THE TORONTO WORLD.

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year	$3 00	Four Months	$1 00
Six Months	1 50	One Month	25

No charge for city delivery or postage. Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:
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FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1885.

Homœopathic Vaccination.

The line of battle between the allopaths and the homœopaths has been extended until it takes in the question of vaccination. Hitherto vaccination has been discussed solely upon its merits as a preventative of smallpox, but, as will be seen from our local columns, a Toronto doctor has raised an issue as to the proper way of administering the preventative. It is undoubtedly the fact that many people who accede to the opinion that vaccination is a good thing, entertain a strong disinclination to having their arms made sore, and perhaps their whole systems upset, for days, by undergoing the operation. Should the system of administering the vaccine described by our reporter be found efficacious, numbers of persons will be found to prefer it, particularly for nervous children upon whom the sight of a surgical instrument inflicts a degree of mental suffering not easily appreciated by those who cannot share in it. By Dr. Danter's plan children can be inoculated without arousing their fears, and without their knowledge, should that be deemed advisable. Certain people in Montreal, who entertain a dread of vaccination that is little short of childish, might be induced to "drink it down" in disguise.

The principle of vaccination is fundamentally a homœopathic principle, that of like curing—or forestalling—like. To the lay mind there appears to be no good reason why vaccine cannot be as effectually introduced into the system through the stomach as any other medicine, but this is a point for the doctors to discuss. In the present case we are afforded a fresh instance of doctors' differences through which the patient suffers. Children are turned away from school because they have not been vaccinated according to allopathic ideas, although their family physician certifies that they have been vaccinated. Who is to decide the dispute?

The Salvation Army.

We print in another column the greater part of a letter which a correspondent sends us in defence of the Salvation army. What he says goes to confirm one certain fact, which it were well for the public to understand and recognise right away: His references to a contemporary we leave out.

The Salvation army will scarcely become a new denomination, as our correspondent surmises. It will not occupy Methodist ground, for the reason that the Methodists of to-day occupy the ground pretty fully already. They propose to hold it and they will not relinquish it to the Salvation army without a struggle. Neither will the Presbyterians, or the Baptists. The fight of the Salvation army is not wholly against the godless crew of liquor drinkers and blasphemers, but to a great extent against Toronto Protestant churches, now only about half filled with worshippers on the Sabbath day.

That is one aspect of the Salvation army question. Let the churches look to it; if they did their whole duty, there would be no need of any such "army" in Toronto at all. What may reasonably be expected is that the churches will arouse themselves, and almost heave the Salvation army "out of a job." This much is to be said in the meantime: that the very existence of the Salvation army is a burning reproach to Protestant churches. It is an arraignment of them for neglect of duty. But the blame is not wholly our own; remember that in this matter we are carrying largely of the burden of heathendom from East London.

Our correspondent hints that the Salvation army may become a new church, but he does not seem very sure that the bow has strength to send the arrow so far. We read his dream. The Salvation army, as we see it in Toronto, at all events, is simply an extra-sensational teetotal abstinence society, with drums and trumpets thrown in. On its merits as a temperance or teetotal society let it be judged; that is its sole basis for favorable recognition. Let us be short and sharp: call it a temperance society, or a teetotal society, and be done with it. Then everybody will know where it stands and what its mission is.

The Plot Thickens.

Mahmud Pasha, a member of the sultan's new cabinet, charges the Roumelians with base ingratitude, because they have risen against Turkish authority. He alleges that the Turkish connection has been of benefit to the people of the province, because the laws have been administered wisely and equitably, life and property have been protected, and immigrants and capital have been attracted. This is a very rosy picture, painted by one who must know less of the situation than the Roumelians and Bulgarians themselves, who have entered a very practical protest to the contrary. The oppressor is ever ready to blame the oppressed for any conflict that may take place between them, but the experience of all races is that peoples are pretty much what their rulers make them, when the rulers possess absolute power, and are not dependent upon the good will of the ruled. The Turkish minister's description of the mildness of the porte's rule in Eastern Roumelia is discredited by everything known of Moslem ascendancy in Christian provinces.

