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FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1885.

Gladstone in Scotland.

Mr. Gladstone's well founded reliance upon Scottish enthusiasm shows that he is not Anglicised in blood though he may be in manner. "I am half Scotch by blood and all Scotch by rearing," said Byron; and although the lordly poet satirized both the Scotch and the English, and diverted his more generous feelings to the Irish, the Italians and the Greeks, because he thought these peoples stood in need of somebody's generosity, he never forgot the high hills and deep tarns of his childhood. Mr. Gladstone possesses the poetic temperament — source of his power and author of his weakness. When he contemplates a supreme campaign effort he repairs to Scotland and finds there his native element, like the fabled demigod, who could dwell apart in space for a time, but who was ever and anon constrained to renew his strength by retouching his mother earth.

It was from Scottish heights that Gladstone hurled the bolts which smote Beaconsfield in his highest flight, and it is from the same vantage ground that he now aims his oratorical missiles at Salisbury. He finds much to encourage and inspire him in the "north countrie." The majority of the Scottish people are liberals in politics, though in many other things more illiberal than the admirers of their sterling qualities of head and heart could wish them. There are conservatives, too, in Scotland, just as there are Scotch conservatives in Canada, and though greatly outnumbered in the old land they are never disheartened or dismayed. The oftener a Scotch conservative is defeated the more conservative he becomes. They are generally adherents of the Old Kirk, and it is with them that Mr. Gladstone has to reckon as he makes his triumphal progress through the land o'cakes.

That he feels this to be the fact is evidenced by the way he hedged upon the church question in his Edinburgh speech. A notable feature of that speech is the space devoted to the denial of campaign lies against himself which he could have afforded to ignore, because nobody believed or paid the slightest attention to them. He had an object in emphasizing his personal grievance, as though he were a weakling struggling for fair play, and not the giant that he is, demanding supremacy. Commencing his career as a tory and a high churchman of the highest type, the Demosthenes of his time became a liberal. There is no reproach involved in this. Every man is at liberty to change his opinions except the man who has no opinions to change. Mr. Gladstone is not that kind of a man. Having changed his opinions he did as all converts do, and became more liberal than the liberals. While in this mood he committed himself to the principle that churches ought to be supported on the voluntary plan. Later on he put this principle into practice by disestablishing the Irish church, pleading that the Clerkenwell explosion had brought the Irish church question within the purview of practical politics. Not a very happy explanation, as it implies that the blowing up of a few buildings in England and Scotland would compel the disestablishment of the kirk and of the church as by law established. But at Edinburgh he failed to say that he proposed to blow up the established churches of Great Britain. He was ambiguous—even disingenuous. He weakened perceptibly. Though the old Irish conservatives are in a minority he had to reckon with them, and he had to reckon also with the established church of England, the influence of which he is not prepared to defy. In this sense, and upon this question, Mr. Gladstone falls far below himself.

Tariff Agitation in the United States.

There is every prospect that the tariff question will be the subject of lively debate in congress next session, now very near at hand. The free trade democrats will of course be the attacking party, and they will have a considerable backing from the free trade republican press of New York, including the Times and the Evening Post, both papers of some influence throughout the country. This will put protectionist journals and protectionist orators on their defence, and the fight promises to be a hot one next year. Henry Watterson, the renowned free trade editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, will be among the foremost in the fray. He begins with the publication of letters from 160 members of congress, 59 democrats and 91 republicans. These letters are in response to the question, "To what extent in your opinion would a revision of the tariff and internal revenue laws be desirable at the next session?" In the democratic response 53 favor tariff agitation, 3 oppose and 3 are non-committal. Of the 91 republican members who responded, 75 oppose tariff legislation, 4 favor it and 12 are non-committal. More important still, a great convention of free traders and revenue reformers is now sitting at Chicago, doubtless for the purpose of agreeing upon some definite plan of attack on the existing tariff.

