple bonus to the west, without any compensating advantage, we at least could have applaced its magnaninity and benevolence. But was designed as a shrewd contrivance to divert commerce from other ports to New York, and to hear of the cared carriers at the carri

some big company got a charter and took the job in hand, after which the company aforesaid would have charged such tolls and given such accommodation as suited themselves and not the public. "The publie be blanked, " said Van erbilt recently. express we shall equally endeavor to give this injudicious freedom of expression on the shall opposite, or somewhat difthat occasion has done the anti-monopoly cause more good than could have been done by hundreds of able articles and speeches together. The people have had enough that the competition of English goods and the experience of what monopolists like Van-derbilt and Gould will do when and where they have the power. And, in the light States corresponding to those we make in of this experience, that people of "York Canada; that in addition to the abov shound State" and others interested have abundant slaughtering due to diminished c at of proreason for rejoicing to day that once upon a duction there existed to an en mu. exime there was a man named DeWitt tent the assassination of smuggling. What Clinton, through whose energy and perseverance mainly it happened that the Erie save this country from being utterly coushed canal was built.

On the same principle, too, it was an act of folly for Canada to have built the Welland and St. Lawrence canals at the public expense. Far better to have carried out line between the two countries Under thoroughly the free trade principle of leav- such circumstauces all classes would camor ing everything to private competition. If for such a remedy -'armers lumbermen. these Canadian canals on the main water- fishermen, miners, merchants and manuway east and west were really wanted and facturers of all classes. would pay, some company or other would

It is quite in accordance with the fitnes of things that the Toronto Globe and the Hamilton Times, both free trade papers, should join the Bulletin in calling the recei vote of York state an act of folly. In one sentence the Times quotes from the Bulletin and gives its own opinion thus : " Never did a commercial community commit an act of more ludicrous folly, but Canada will follow the example and vote her share of the bonus to the Western States. See if itself on the subject :

"There is evidently going to be no end of the free canal business until the New York and Canadian governments provide canals free of tolls and do all the towing for nothing. Having secured the passage of their free canal amendment, the Ericanal interest has already commenced an canal interest has already commenced an agritation for enlargement and improvement of the waterway. The Canadians, they say, will be sure to follow the lead of New York in abolishing the tolls. Hence New York must, at the public expense, double the size of the Erie, or that canal will ger no business. It is only two weeks ago that the voters of New York were assured that if the tolls were abolished the Erie could hold its own. The change of tone is somewhat sudden. With what will the canal men to satisfied?"

These sentences have the true free trade ring about them. For the people-the commonwealth-to resort to state action as a means of protection, against eithe foreign competition or private monopoly is an infraction of the infallible laws of ponothing at all, just let things take their course, and by-and-by we shall have the survival of the fittest . We propose to consider on another occasion the contention cry was heard from every conservative that in making free canals the east robs it-

vote against Bettes, the tool of Miller, the right. The late Mr Frank Shanley, command consideration, used to say that to get water enough for an enlarged Erie be considerable. Where lumbering canal was impossible. As the Globe says, operations are carried on so largely the water supply not infrequently proves

ARGUS.

THE TRUE TRADE POLICY FOR CANADA I have been reading with some interes champion, and Mr Miller, the settler's foe. comments upon both by various contributunion, with special reference to the re-The advocacy and promotion of all Canadian terests and the maintenance of all established

Mr. McMurrich, interprets this to mea high incidental protection with an imperial zollverein in the future as an object to strive possible trade policy consistent with Canadian nationality is one of systematic, not incidental, protection to home manufactures. In my humble opinion both are wrong, and

this I propose briefly to show. It may sound like a truism, proper trade policy for this country to adopt is the one best adopted to promote its own interests, and the political party which is the first to recognize this truth will be the first to profit by it. The conervative party in 1876-78 professed to act n this view and gained for a time by doing so. They were met by the cry that they replied very properly that if British | zens of the United States. Men who cantives were not sincere in saying so, as the way in carrying wester products. As the cost of intaining and running the can is now anges at Your 5,00,000 or annum, the people of this state will make a clear donation of that amount to the yest, besides which the latter section will derive an qual benefit on all products that take other routes the walnut description. rote on the commercial treaty last session headed them off by a change of policy, these very conservatives would havelpromptly raised the cry of "hostility to Britain." The liberal leaders were honest men but bad tacticians, and having declined to steal have spent very much more, in the way of

their opponents' clothes when they caught time and effort and hard cash all together.

there opened is and therefore t en-t meaning of 'free them bathing they were soon taught the them bathing they were soon taught the leason taught the leason that the people of Canada are all for stock by ac omplishing more or better than to sade a cours less with a permanent taxation of \$1,000,000 a year for the exclusive benefit of another section, ever did a commercial community committan act of more ludicrous folly."

them bathing they were soon taught the leason that the people of Canada are all for ern and Northwestern, all this money and effort will have been wasted, and the ambitions little city will have been handed intion looking to the acknowledgement by over body and bones to the tender mercies them bathing they were soon taught the If the Grand Trunk gobbles up the Northto sad a cours lives with a permanent taxation of \$1,000,000 a year for the exclusive benefit of another mitan act of more ludicrous folly."