But it matters little what any pasha may say. The settlement of the difficulty does not lie with the pashas. If it did the Alexandrian method of cutting the Gordian knot would soon be resorted to. Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and above all Germany, must have their say before anything definite is arrived at. Bismarck will not only control Austria's vote at the conference of the powers, but will also exercise an influence upon the suffrages of the other parties to the Berlin compact. Whether the disturbance shall be speedily settled, or shall spread to Macedonia, Bosnia and other interested provinces depends largely upon him. At the present writing the signs of the times are decidedly warlike. The Roman Catholic tribes are making common cause with their Greek fellow-Christians. United the two bodies can produce a formidable array of brave and hardy fighting men, who have many an old score to wipe out in Turkish blood. Indeed, a war of considerable proportions now appears inevitable. A general European war, even, may grow out of these complications. The prevalent opinion is that such a war must precede a satisfactory settlement of the eastern question, including the removal of Turkey from Europe, and that it might as well come now as at any future time.

The Hamilton Times humorously alludes to tollgate keepers as "highwaymen." It is anomalous that the two largest cities in Ontario should be about the only important towns in the province that are barricaded by tollgates, but there appears to be no remedy for the evil so long as the farmers of York and Wentworth, or their county councillors, cling to the delusion that it pays them to pay men to exact money from them every time they come to market. Our only consolation is that our townspeople can stand it as long as the farmers can. The Hamilton Spectator complains that the tollgates keep considerable country trade out of that city, which goes to towns situate upon free highways. It is not so here. The Toronto market is such a desirable and commanding one that the country must come here, tollgates or no tollgates.

Apropos of a remark by a Toronto paper that the chief argument against Sunday street cars is that they would interfere with the quiet of the streets, the Hamilton Spectator says that "there have been Sunday cars in Hamilton for years, and every citizen is prepared to affirm that they don't make one-hundreth part of the row made by the Salvation army."

Leo XIII. has dealt his enemy, Prince Bismarck, another blow, this time in a sensitive part. The Franciscan monks of Bavaria have long been noted as the brewers of a special brand of beer, much affected by all Germans, and particularly so by the chancellor, who is a mighty beer drinker. The pope has desired the monks to suppress their breweries. This will cut off Bismarck's supply of "Franziskanner brau," and dry up the source of his greatest enjoyment.

At this season of the year the merchant watches the ever-moving throng as he stands by his store door. They do not pass him by, either. The fine weather enables shoppers to look round for the winter's needs, which must be provided for. The increase in the retail trade in this city during the past week is decidedly notable, and all that is wanted is a gentle cold snap to make business fairly boom.

The fall trade looks well and healthy. All indications for manufacturing and business in general point to lively impulses, and there is much cause for congratulation all round. The streets are thronged with strangers, and our hotels are well filled with substantial buyers from the country districts. Travellers report orders given freely, and remittances are more satisfactory. Our merchants have captured a large share of Montreal's trade, and what is better still will be able to retain it next season, and perhaps permanently.

A correspondent of a city contemporary alleges that in its report of the Irish meeting in Albert hall the Globe suppressed the names of Mr. B. Lynch and another occupant of the platform, because they are prominent members of the young liberal club. The inference drawn is that the deacon "straddled" their names because he did not want the faithful to know that Irish land leaguers have a hand in the young liberal movement. These be hard times for the party organist.

Henry Ward Beecher's latest idea is that there are many horses and dogs better entitled to immortality than the men who own them. "Why should not they have a chance hereafter?" he asks. And adds: "I don't know but they will." Mr. Beecher's theology becomes more and more variegated, year by year.

The civil service examinations are announced for the 10th prox. Whether candidates are plucked or passed is immaterial, as the applicant with the most influence usually gets the fat office. The absurdity of the examinations is apparent. Just imagine door keepers, messengers and packers having to recite the ten commandments, and give the exact boundaries of Afghanistan. The idea that a packer cannot burst open a box of dry goods unless he knows all about the kings and queens of England, and can tell how the revising barrister will affect the next election, is the acme of absurdity.

Two or three Montreal firms have opened offices here, and are having their importations landed in this city. Others must follow their example. The result will be to the benefit of Toronto, although it may have the effect of increasing the keenness of the present competition. One thing is certain, Toronto is destined to become the headquarters for the wholesale trade of the Dominion.

Capt. Allan has a letter in the Week showing that those volunteers who were called out during the Northwest trouble, but did not serve west of Port Arthur, are just as much entitled to land grants or scrip as the men who were in the Northwest. Those men who did garrison duty in Toronto and Montreal come under Mr. Allan's favor. They number five hundred. The dealers in scrip would also like to see this additional scrip put in the market.

The Salvation Army.