It is further stated that Morrison and Carlisle, prominent free trade democrats in congress, are laying plans to head off their democratic colleague Randall, of Pennsylvania, who is a pronounced protectionist. If this be true it is an indication of very lively times ahead, with sharp internecine war within the democratic camp.

Meantime the party has almost come to a split on the question whether President Cleveland is or is not the right man to put democratic principles into practice in the government. And it is charged by the republican press that this forward movement of attack on the tariff is resorted to by democratic leaders for the purpose chiefly of getting the party in line on at least one great question, and so staving off trouble and division in the camp on other issues. If the party could be united in a stirring fight against the present tariff, then the dissensions within it on other questions might go to the background and drop out of sight for a while. This much we may be pretty sure of—that, whatever the motive, an influential syndicate of democratic leaders has determined to risk the fortunes of the party in a big tariff fight in congress.

Concerning Riel.

The World has consistently held all along that Riel ought to be punished and would be punished. Such was our information from the first from well informed sources, and such is our information now from similar sources. In the presence of this solemn fact let indecent clamor cease.

The tobacco growers of Wisconsin, in which state tobacco growing has become considerable of an industry, make a complaint similar to that made by the grape growers of Ontario, because the believers in sumptuary legislation have met and resolved that tobacco, like whisky, is a carnal luxury, and that therefore the smoker and the chewer must go. The moralists are logically right, if practically in the wrong. There is no logical argument in favor of prohibiting the production of whisky that will not apply as against the production of tobacco. Tobacco is undoubtedly a stimulant, and, when used to excess, a poison. Its deleterious effects were appreciated centuries ago by social reformers. James I. fulminated against it in good set terms, and Peter the Great's ukase is a matter of historical notoriety. Peter was of that school of social reformers known as "thoroughs." He cut off the noses of those of his subjects who persisted in smoking after he had told them to stop smoking. Nevertheless Russians continue to smoke to this day. The Wisconsin Peters have not the power to cut off anybody's nose, which is a fortunate circumstance for the Wisconsin smokers.

It is reported from Connecticut that an Englishman recently visited a graveyard in that state and opened and sifted th earth in three graves in quest of a signet ring believed to have been buried with its wearer, one of the earliest settlers of Connecticut. The ring is wanted to make good a claim to certain property in England, question being raised as to the authenticity of the impression on certain seals. He was unsuccessful in his search. The Connecticut authorities must be a most obliging set of Dogberries to permit such liberties with the ashes of early settlers. Were we early Connecticut settlers we should be at pains to trade off our signet ring for one of the Globe's watches before crossing the Jordan.

All the signs indicate that Canada is going to loom up largely at the colonial exhibition. The fact that we asked for and have been granted a larger space than was originally allotted us is in evidence of this. It would be difficult to overrate the importance to this country of a brilliant success at the exhibition, and we believe that such a success is now pretty well assured. Let no pains be spared to put it beyond a peradventure.

The World rejoices to learn from the Times that St. Thomas grows so rapidly that a citizen hardly ever knows whether he lives right in the middle of the city, or off to one side. St. Thomas has, according to our contemporary, changed its centre of gravity repeatedly within the last past few years, because of the growth and prosperity of the place. The World extends to St. Thomas—and to all the other saints—sincere assurances of cordial congratulation upon its growth, coupled with the hope that it may continue to grow until it ranks A1 at the municipal Lloyds. But the Times asks, "Where is the centre of St. Thomas?" Of course we give it up. We cannot even tell where the exact centre of Toronto is. About a year ago, or more, a scenter of Toronto was discovered in the east end in the shape of a soap factory. We well remember that the neighbors who made the find made a fuss about it, too.

