# THE TORONTO WORLD

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TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1883.


## THE EASTERN WAR CLOUD AGAIN.

Again the war cloud is rising in the east, and again some of those favored correspondents who know the innermost thoughts of the rulers of Europe, are telling us to look for war. This time the trouble is in the southeastern part of the continent, along the lower Danube; a region where, in fact, war would seem to be the natural condition of things, and peace only the occasional exception. In time gone by the clashing of interest used to be between Russia and Turkey, but the situation has been changing rapidly of late years, and it is now Russia and Austria that are surely, and perhaps not very slowly, drifting into war with each other. Repeatedly have we had hints that the porte has greatly cooled off towards England, its old friend and ally, while showing a tendency to make up with Russia, its old enemy. If this tendency existed before the recent trouble in Egypt it must have been greatly strengthened since. Lord Dufferin's position at Constantinople has undoubtedly been the most difficult occupied by any British ambassador in these times, and it is nothing to wonder at that he has been called home for serious consultation with the government. But a making-up between Russia and Turkey is a menace to Austria as well as to England; nay, it threatens the former more immediately than the latter. For, supposing Russia to have a good understanding with the porte, she is then so much the better situated for devoting herself to the working up of Slavonic aspirations and sympathies among some of Austria's near neighbors, and among some of her subjects, too. The fact that Roumania appears now to be seeking an alliance with Austria and Germany, rather than with Russia, serves but to render more conspicuous the tendency the other way which is evinced by others of the fighting nationalities of the southeast. One portion of the latest warlike intelligence there is, which cannot be wholly imaginary. A Vienna despatch says that Russia is making extensive military preparations along the Austrian and German frontiers. Tenders have been asked for 36,000 military beds. All railroads have been ordered to have military cars in readiness. A list has been made of private steamers in the Black sea, and the captains ordered to prepare for the transportation of ammunition, troops and provisions. These vessels have ceased executing private orders, and the carriage of corn is interrupted. Enormous provision depots have been established along the frontiers. Two army corps have been distributed between the Vistula and Bug rivers. Lists have been prepared of all persons who in the event of war will be deported from Poland to the interior of Russia. The most daring of correspondents would scarcely have ventured to evolve all this out of his own interior consciousness. One circumstance there is which has long aggravated in Russia a feeling of soreness against Austria. At the partition of Poland Austria as well as Russia got her share of the dismembered country. But whereas Russian Poland has since been the theatre of frequent insurrections, suppressed with a barbarity more like Asia than like Europe, Austrian Poland has remained comparatively quiet and contented under the rule of Vienna. This is partly accounted for on religious grounds, the subject Poles as well as their Austrian masters being Roman catholics, while in Russian Poland a relentless persecution of the catholics has greatly embittered national and political animosity. And there have been Russians who have charged that it has been Austria's settled policy to be ostentatious by kind to her own Polish subjects, for the express purpose of raising discontent by contrast among Russia's unwilling subjects in Poland. We get a glimpse of how this feeling is working when we read, as above stated, that lists have been prepared of all persons who, in the event of war, will be deported from Poland to the interior of Russia. The present war cloud may pass away as others have done before; but not for a number of years back has the south-eastern horizon of Europe presented so threatening an appearance as it does to-day.

## PARTISAN REPORTING.

In a party organ's report of a political meeting the speeches of "our fellows" are, of course, always stirring, convincing, unanswerable; while the other fellows appear to be stricken with mental paralysis, and are much given to windy harangues, full of weak arguments, which utterly fail to affect the intelligent audience. But the correspondent of the Mail at Rat Portage has so faithfully followed this plan of reporting that his account of a meeting held there reads like a burlesque. We are told that Mr. Gillespie "spun out a sickly, noncommittal speech to four minutes," but are not allowed an opportunity of judging for ourselves, no report of the feeble effort being given. After this it is refreshing to learn that Premier Norquay delivered himself of an "able speech;" and this no doubt enabled the audience to bear up under the infliction of Mr. Greenway (opposition) whose "doubtful and traitorous remarks fell very flat on the intelligent audience." The doubtful and traitorous Greenway was replied to by Mr. Norquay, and then the audience were called upon to endure a speech from Mr. Killam (opposition) who, we are not surprised to learn, spoke in his "usual namby-pamby style." Mr. Killam, by the way, is the most logical speaker in the Manitoba legislature, but he is certainly inferior in stomachic girth to both the premier and ex-judge and therefore the correspondent does right to snub him. After Mr. Killam's namby-pamby speech the audience deserved to listen to something good, and accordingly they were regaled with a "rousing speech" from ex Judge Miller, which closed the performance.