Editor World: With your permission I will endeavor to defend the Salvation army from the absurd and malevolent article that appeared in your issue of Sept. 15, entitled "Who handles the money?" You say "some of the very best men we have in Toronto support it." Well, sir, let these men ascertain how the money is expended. I presume they know who handles it, so would you if you knew anything about the army, and I will risk the assertion that you never contributed one cent to its support; then what right have you to ask the question? I do not belong to the army, and never will, but I have very near and dear relatives that do, and I know that they did not join from any selfish motive. A more ridiculous assertion than that "they are a lot of lazy people who join the army so that they may live without work," and again, "Look at their faces and you will see the proof of it. It is there," would be hard to find. I do not know whether the writer has any pretention to phrenology, if he has I can assure you that he did not read their phiz's aright. I have lived at Riverside six months and attended at least 100 meetings, watched and studied this corps closely, and can refute the slanderous assertion that the people join because they "are simply out of a job," nor are "nine-tenths of them composed of the people who want to live without work." If they enjoy any of the luxuries of this life they (rank and file) earn it by the sweat of their brows. You want to know "whence comes the army privates." I answer from these "thousands of honest, hard-working men, who," according to your article, "along with their families," do not in a whole year enjoy as much of the good things of life as these lazy, good-for-nothing Salvation "touters" do in a week. That is rich! I know a great many of these honest, hard-working men here at Riverside who not only did not enjoy any of the luxuries of life before they joined the army, but they or their families hardly obtained the necessaries of life. Can you guess the reason why? It was because they invested three-fourths of their earnings in alcoholic beverages. I heard these men's testimony from the platform; I know them intimately, and have verified their statements. I know where some of them work. Some have been in this "good way" more than a year, and they still remain working in the drains, factories, and at their trades. I can vouch that they did not join to get rid of work, but most of the men joined to get rid of the demon alcohol, which steals away the senses of good men and degrades them below the brute creation, causes dissension in the family, woe, poverty and starvation. Do you ever write about another army? and that is more numerous (though not so respectable) than the Salvation army—the army of drunken loafers who inhabit this and other towns and cities; the latter ultimately graduate to the army commanded by Mr. Massie and officers of his grade. If the writer would "think" before he "speaks" or writes, he would not write such a ridiculous article as, "Who handles the money." I defy him to substantiate one of the charges he has made in the above article. Here are the facts in regard to the Riverside corps: There are eighty-two names on the roll. Not one of that eighty-two receives one cent benefit from the corps of the army; in fact they do not now pay a janitor to clean the barracks or look after the lamps. The officers attend to that. The men and females earn upwards of $300 in wages to support themselves or their families. If these 82 people (who are a fair sample of other corps) were to live in idleness (as you assert) then it would require $300 to support them, who is going to furnish the money? Not the people of Riverside, I do not believe the contributions amount to $25 weekly. Capt. Smith of the above corps volunteered recently to show his books to any one who wanted to know where the money went; if you are anxious to enlighten the people on the question you have propounded you will now have an opportunity, and no doubt Major Coombs will afford you every facility to enlighten the public on the question. The officers are taken from the ranks, and none under the rank of lieutenant get any pay, and they certainly do a great deal of singing, praying and exhorting nightly. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." You are well aware that the buildings, halls, etc., called barracks have to be bought and paid for. I am informed that the barracks at Riverside will cost $25 00, it is not yet paid for, and it will probably take a long time to discharge the debt. You know the temple will cost $27,000, and assert that these good men are having the wool pulled over their eyes. It is a source of thankfulness to me (who know by sad and bitter experience the misery and hellish woe that the indulgence in intoxicating drinks entails on its victims) that the Salvation army has been instrumental in rescuing many of my neighbors, and hundreds in the city and its suburbs, and thousands in the dominion, from a drunkard's doom, and turned their misery to "joy and happiness" as I often hear a converted drunkard testify. Do not malign these good and harmless people, let them "wander in the density of their enthusiasm," and no doubt your very witty writer's shafts (if he adheres to the truth) will fall harmlessly on their gospel armor. I like a critic, if he is not prejudiced. I can criticize the antics of some of these people; they would look better if they behaved more decorously during their meetings. I do not think it conduces to the honor and glory of God to act as some do in a clownish kind of way; however, there are only a few who carry on in that style, and they only make fun for the scoffers, and their influence for good is nil. The majority are sincere and earnest Christians, who are willing to make any sacrifice or suffer any persecution to lift their fellows to a higher level. They are indifferent alike to praises of a friend who vindicates their organization, or to any foe whose intellect is so obscured by prejudice, inveterate and intolerable bigotry, as to induce him to write for the purpose of deriding and bringing them into contempt. They will outlive all the ridicule heaped upon them, and they will increase and finally become one of the zealous and enthusiastic denominations, such as the Methodists are, and who sympathise with them so much that if they were "subjected to the same penalties as are inflicted upon other public nuisances," would turn out in thousands and uphold the liberty of conscience for which our fathers fought. As you copied that paragraph from. . . . . .