The Montreal Witness says that last winter the Canadian Pacific railway exhibition car distributed some 65,000 small packages of wheat, each weighing exactly two and a quarter ounces, well filled, to different farmers in the eastern and lower provinces, requesting them to sow the grains and watch the result. The average result has been, one peck of wheat harvested from the seed contained in each of these packages, or from 15 lbs. to 16 lbs., from 2½ ozs. of seed, thus proving that the change of the seed from the climate of the far west to the east has been productive of the best results. It is considered probable that in the future the wheat seed from the Canadian Northwest will be the favorite seed for European countries. The fact of Canada carrying away the highest distinctions and medals for grains at the Antwerp exhibition has created a large demand for samples of Canadian grain to be experimented upon in different European countries. Among others application has been made by It Commendatore Neuragha on behalf of the Italian government, by Dr. Willmack, professor of botany at the Royal agricultural college, Berlin, as well as by a society on behalf of King Oscar of Norway. Throughout there is a general desire to give Canadian wheat a trial, if not a preference, and it is fair to predict that the Canadian Northwest will shortly become one of the greatest, if not the greatest, wheat supplying centre for the world.

Revivalist Sam Jones proposes to winter in Washington for the purpose of converting the politicians congregated there. Sam will discover to his sorrow that it takes a heap of money to make a politician change his mind.

In reply to the ravings of the Herald about Riel's insane innocence, the New York World recalls the fact that the former clamored daily for Guiteau's blood, and declared that even if crazy he should hang. He was hanged accordingly. Compared with Guiteau's conduct, Riel's tactics are as the cunning of the serpent to the fury of the mad dog.

The dangers of organship have been strikingly illustrated in the case of the long established and once influential Richmond Whig. In an evil hour that journal tied itself to the tail of the Mahone faction, then dominant in Virginian politics. So long as Mahone flourished the Whig fared well upon party patronage. Mahone fell the other day, with what must have sounded to his partizans like a dull, sickening thud, and the Whig fell with him. It is now in the hands of a receiver, and will, in all probability, shortly reappear as the organ of the anti-Mahone faction. It is generally thus. No more patronage, no more organ. It is an awful warning, brethren, an awful warning.

By way of encouraging an important native industry, King Humbert has resolved to drink nothing in future but Italian wines. He will probably have occasion to say, as said the jovial Irishman who was looking for the middle of the road after "celebrating the day:" "My country, how I suffer for you."

The esteemed Mail explains that Sir John's object in passing his franchise bill was to "frustrate a grit trick." Great minds run in similar channels. It was a desire to frustrate the trick of putting an opposition king on the throne of England that induced Guy Fawkes to crawl into the parliamentary cellar. He honestly wished to give parliament a lift. But poor old Guy had no organ to explain his good intentions. He had nothing but a dark lantern, and that threw so little light upon the subject that he was defeated by a crushing majority.

University Senate and Matriculation Scholarships.

Editor World: In your report in Saturday's issue of the doings of University senate on the previous evening, it is stated that that body, on the motion of the vice chancellor, seconded by the president of University college, made a statute increasing the number of scholarships to be awarded at junior matriculation.

You would greatly oblige me, sir, and I think I may speak in this for the majority of high school masters, if not for all, if you could report the arguments by which the learned mover and seconder of that resolution convinced the other learned senators present that such a course was a desirable one. The wisdom of it is beyond ordinary ken; to discover it baffles one's penetration; for the action seems not in keeping with common sense.

Here is a body knocking vigorously with one hand at the doors of the provincial legislature, pleading poverty, and asking for more public funds to be granted to it, and throwing away with the other, funds that it already has. I say "throwing away," for most high school masters are of opinion that if the time ever existed when it was expedient to induce youths to take a university course by dangling money prizes before their view, that time has long since passed; and the truth of their position is attested by the large numbers annually presenting themselves for matriculation. If then to have given away $700 a year in junior matriculation scholarships, as the senate has been doing for a number of years, was an act of very questionable wisdom, to go on now and increase it by $300 a year, when the revenue is inadequate to meet more pressing wants, seems an act of downright folly.