This is proving too much If it is an act of folly to make the canals free, it was equally foolish to build these canals at the commercial treaties to suit ourselves. He was promptly and energetically denounced of the great suit of the mother country of our right to make converts is answered to the form the suit of the am bitions little city will have been wasted, and the am bitions little city will have been handed button looking to the acknowledgement by the injustice received in christian courts of law and other places. To his question, "can over body and bones to the tender mercies of the great alligator corporation, which has since been flowed from free country of point," etc. I would name the great swallows up all before it. The charge is which has since been flowed from free country of openly made that some of her citizens, from

have the right to make with the United forward all that they can. The fact is that States whatever kind of commercial treaty the consequences of fusion to the people of might promise the greatest amount of ad- Outario are just beginning to appear. Pervantage to ourselves. Even "Argus" will haps the World was right in its warnings admit the possibility of a customs union be coming some day the best relation for this country to sustain to the United States. Suppose for example that the system of pro-tection in that country were to break down; now imple opportunity for reflecting on the

HE TR D SCOUNCIL IND MR. (To the Editor of The World.)

Sir -The Trades and L bor Council have a large majority re-olved " not to supnavoralty." This is a decision in maty wiye of he greatest importance. It can not be pronounced a political move, becau e as between millstones would be the making Mr Withrow is a grit, and many oft hose of trade with the United States as free as possible-in other words, to enter into a ction. It is impossible for the industrial ction. It is impossible for the industrial class swhen they act in masses not to influence politics directly or indirectly. All her movements have a tendency to change the relations of politics for an and therefore of politics. But they sail in political power simply because they sail in political power simply because they are party politicians. They are political commists in their connects, but in their politics they are all the change of the connects of th have built them. If not, the fact would be proof that no such can is were wanted. Leave canals, as well as everything else, to private competition. This is exactly what the monopolists want, and the Bulletin pleads their cause.

It is quite in accordance with the fitness. It is quite in accordance with the fitness. talking it on the stump; that the idea must talking it on the stump; that the idea must industrial classe—those classes themselve become more and more popular; that b the ought to m ke the best of the advantage The occasion presents itself now in the parties must vie with each other to promiseintest for the inayonaty. There is not such that the labor classes by unity could throw Mr Withrow ut, and that expression of their will and their power wou dietre with the best effect on public opinion. They consider the proposed to Mr. Withrow and that would warm the public that the industrial classes could be united and influence the legislation of the mation as well as the taxation; and that cons ant forts to lessen hat burden will eventually, and before

should be done? The only thing that coul

ommercial union and abolish the customs

Have I been exaggerati g in my suppo-

ition? Caunot "Argus" see what is com

o do something to less-n the burden of

long, result in reducing protection to

minimum amongst our neighb rs and pres-

ent rivals. If the "National liberal union"

and Argus climb their little hillocks and

complacently fancy themselves secure be-

ity to any procrustean bed of protection is absurd; it would be equally absurd to re-

gard free trade as one whit more essential.

'Argus" would have all nationalis's pro-

ectionists; others would have them all

ree raders; I want them all for Canadian

interests whatever policy may for the time

he hest adapted to promote them. I hap

pen to helieve that the best policy is one of

The Canada first principle is not dead :

would only mean that some national liberals

huddled for protection-excuse the appa-

rent pun-had broken down and let them

policy of preferring Canadian interests to

all others? Let us abandon not merely the

that it will prove incompatible with British

connection; then in the immortal words of

the conservatives in 1878, "so much the worse for British connection." Am I told

that it will lead eventually to annexation?

Then I reply (1) that the people of Canada

about the expediency of annexation when

the issue becomes a live one, and (2) that

the surest way to promote a feeling in favor

will soon sink a cockle shell. DELTA.

HAMILTON IN DANGER

Th city of Hamilton as a corporation

descend to more solid ground.

complacently fancy themselves secure because the flood is yet distant, they will find themselves speedily overwhelmed when the tide rises.