S. CLAY GORDON.

Goldwin Smith on Parnell's Manifesto.

The following letter from Prof. Goldwin Smith appeared recently in the London Times:

SIR,—Mr. Parnell's avowal that he will be satisfied with nothing short of the destruction of the union can take by surprise nobody who has observed the political tendencies of the Irish on both sides of the Atlantic and has watched the course of these events with eyes unbinded by faction or by self-seeking ambition. Such is the inevitable result of attempting to conciliate rebellion. Grievences might have been redressed, and to redress them promptly and graciously would have been wise as well as right; local self-government might have been extended; but the object of this agitation from the first was not redress of grievances or extension of local self-government—it was disunion.

Had parliament at the outset put patriotism above party, and shown a firm determination to maintain the union, it is probable that little in the way of actual coercion would have been required. The political movement, like other movements of the same kind which preceded it, was without any real strength of its own; such strength as it had was borrowed from agrarian discontent. But it has become strong through the disastrous complicity of British party, and the danger is now evidently great. British civilization may even have a serious struggle for its heritage with the Irish Roman Catholics of both islands. In that case the opinion of those who contended that a firm policy was the only humane policy may prove to have been only too well founded.

Mr. Parnell, when he confidently assures his followers that British conservatives and liberals will never lay aside their differences and combine to preserve the unity of the nation, proclaims his belief that the leaders of British parties are lost to patriotism and duty. Would that it were possible to say, without misgiving, that the assumption was manifestly a slander.

The hearts of all patriotic Englishmen, even at a distance from the scene of the struggle, must be filled with anguish at seeing these two factions, in their mad and selfish strife for power, dragging the country to dismemberment and ruin. Your obedient servant,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

Toronto, Sept. 4.

Let Truth Prevail.

Editor World: In Monday's World I notice under the above heading the following: "Mr. Ted Gegg has become the proud owner of Truth villa." This needs explanation. In Truth that we received on Good Friday, and also in The World of the next day, the following advertisement was published: "A new plan. Fine city residence given away." And in the body of the advertisement: "*A good guarantee.* Reader, you need not have any misgivings about the offer. Mr. Wilson has been in business for nine years as a publisher, and *fulfilled* all promises."

Now, sir, in the belief that the proprietor of Truth was acting honestly, when he advertised the above, I became a competitor. But according to your Monday's insertion you have done a wrong to the proprietor of Truth, or Truth's proprietor has broken faith with his patrons who competed in this prize competition. I can hardly believe that you are a party to dishonest advertisements, neither can it be possible that the proprietor of Truth published the above advertisement without any intention of carrying it out. But there is the insertion in Monday's World, which needs explanation, for it is not possible, if there is honorable dealing with all the competitors in this competition, to know until the time appointed arrives who is to be the owner of Truth villa.

W. H. STEVENS, 55 Grange ave.

Toronto, Sept. 29.

It is Mr. Dexter's Business.

Editor World: Will you be kind enough to inform me whose business it is to look up the dens where whisky, etc., is sold without a license. Complaint has been made to Mr. Dexter against two near Christopher street on Centre street, and as no notice has apparently been taken, I would be glad if you will inform me if he is supposed to look after them, and if not whose business it is to do so.

A RESIDENT.

The Fruit Market.

Good peaches were not very plentifully offered, but a quantity is on the way. Grapes, pears and apples were very plentiful. At Lumbers' auction prices were:

Peaches—First class, per basket, $2.25 to $2.50; second class, $1.40 to $1.45; Morris whites, $1.05 to $1.10.; inferior 60c to 75c.

Pears—Louise Bond, per basket, 70c to 75c; preserving, 55c to 60c; small, 35c to 40c; in barrels, $1.80 to $2.50.

Apples—Gravenstein, per barrel, $1.20 to $1.25; Alexander, $1.45 to $1 65; Pippins, $1 to $1.15; cooking, $1 to $1.05; Crabs, $1 to $1.25.

Plums—Small blue, $1.40 to $1.50 per basket.

Grapes — Concords, first-class, per pound, 3c to 3½c; second class 2½c to 2¾c; Rogers, 4½c to 5c; Salems, 5½c to 6c; Delawares, 5½c to 6½c.