Who has asked for these additional scholarships? The high school masters' section of the Ontario Teachers' association has not; for as far as an opinion of that body has been expressed it is adverse to the principle; and surely those masters know, better than the senate does, the needs of high school pupils, whom the scholarships are designed to affect. What is wanted is not more scholarships, but more teaching. Is it not a fact that the staff of University college is wretchedly inadequate in point of numbers to the work which ought to be done by it? Is it not a fact that alumni of the university, because they can't get within her walls the teaching they need, go to John Hopkins and other foreign universities for post-graduate courses? And yet in spite of these facts the senate, unasked and against the wishes of the high school representatives, decided to increase the amount given away in scholarships of doubtful utility; and voted down so common sense an amendment as that moved by Mr. Houston and seconded by Mr. Embree. These gentlemen (the former at the time a high school master, and now an esteemed member of the high school section, the latter at present a high school master and the representative of that body in the senate) urged the following amendment: That no appropriation be made for such scholarships until the additions declared by the senate to be necessary for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of University college be made to its present staff.

It is hard to believe your report, sir, that an amendment so in keeping with common sense and business principles was lost, and the statute carried. Certain it is that if the senate does not retrace its steps in this matter it ought not to complain if the M.P.P.'s make a note of this statute.

Port Hope, Nov. 9. A. PURSLOW.

The Mayoralty.

Editor World: In glancing over the possible candidates for the mayor's chair in 1886, I come to the name of Mr. Nicol Kingsmill. Mr. Kingsmill, if he would consent to serve, could undoubtedly be elected. He is not an extreme party man. He has an unblemished record. He is to-day the best posted man in Toronto on railway matters, he having for many years past been at the helm of the Canada Southern railway, and fought out that company's rights in both houses of parliament against the heavy fire of both the lines of railway who at present seek to control our Esplanade, an item in which Toronto is at the present time very largely interested. Mr. Kingsmill, if elected mayor of the chief city of the dominion, would not only bring dignity to the office, but would prove an honest, straightforward public servant, who would do his duty in a conscientious manner, a trait that will most assuredly be requisite in the man who presides over the city council for 1886. Toronto has ceased to be a small city. She is now the city of the dominion, and as such requires a chief magistrate who, like Cæsar's wife, is above suspicion.

Toronto, Nov. 12, 1885. TAXPAYER.

Pointers for the Municipal Commission.

Editor World: Will you permit me to suggest that the abolition of tax exemptions on churches and church property would be an excellent addition to the lists of questions given by the Globe for the consideration of a municipal commission. As a reform measure it would at least mete out equal justice to all, although it would not please Archbishop Lynch.

And again, it would be an excellent idea to reconsider the propriety or fairness of giving Roman Catholic separate school boards the right to nominate a trustee on high school boards. They are now in common with the rest of the people represented through the nominations of the county and town councils, and why give them this additional representation? And even if such trustee cannot vote on public school matters, how is he to do this in any of the thirty-five union school boards where high and public school matters are treated together?

A MIDDLE-AGED LIBERAL.

Paris, Nov. 11, 1885.

An Explanation in Order.

Editor World: As a member of the St George's society, permit me through your columns to complain of the arrangements for seats at the costume concert. The plan was advertised to be open at 10 a.m. Monday, but as a matter of fact, the whole of the best seats, in both the galleries and what may be called the parquette, were secured and marked off before that hour; so that the general public, including many members of the society, were compelled to take back seats or tear up their tickets in disgust and stay away. As a member, I want to know who is responsible for tactics so thoroughly un-English? People who have secured front seats by underhand means and those who have assisted them in doing so, will hardly feel comfortable under the gaze of hundreds who have been outwitted. MILES.

Toronto, Nov. 11, 1885.

Back Pay Due Volunteers.

Editor World: Could any of your readers inform me when the over-worked government intends to pay in full the volunteers who served in the Northwest during the recent rebellion? As a volunteer I would like to know. We have yet $5.80 coming to us. Surely it is about time we were paid off, or does the government think it best to keep open an account with us in hopes of some future work. VOLUNTEER.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Nov. 12.