I am not going to discuss here the question of free trade versus protection, that is too large a subject to argue in a single letter. What I want to point out to the promoters of the new movement is that they had better not hamper themselves with either a protectionist or a free trade platform. If I understand the signs of the times at all they indicate that only on the broad platform of Canadian nationality can any new party plant itself firmly. To attempt to fit the principle of nationality to any procrustean bed of protection is deferred to the matter and the signs of the times at all they indicate that only on the broad platform of Canadian nationality can any procrustean bed of protection is success a motive to further unity and its success as motive to further unity and its success the legislation of the nation as well as the city. The occasion justifies the resolution its success a miles to their lower and by
its success a motive to further unity and
effort in accomplishing the great objects for
which they now combine, meet in council,
and contend.

Typo.

To the Editor of the World. SIR: I observe that our city council are mooting the passage of another of their silly by laws with the object this time of compelling the Street railway company to prove that heavy taxation is good for the country and I am with you. Another believes that protection to home industries the best policy just now; let him be equally ready to adopt absolute free trade, if that can be demonstrated to be best for our country. On this compromise a truly national party is possible, without it the National liberal union will follow the Country and so forth are objects of very great soli. by laws with the object this time of comunion will follow the Canada first party citude to the afores id memb council. It is likewise suggested that Adderman Hallam's annual motion to preinto the limbo of torgetfulness. vent the ove crow ling of the cars is t if the National liberal union were to pass tacked to the bottom of the by-law afore

away this would not mean that either nationalism or liberalism was no more. It would only mean that some national liberals. I would ask Alderman Hallam does he would only mean that some national liberals really suppose that the passage of such had organized themselves into a party with law will have the desired effec? If he does in-ufficient standing room, that some of most assuredly he will be mistaken. At them had been crowded off, and that the crowded by both men an women in going trade plank on which the remnant had to and returning from the city in pursuance f their only comparion and the by-law will most assuredly be one of those dead-letter productions Why cannot we have a national party without any trade policy at all, except the policy of preferring Canadian interests to o the plea that the drivers have sufficien all others? Let us abandon not merely the ties of party politics, but the fetters of old trade notions and join in a truly national movement. If it points to increased promovement is the process of the ection to home manufactures, so be it; if which id bys are constantly combined it points to an imperial zoliverein, so be it also; and if it points to a customs union quently, if not nor so, than is the case with the United States, who shall Editor, is called a jewel; and as it certainly draw back, and why? I am not supersti-tiously afraid of commercial union if that be clearly our best trade policy. Am I told that it will prove incompatible with British from stealing rides and meeting with accideuts, set them at the same time enac

draw back, and why? I am not supersticonveyances whatsoever, be they one-herse or two-horse wagons, butchers' carts or gentlemen's carriages An accident may roust be trusted to judge for thenselves on the other, and the by law a ould apply about the expediency of annexation when FREE THINKERS AND DR. WILD. (To The Editor of The World.)

SIR: But for the ignorance and misstate

of angexation may be to prevent our people from trading freely with the United States. men's of your correspondent "Durham" in There are many in all the provinces who Friday's issue of The World his communiwant to trade freely, and if they are not cation would have no notice from me allowed to do it as Canadians they will would ask who are his right minded and thinkhanker after being allowed to do it as citiing men. If hey are as mythical as your correspon lent is anonymous this question is not see what is coming and are not prenot likely to be answered. Again what pared to grapple with these problems are que tion could a child rightfully ask that quite unfit to launch successfully a great could not truthfully be abswered. Is political craft, and the coming agitation case scripture has nothing but its own ipse dixit in support of its truth has Durham or any one else a right to abuse those who are not so credulous as himself and who object to Durham and others filching millions from the pockets of the people of christendom in support of that which is unsupported by anything else. And this Durham unconsciously admits when he says that simply denying the set prices ends all argument. Perhaps Durham does not know that Ciercole accurate the constant of t has spent a large amount of money in trying to secure railway competition, and for the same end some of her enterprising citizens that Cicero's existence is guaranteed by contemporary history, not so his great person ages of scripture. Why free thinkers are anxious to make converts is answered by

usly crept back into his shell, and the matter ends.

J. ICK EVANS A PLRA FOR THU "FULVESS.

(To the Editor of The World)

een my privilege to secure and read that contain- the Rev. Dr. King's "Thanksg v ing sermon " The political part of it otally disarms criticism. The critic, although dark and sombre in his views as Othello. finds his occupation gone, for every lover of Dr King Yet he has simply and plainly carried out, into words aimed at present conditions of affairs, the guiding principles of christianity. We unorthod x ones can but ask him to go on doing so, on Sundays as well as during the week. Similarly Mr Withrow is a grit, and many oft hose who voted against supporting him are grits.

That does not affect the importance of the action. It is impossible for the industrial tion of all kinds on religious questions and vice Nay more, he might even had some-thing to say on behalf of gospel, light and liberty in the relations between parent and child. Nor need he wait until next thanksgiving day to begin the good work J. L. F.