Quinces, 90c to $1, per basket.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton unchanged. Flour—Receipts 18,700 bbls.; shade stronger, but quiet; sales 14,500 bbls; common to extra western and state $3.35 to $3.80, common to choice, white wheat, western extra $3 to $5.25, fancy do. $5.30 to $5.50, choice to double extra $5.50 to $5.60. Buckwheat flour selling $2.50 to $2 to arrive, $3 to $3.25 for spot. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 202,500 bush.; cash 1c to 2c higher, options opened strong, advanced 1c to 1¼c, later ruled easier and closed with reaction of ¼c and ¼c; sales 9,576,000 bush. future, 5,000 bush. spot; No. 2 spring 90¼c, No. 2 red 97c to 97½c, No. 1 October 98½c to 98c, closing 97½c, November 97½c to 99c, closing 98½c. Corn—Receipts 106,800 bush, spot lots ½c to ¾c better, options firm; sales 1,095,000 bush., futures, 140,000 bush; spot; ungraded 48c to 49½c, No. 2 48c for elevator, October 47½c to 48¼c, closing 48½c, November closed 48¾c. Oats—Receipts 122,600 bush.; ½c to ¾c higher, moderately active; sales 390,000 bush, future, 170,000 bush. spot; No. 2, 29½c to 29¾c., mixed western 28c to 32c, white western 34c to 41c, white state 35c to 40c. No. 2 October 29½c to 30c, closing 29½c, November 30½c to 30¾c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Flour unchanged. Wheat active and unsettled, but higher; closing sales, October 85¾c, November 87½c to 87¾c, May 96¾c, No. 2 spring 85¼c to 82½c. Nr. 2 red 90c. Corn firm; cash 40½c to 41c, October closed 40½c, November 39½c. Oats firm, shade higher; cash 25½c to 25¾c, October 25½c to 25¾c, November 25½c to 25½c, May 28½c to 27¾c. Pork firmer and about 15c higher; cash $8.50 to $8.60, October and November closed $8.50 to $8.52½. Lard quiet, shade firmer; cash and October $6 to $6.02½, November $6.02½ to $6.05, year $5.97½ to $6. Boxed meats steady, dry salted shoulders $3.25 to $3.50, short rib sides $5.37½ to $5.40, short clear sides $5.75 to $5.80. Receipts—Flour 19,000 bbls., wheat 71,000 bush., corn 218,000 bush., oats 230,000 bush., rye 4000 bush., barley 79,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 11,000 bbls., wheat 20,000 bush., corn 271,000 bush., oats 192,000 bush., rye 9000 bush., barley 33,000 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 Fixings of every kind and shape. The store will be lighted every night during the Fair.
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EVENING SHAWLS AND WRAPS
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Letter orders for goods or samples receive prompt and careful attention. 36
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Ask for it, or call and see it. And don't you forget it. 246

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26 TORONTO ST.

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Volunteers wishing to sell their
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SHOULD APPLY TO
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26 TORONTO STREET. tf

ADJOURNED MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage registered in the registry office for the county of Halton as No. 4102, and which will be produced at the sale, there will be sold by auction at the auction rooms of J. M. McFarlane, No. 8 Adelaide street east, in the city of Toronto, on Saturday, the 26th day of September, A.D. 1885, at 12 o'clock noon, that valuable farm in the county of Halton, comprising all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Trafalgar, in the said county of Halton, being lot number eighteen in the first concession south of Dundas street, in the said township, containing 200 acres, more or less. The property will be sold subject to a prior mortgage, the particulars whereof will be made known at the time of sale, and subject to a reserve bid. The farm is centrally situated and well fenced, the buildings are good, and there is a good orchard on the premises. Terms—20 per cent. cash at time of sale, and balance within thirty days thereafter, without interest. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to G. W. GROTE, vendor's solicitor, 10 Adelaide street east. Dated at Toronto, June 6th, 1885.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Take notice that the creditors of the firms of Ellsworth & Co., and Ellsworth, Shepard & Co., heretofore carrying on business at the City of Toronto, are required to send to William M. Hall, 30 King Street East Toronto, Solicitor, on or before the Second day of October, A.D. 1885, statement of their claims against the said firms, or either of them, stating the security they have, if any, said claims to be properly vouched and verified by declaration in solemn form. Yours truly,

WM. M. HALL, Solicitor,
30 King St. East, Toronto.

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Best Meat House in the City.