This being Thanksgiving day, all the Canadian exchanges and markets were closed.

Hudson bay was £20⅞ in London to-day, an advance of ⅜.

Consols opened at 100 7-16 and closed 100 5-16. The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to 3 per cent.

Oil opened at 107 and closed 107½ bid; highest 108¼, lowest 107.

The amount of wheat on passage to the United Kingdom is 1,550,000 quarters, unchanged since last week; and to the continent 240,000, an increase of 10,000 quarters or 80,000 bushels.

New York stocks were strong and higher to-day until the last half hour, when a sharp reaction took place, closing weak. New York Central opened ¼ higher at 106, declined to 105⅞, at which it closed. Erie opened ⅜ higher at 25¼, advanced to 26⅛, closing at 26. Erie seconds opened ⅜ higher at 87½, advanced to 88½, closing at 88⅜. Lackawanna opened ¼ higher at 120¾, touched 120½ and 121½, closing 120¾. Lake Shore opened unchanged at 87½, touched 87 and 88½, closing 87½. Northwest opened unchanged at 112½, touched 113⅜ and 112½, closing at the latter. St Paul opened ⅝ higher at 97½, touched 99 and 97½, closed 97½. Western Union opened ¼ higher at 78⅜, touched 78⅞ and 77⅞, closing 77⅞.

The governing committee of the stock exchange has rejected the petition of the English association of American bondholders for the quotation of certificates issued by the association in exchange for American bonds and shares, although the petition was strongly supported by the Glasgow, Manchester, London and Liverpool brokers.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9 5-16c, New Orleans 9¼c. Flour—Receipts 27,300 bbls., heavy, unchanged; Wheat—Receipts 88,300 bush., exports 91,300 bush., spot ¼c to ½c lower, dull, options opened weak, declined ½c to 1½c, later ruled stronger, closed with recovery of ½c to ¾c; sales 5,744,000 bush. future, 120,000 bush. spot; No. 2 spring 93½c, No. 2 red 96c afloat; No. 1 white 98c. No. 2 Nov. closed 93½c; Dec. ranged 94½c to 96c; closing 95½c. Barley weak. No. 2 Canada 79c. Corn—Receipts 109,900 bushels, spot off ¼c to 1c; options ½c to ¾c, closing weak; exports 10,000 bushels, sales 94,000 bush. future, 208,000 bush. spot; No. 2 53½c to 54½c. elevator, No. 2 November 53⅝c to 54½c, December 53½c. Oats—Receipts 65,500 bush, ¼c to ½c lower, quiet; sales 135,000 bush. future, 160,000 bush spot, No. 2 33½c to 33⅞c. December 33½c to 34c. January 34½c to 34¾. Eggs firmer: Canada 21½c to 23c. Pork firm; mess $9.75 to $10 for inspected. Lard lower and dull, contract grade spot $6.45.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Flour quiet, weak. Wheat moderately active, lower; closing sales: 89½c November, 87½c December, No. 2 spring 89½c, No. 2 red 91c to 92c. Corn unsettled, rather weaker and lower; No. 2 46c, cash 42½c to 44⅞, November 40½c to 41c, closed 40½c, year 38c to 39½c, closed 39c bid for May. Oats quiet; No. 2 29⅞, 29½c to 29½c for November, 30½c to 30½c for May. Pork irregular; $8.70 to $8.80 cash, December $8.62½ to $8.75. Lard easier; cash $6.10 to $6.12½, Nov. and Dec. $6.07½ to $6.10. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders $3.55 to $3.75, short rib sides $4.80 to $4.90, short clear sides $5.10 to $5.15. Whisky $1.15. Receipts—Flour 14,000 bbls, wheat 47,000 bush, corn 87,000 bush, oats 44,000 bush, rye 4000 bush, barley 34,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 10,000 bbls, wheat 16,000 bush, corn 47,000 bush, oats 101,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 26,000 bush.