Young middle aged or old men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weak nesses, shou'd send two stamps for large treatise, giving successful treatment. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

Fism the Bobcaygeon Independent This journal, next week, intends to go out and have a hunt. Friends wishing to have some venison will please notify us at The World wishes to be remembered.

BY SPORT. From the Napance Beaver. Messrs. John Palm tier, of Sheffield, and Alesses. John Palm tier, of Sheffield, and Jamos Gonu, of Selby, are stationed at the head of Bass Lake on a hunting expedition. In four days they secured eight deer, two beavers, two otters, eight minks, besides partridges, muskrats and other small game too numerous to mention. Mr. Gonu was out on Thursday, but returns again on Saturday This is the best sport reported this season.

A BEAR AT LARGE. From the Brampton Banner.

From the Brampton Banner.

A bear was seen at the outlet of Spott's lake "last week by some children on their way to school. Several young men slungion their hunting equipment and made for the outlet to head and slay the unwelcome tranger. After a two hours' chase they returned with ardor cooled. A day or two after bruin turned into the farmyard of John Brown, of McKenziel fame, where after nightfull bruin heiped himself to a refreshing supper of high The family were aroused and went out to see the cause of so much disturbance. The darkness prevented a safe mark for young Brown's rifle, and no gun was fired. The head and parts of the pig were not devoured. This report aroused the hunting spirit again but without uccess. On Saturday P. McTaggart saw him in the open field. The third hunt fail d, and so his bearship is still at liberty.

The chief clerk of the New Yo.k city

Retreuchment is Wanted. From the St. Thomas Journa

What' is the mat er with the money narker ? What is the cause of this financial scare in Montreal? Too much sweu ation, over importation, the slow movement of wheat and the wave of depression hat always a follows a wave of prosperity nat always a follows a waye of prosperity free is no great da ger if retrenchment and economy are prace as dain; business and comestic affirm

A Comparative Parasraph. The Moutreal and coronto stock speen tors are getting sicker and sicker, the money market is getting tighter and tighter, st cks lare oi g ower and lower, and merchan s and busin ss men everywhere should take the hint and go slower and

Don't Die In the House "Rough on Rats." clear out rats, mice munks, go hers. 150



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BITAL NOTRUMENTS.

The following is a reply just received from Mr. A. Weber, Plane Manufacturer, New York, when ast ed as to the authenticity of a cretain letter which is being distributed in the form of a circular by Piano Agents in Canada, with a view to the malicious injury of the "R. S. WILLIAM'S & S. N. Piano":

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1882.

R. S. WILLIAMS, Esq , Tor nto, Can. :

My Dear Sir, —I am in receipt of your favor of the 2nd inst., enclosing a letter purporting to be a copy of one written by myself, which you ask if it is a correct copy, and whether it has my sanction In reply, beg to say it is not a correct copy, nor has it my sanction or approval.

Yours truly. A. WEBER.

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to the already vaca Oxford. At this r o fail vacant faster some in nees of one occass in a few eight wild swin-punds on wershot. On an her were kneed by other land on it now

visitation of scarle embarrassment has of or in means, o lears. At last acc ver hospina avail us exa p 1. 1944 (1.0.1.2.) neka Tasa Jasa

S-A se unusual occu-here as I verte— With this morning the water has risen ment is to der w actually p ving in The cour yard, rea of this hotel are a sail your high still very high Dr. Corfield c mean duration of if the union of years had St. Ge to 50 years the aup of rather wid monthly 464 in Bethenov r quire u 1.5 in Mayfar.

1.5 in Mayfair.
quirter seems, ind in London proper, able instances of labelooked for.

The great hall abury's seat, for the son. Lord Craubor interesting experic which nustered in more American the ter. The ladies of and furs of various venture. The megaloshes, and carripockets. Hatfild the Marquis of Experience of being the best hemorary iron but of the house for was devoted to teplace in the gallen. The strange and nightly in some o quarters of Paris that the most universe ha sudd and lawless that America. It is for a foot passeng the theatre to be a human for window and fall Nor is it are to rigands who pi while the accon Even in a arising one or email out.

police are become compe e with the of thiers hour In according to Paris The obj Paris The one to two cat yo is studied as the cloth it is instrument a been committed as fide of a caimed at the excitor he could be not cat. have belonged to cricles which has to the processor. Claimed. The

ond category, the jevel of consi by or may be l Paris' payers, t helonged o not rules very ligh. Fwen five tind of hunde of dvent re. 9 towark in

325 miles from incoaced at the rived at Cusin which failed ises. The our no roolles at b so danger us th work in t. P. and the descent can adder, whi or in he ull c wa rised by re used to work

were overtaked and a half of h based, and are "Some say the Eut For kissing ha

Oh l if it wast Lav If it wasna bo Mir I it wasna m If it wasna p