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ROYAL GRENADIER'S AND QUEEN'S OWN RUSH TO
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The above Hotel has been refitted and improved greatly. It is the house containing the finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars in the Dominion. It is the best $1 per day house on Yonge street. JOHN CUTHBERT, Proprietor.

REFRESHMENT ROOMS.
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Mrs. Marshall begs to inform her friends and the public that her Lunch Rooms are now opened and she is also prepared to accommodate a limited number with board, with or without lodgings. Cold lunches with the best tea and coffee always ready.

ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. American plan. Graduated prices. Leading hotel in Ontario. MARK H. IRISH, proprietor. HARRY J. NOLAN, clerk.

The Criterion at the Exhibition.
H. E. HUGHES begs to announce to his friends and patrons that he has the Dining Hall at the Industrial Fair again this year. Table first-class with prompt and efficient service.
H. E. HUGHES, CRITERION RESTAURANT, King and Leader Lane.
Telephone No. 1107.

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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE.
BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,
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The Direct Route from the West for all Points in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland.
All the popular sea bathing, fishing and pleasure resorts of Canada are along this line. Pullman cars leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday run through to Halifax, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John, N.B., without change.
Close connections made at Points Levis with the Grand Trunk Railway and the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamers from Montreal, and at Levis with the North Shore Railway.
Elegant first-class Pullman buffet and smoking cars on all through trains.
First-class refreshment rooms at convenient distances.
Importers and Exporters
Will find it advantageous to use this route, as it is the quickest in point of time and the rates are as low as by any other.
Through freight is forwarded by fast special trains, and experience has proved the intercolonial route to be the quickest for European freight to and from all points in Canada and the Western States.
Tickets may be obtained and also information about the route and about freight and passenger rates from
ROBT. B. MOODIE,
Western Freight and Passenger Agent,
93 Rossin House Block, York street, Toronto.
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 26th May, 1885. 15

HUNTLY & PALMER'S
Vanilla, Chocolate and Lemon Wafers Orange and Lemon Dessert Biscuits, Sponge Rusk Biscuits.
CARLSBAD
"Favorit" and Sugar Wafers.
MIDDLEMASS'
Albert Biscuits.
KENNEDY'S
Oswego Biscuits.
A Large Assortment of
VAN DERVUR & HOLMES'
Celebrated New York Biscuits.
FULTON, MICHIE & CO.,
7 King Street West. 25tf

JOHN SIM,
PLUMBER,
No. 21 Richmond Street East,
Corner Victoria Street. 135

Messrs. O'Keefe & Co.,
BREWERSAND MALSTERS,
TORONTO, ONT.
SPECIALTIES:
ENGLISH - HOPPED ALE
in wood bottle, warranted equal to best BURTON brands.
XXX PORTER
Warranted equal to Guinness' Dublin Stout, and superior to any brewed in this country, Canadian, American and Bavarian Hopped Ales and Porter. Our
"PILSENER" LAGER
has been before the public for several years, and we feel confident that it is quite up to the best produced in the United States, where Lager is fast becoming the true temperance beverage; a fact however, which some cranks in Canada have up to the present failed to discover. 563
O'KEEFE & CO.

WELL, MRS. SMITH,
I see you have bought your furniture?
Yes. I've just got it in, and don't you think it looksnice?
Yes, indeed I do. You got it where I told you, I suppose?
Oh, yes; and I feel very thankful to you for telling me, too. I shall recommend all my friends to go to
MR. BROWN
FOR FURNITURE,
I am so well pleased with mine. 246
Let me see, his store is
287 QUEEN STREET WEST.

JAS. H. SAMO,
189 YONGE ST.,
Has now in Stock 100 Bedroom Sets, from $20 upwards, of our own manufacture, and warranted of the very best workmanship. Particular attention given to Upholstered Goods. All goods manufactured on the premises under my own supervision.
Bank and hotel fittings a specialty.
JAMES H. SAMO,
189 YONGE STREET 246

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

THE GOOD VALUE
CINDER SIFTER
Still Ahead of All Others.
RESULT, AFTER SHOWING AT FIVE EXHIBITIONS:
1 Silver Medal,
3 Bronze Medals,
1 First Prize.
Wholesale and Retail from the Manufacturer. 2-6
JOHN T. WILSON, 166 QUEEN ST. W.

WM. BAILLIE,
Carpenter and Builder,
80 AND 82 ALBERT STREET
Jobbing promptly attended to. Estimates given on application. 246

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.
9.45 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.
7.20 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.
5.50 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.
10.18 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, 6.55 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.
9.15 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 TORONT