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New Goods Arriving Every Day.
Breakfast Sets in China and Stoneware; Dinner Sets in China and Stoneware; Dessert Sets in Painted Landscapes, &c.; Tea and Coffee sets in great variety; Five O'Clock Tea Sets and Cups and Saucers; Ice Cream Sets and Fruit Sets; Porridge Bowls and Porridge Plates; Ornamental Goods, great variety; Silver-plated Knives, Forks and Spoons; Silverplate Cruets and Butter Coolers; Rodgers' Ivory-Handled Knives; and an endless variety of Goods; Hotel Goods of every description; Bar Fittings of every kind and shape. The store will be lighted every night during the Fair.
GLOVER HARRISON, Proprietor.

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THE DAVIES BREWING CO'S.
Ask for it, or call and see it. And don't you forget it. 246

THE CENTRAL BANK
OF CANADA.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three Per Cent for the current half year, being at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the paid up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the first day of December next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirtieth day of November, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.
Toronto, 29th October, 1885. 135

The Federal Bank of Canada
DIVIDEND NO. 21.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. upon the capital stock of this bank has this day been declared for the current half-year, being at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in this city, and at its branches, on and after
Tuesday, the 1st day of Dec Next
The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive. By order of the board.
G. W. YARKER, General Manager.
Toronto, 27th October, 1885. 55

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254 and 256 Front street west, Alex. Scott, Proprietor. Commands a beautiful view of Toronto Bay and Lake Ontario. Strictly first class. Terms, $1 per day. Special rates for weekly boarders. Among the attractions on the premises are a Moose from the Rocky Mountains, Educated Bears, etc.

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Only to be had at the
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Corner Leader lane and King street.

REID'S O'CONNOR HOUSE,
AT THE HAY MARKET.
FOR BIG BEERS AND FINE CIGARS.
BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT ON DRAUGHT. 246

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Corner King and York streets, Toronto.
Now open for day boarders, $4.00 per week. Six meal tickets for $1.50. Give it a trial. 246
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CORNER YONGE AND EDWARD ST.
The above Hotel has been refitted and improved greatly, and the bar contains the finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars in the Dominion. It is the best $1 per day house on Yonge street. 462
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STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. American plan. Graduated prices. Leading hotel in Ontario. MARK H. IRISH, proprietor. HARRY J. NOLAN, clerk.

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Best Wines, Liquors, Cigars. Ales and Porter of the best brands, domestic and imported.
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This terrible scourge may be prevented by the free use of
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No house should be without it. For sale at 50 Front street east, Toronto, and by all Druggists. 246

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For wet and dry grinding. A large assortment to select from at lowest prices.
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Rossin House Billiard Room re-opened, after being thoroughly renovated, is now the most elaborate, handsome, and complete billiard room on the continent.
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Their patents may be inspected at the offices of their solicitors, Messrs. Beatty, Chadwick, Blackstock & Galt, 58 Wellington street east, or at the office of the Holmes Electric Protection Company for Canada (Limited), 29 King street west, Toronto.
30th October, 1885. 135

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Oh, yes; and I feel very thankful to you for telling me, too. I shall recommend all my friends to go to
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Let me see, his store is
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189 YONGE STREET 246

BOOTS AND SHOES!
Quality, Quantity, Prices,
RIGHT AT
ROBT. STARK,
462 Yonge St. 25

J. W. McADAM,
68 QUEEN STREET WEST.
Is the place to buy your
FALL AND WINTER
BOOTS AND SHOES.
HE IS SELLING A
MEN'S LONG FELT BOOT AT $2.00,
(selling every at $2.25).
Girl's Cordovan Button at $1.50 worth $1.75
Child's " 4 to 7 " at 90 " 1.00
Youths' Calf Laced Boot at 1.25 " 1.50
A FULL LINE OF
AMERICAN AND QANADIAN RUBBERS.
Cor. Queen and Terauley.

MACDONALD'S 355 YONGE ST., (OPPOSITE ELM.) Is the place to go for your FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

NOTICE!
The firm of Davis Bros. having been dissolved by the death of Elijah J. Davis, the business will be carried on as usual by Joseph W. Davis, under the old name of
DAVIS BROS.,
JEWELERS, 246
130 YONGE STREET 130

THE
Largest Catering Concern
AND
Wedding Cake House
in the Dominion.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION FOR
Weddings, Banquets, Lunches, Dinners, Evening Parties, etc.
Every requisite furnished. Send for prices. 36
HARRY WEBB,
447 YONGE STREET.
Toronto, Ontario.

BABY CARRIAGES
BABY CARRIAGES.
THE FINEST LOT OF
BABY CARRIAGES
IN THE CITY.
PRICES LOW.
135
HARRY A. COLLIS
90 YONGE STREET.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE.

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

	CLOSE.		DUE.	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. T. R., East	6.00	6.45	9.40	10.45
G. & O. Ry	5.00	6.45	8.50	10.00
G. T. R. West	8.20	3.05	12.50	7.20
N. & N. W.	5.30	2.00	10.20	8.10
T. G. & B.	6.00	3.45	11.00	8.50
Midland	6.00	3.30	12.40	9.30
C. V. R.	9.00	3.15	11.40	5.25
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	4.00	11.30		2.00
G. W. R.	p.m.	p.m.	8.40	4.40
	2.45	9.30	10.30	7.20
				11.30
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
U. S. N. Y.	6.00	2.45	8.40	
		9.30	10.35	4.40
U. S. Western States	6.00	9.30	8.30	4.40
				7.30

British mails depart as follows:
November 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30.
Time for closing English mails, 6 p.m., on November 6, 13, 20, 27, and 9 p.m. on all other days.

TORONTO RAILWAY TIME TABLE

Departure and Arrival of Trains from and at Union Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Ontario Division.

DEPARTURES—MAIN LINE EAST.
8.25 a.m.—Limited Express—For Peterboro', Smith's Falls, Ottawa and Montreal.
4.25 p.m.—Express—For points east to Peterboro' and Havelock.
8.00 p.m.—Express—For points east to Montreal.

ARRIVALS—MAIN LINE EAST.
8.30 a.m.—Toronto Express—From Montreal, Ottawa, Peterboro' and intermediate stations.
11.50 a.m.—Mixed—From Havelock, Peterboro' and stations west of those points.
.45 p.m.—Toronto Express—From Montreal.

DEPARTURES—MAIN LINE WEST.
8.10 a.m.—Western Express.
1.05 p.m.—Pacific Express.
4.15 p.m.—Local Express—For St. Thomas and intermediate points.

ARRIVALS—MAIN LINE WEST.
8.45 a.m.—Limited Express—From St. Thomas.
11.20 a.m.—Mixed—From St. Thomas.
5.05 p.m.—Atlantic Express.
8.15 p.m.—Montreal Express.

DEPARTURES—OWEN SOUND BRANCH.
7.30 a.m.—Mail and Steamship Express—For Woodbridge, Orangeville and Owen Sound.
10.45 a.m.—Steamship Express leaves Toronto Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's for Owen Sound, connecting with C.P.R. steamship for Port Arthur.
4.45 p.m.—Express—For Owen Sound and intermediate stations.

ARRIVALS—OWEN SOUND BRANCH.
10.45 a.m.—Express—From Owen Sound.
8.20 p.m.—Mail—From Owen Sound and intermediate points.

DEPARTURES—ORANGEVILLE, ELORA AND TEESWATER BRANCHES.
8.10 a.m.—Mail—For Brampton, Elora and Orangeville and intermediate points.
4.15 p.m.—Express—For Orangeville and Teeswater.

ARRIVALS—ORANGEVILLE, ELORA AND TEESWATER BRANCHES.
11.20 a.m.—Mixed—From Elora, Brampton, Orangeville and intervening points.
8.15 p.m.—Mail—From Elora, Orangeville and Teeswater.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

DEPARTURES—MAIN LINE EAST.
7.15 a.m.—Mixed—For points east to Belleville.
8.30 a.m.—Express—For Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, etc.
1 p.m.—Mixed for Kingston.
5.10 p.m.—Local for Belleville and intermediate stations.
8.00 p.m.—Express for main points—Ottawa, Montreal, etc.—runs daily.

ARRIVE FROM THE EAST.
8.55 a.m.—Express from Montreal.
10.15 a.m.—Local from Belleville.
6.40 p.m.—Mixed—From Belleville and intermediate points.
10.35 p.m.—Express—From Boston, Quebec, Portland, Montreal, Ottawa, etc.

DEPARTURES—MAIN LINE WEST.
9.25 a.m.—Express—For Port Huron, Detroit, Chicago and all western points and all points on the W. G. & B. division.
4.00 p.m.—For Goderich, Stratford and local points. Through car to Palmerston via Guelph to Palmerston, Southampton and Wiarton.
6.25 p.m.—Mixed—For Guelph and intermediate points.
11.15 p.m.—Express for Port Huron, Detroit, Chicago and all western points.

ARRIVALS—MAIN LINE WEST.
8.00 a.m.—Mixed—From Guelph and intermediate points.
8.10 a.m.—Express—From Chicago, Detroit, Port Huron and all western points.
12.32 p.m.—Mixed—From London and Sarnia.
7.10 p.m.—Express, from all points west—Chicago, Detroit, etc.

Great Western Division.

LEAVE TORONTO.
6.50 a.m.—Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago and points west.
9.15 a.m.—Express—To Hamilton.
12.30 p.m.—For Detroit, Chicago and the West, (runs daily).
3.55 p.m.—For Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Boston and local stations between Hamilton and London, and Brantford, St. Thomas, etc.
5.55 p.m.—Local stations between Toronto and Hamilton.
11.00 p.m.—Express—For London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago and points west.

ARRIVE AT TORONTO.
8.25 a.m.—Express from Chicago, Detroit Hamilton, etc.
10.15 a.m.—Express from London, St. Catharines, Hamilton, etc.
1.50 p.m.—Accommodation — From Kincardine.
4.30 p.m.—Express—From New York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, London, etc., (runs daily).
7.05 p.m.—Mail—From Buffalo, Detroit, London, Hamilton and intermediate stations.
7.45 p.m.—Express—From Detroit, St. Louis, etc.
11.10 p.m.—Mixed—From Hamilton.

SUNDAY TRAINS—G. W. DIV.
The train leaving Toronto for Hamilton at 12.30 p.m., and arriving at Hamilton at 1.55 p.m., will run on Sundays, but will not stop at intermediate stations.

SUBURBAN TRAINS.
Leave Toronto at 7.35, 10.55 a.m., and 2.00, 4.20, 6.05 p.m. Returning—Leave Mimico 8.35 and 11.50 a.m., and 2.35, 5.55 and 7.40 p.m., calling at Queen's Wharf, Parkdale, High Park, Humber and Humber Grove, both going and returning.

Midland Division.

TRAINS LEAVE TORONTO.
7.35 a.m.—Mail—Sutton, Midland, Orillia, Coboconk, Haliburton, Lindsay, Port Perry, Whitby, Peterboro', Lakefield, Port Hope, Madoc, Belleville, Hastings, Campbellford and intermediate stations.
2.15 a.m.—Mixed—For Peterboro' and intermediate stations.
3.15 p.m.—Mixed—To Sutton.
4.35 p.m.—Express—Sutton, Midland, Orillia, Coboconk, Lindsay, Port Perry, Whitby, Peterboro', Port Hope and intermediate stations.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT TORONTO.
10.15 a.m.—Mixed—From Sutton.
12.25 p.m.—Express.
5.05 p.m.—Mixed—From Peterboro'