Well, it doesn't matter very much who represents Varennes in the Manitoba legislature, so we can afford to smile at the eccentricity of this kind of reporting. The fun of it is that the writer very often honestly believes in the report himself.

## ENGLISH LANDOWNERS IN AMERICA.

One of the most remarkable developments of the time is the rush of wealthy Englishmen to become owners of large tracts of land in America. A Washington paper has been giving details of some recent acquisitions of this sort, which it is positively startling to hear of. Sir E. J. Reed, M. P. for Cardiff, owns two million acres of "well settled land" in Dakota and Montana. A firm of Mark Lane corn merchants—Phillips, Marshall & Co.—have one million three hundred thousand acres, mostly pine lands in the state of Mississippi, though included in it are 400,000 acres of fertile bottom lands on the Yazoo river. Alexander Grant, a Scotchman, has acquired three hundred and fifty thousand acres of the finest land in Kansas; and the duke of Portland is owner of half a million acres in Nebraska and Colorado. Lord Dunraven owns 140,000 acres in Colorado, and has given to this American estate of his the name of Dunraven park. He got it cheap, at government prices, and now nobody can buy from him at any price. Another nobleman, Lord Stafford, has his hundred thousand acres along the line of the North Pacific railway, which he is gradually colonizing. Lord Dunmore has a hundred thousand acres in Colorado, near to the Dunraven estate. The duke of Beaufort, Sir John Rae Reed, and two sons of wealthy bankers, are joint owners of a valuable four hundred thousand acres in Texas. As for the English owners of from one to two thousand acres in the west and southwest, they are already to numerous to be kept track of, and every year more of them are coming. The bare statement of the facts above mentioned is enough to set people thinking on the possibilities of what landlordism may yet become in the American republic; or, more strictly speaking, in certain sections of it where large tracts of land may still be acquired by single owners or wealthy companies.

The London Telegraph-Herald looks at the boundary dispute in new light—the practical disfranchisement of the residents of the disputed territory.

The Belleville Ontario prints only three paragraphs under the head, "Interesting items intended for intelligent individuals," from which one might make the wrong, though very natural inference, that the editor's time is chiefly occupied in catering to the wants of his imbecile patrons.

The Regina Leader complains that the Northwest is not represented in the dominion parliament, and remarks that in the United States every territory sends a delegate to the house of representatives with the right of debating, but not of voting. The Leader does not ask for enough. Justice to the "great Northwest," about which the conservatives are eternally prating, demands that it should be represented by men invested with the full powers of members of parliament.

## THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

*To the Editor of The World.*

SIR: The resolution in favor of the bible being used in our public schools which was adopted by an almost unanimous vote by the last general assembly held at Toronto awakened at the time considerable interest in the public mind with regard to the matter of that resolution; and the proceedings of the late convention of teachers held last August in the same city seem to have imparted fresh interest in the same question, if we are to judge from the amount of controversy that has being going on in the public press. Seeing that the question is considered one of great public importance, and that it is also connected with an important branch of our provincial administration, would you kindly allow me a short space in your valuable paper to make a brief comment on the principal argument advanced in favor of the resolution referred to, that being the only argument, in fact, which I consider worthy of notice in support of religion and the bible being introduced into our public schools. In performing this task which I now assign myself, I prefer to reproduce the argument itself; and this I shall endeavor to do in as forcible and as unobjectionable a way as I can. "Since it is the duty of the state, i. e. government of the country, to punish crime and to preserve the citizen from the evil actions of others, to administer justice and to defend right against wrong, or in other words since it is the duty of the government to enforce the duties of citizenship upon every member of society; it becomes also its duty to provide the means of moral instruction for the young, so as to qualify them for the duties of citizenship in after life—moral instruction being the basis on which true citizenship can rest." "Hence," it is further argued, "the state should provide religious instruction for the young and introduce the bible into our public schools, as that book embodies the purest system of religion and morals the world has ever had." This, I believe, is as fair and as intelligent a presentation of the arguments offered for the use of the bible in our public schools as it would be possible for even one of the advocates of that proposed measure to give. Now, in reply to this argument, I have to say that anyone of sufficient intelligence to understand the distinction between the terms "morality" and "religion" might easily detect the spacious sophistry that is thus pressed into the service of this clerical movement—consisting as it does in employing the term "religion" and mixing it up with the term "morality" in the conclusion as if they were only interchangeable terms and conveyed one and the same meaning, and thereby assigning to religion a function which was not bargained for in the premises, and also in assuming gratuitously that the bible is a proper and adequate book for the attainment of the end set forth in the premises, viz., to be a book of instruction on our civil and political duties. I know that the distinction which I am about draw between the terms "religion" and "morality" would be received with loud and clamorous protests from both clergy and their followers in the bible in school movement, yet candor compels me to say that morality is no more religion than the science of physiology is the science of mechanics, or the science of philology is that of optics. Morality is is that which is specially concerned with the proper regulation of conduct in so far as that conduct is hurtful or conducive, to the well-being of mankind in their social intercourse with each other. This I submit, though brief, is about as exact and comprehensive a definition of the term as it is perhaps possible to give. Now what does "religion" mean? Does it contain all the ideas involved in this definition of morality, and excludes all the ideas which it excludes? Verily, I say no. Morality takes no account of human opinion in respect to the supernatural; whereas religion is based on a belief in the supernatural and without such a belief no such a thing as that which is called religion can exist. Man believes in supernatural power, or powers which are believed to preside over the government of the universe and to control our destinies. "Not a sparrow falls to the ground, etc.," is the essence of all religions, and to the supernatural power or powers, as the case may be, man addresses his supplications for help and mercy in his state of impending evils which are believed to hang over him in a life to come; to this supernatural power he offers his thanks and performs his sacrificial acts of gratitude for the supposed acts of delivery and providential care in all the actions of life; and with feelings of submission and reverence for the vastness of this supernatural power man acknowledges his obedience in formal acts of utterance and gesture to that supreme supernatural power which is believed to rule our life here and our destinies hereafter. This, I submit, is religion; and divest what we call religion of these attributes which I have just summarized and you strip it of everything by which it is known as religion. If then I am correct in my definitions of the terms "morality" and "religion" what else is the argument given for the use of the bible in schools but a piece of spacious sophistry, so constructed as to impose upon the uncritical judgment of the believer? Morality is that which is concerned with the secular affairs of man only, and as such may be a proper subject of legislation; but religion being concerned with the supernatural condition of man, and with his supernatural relations to a supernatural being, cannot form a proper subject for government and legislation, for the simple reason that government and legislation can exercise no control over the supposed supernatural conditions of man. Again, as to the bible being adapted to perform the function claimed for it in the argument the advocates for its use in our schools have advanced I would simply remark that a more unsuitable work for the purpose of enlightening a citizen of the last quarter of the 19th century as to his duties and relations to the state it could scarcely have entered into the head of any sane man to propose, except from a religious bias, which prevents investigation.

W. N. WATSON.

### A Coup de Main.

The other day, in the port of Shields, a hogshead of treacle burst while being rolled from a dray in front of a grocer's premises.

Nearly one ton of liberated treacle had obeyed the law of liquids and found its level on the street, now the bed of a yellow river, in which the grocer stood aghast kneedeep. Consternation, however, gave place to action. An empty cask was got, and into this with shovel, basin and bucket, assisted by his man, his maid and his mother, he poured the golden flood. The women and bairns also got to work with great activity; but, to their dismay, a detachment of police come upon the ground — beat back the rebels before the juvenile portion of them were half-sick—and formed a 'cordon blue' round the grocer's treasure, that he might pick it all up himself. But the urchins were not to be baffled. They held a conference, and laid a plot by which, through the instrumentality of the simplest of their number, they should secure a share of the spoil. Tommy was to be taken to the outside of the ring, and, in a favorable moment, thrown in among the treacle; his 'frien's' pledging themselves to lick him clean, and assuring him his 'chaes wad be nae warser 's—his mither wad nivver knaw ony difference.' Tommy required no persuasion; he sneaked close to the heels of a policeman; his companions rushed upon him, and in a moment he was immersed. Being still in petticoats he presented a vast surface, compared with what any of his breeched brethren would have done, to the sweet substance on which he rolled; and a burst of triumph, loud, long and laughable, hailed him as he emerged, exclaiming to keep up the trick 'Bau gum! who did it?' The innocent police, never dreaming of deceit, instead of arresting him for felony, helped him out of the mess, and scolded the wicked rogues who had pitched him into it. These, seizing their prize, hurried him into a convenient corner, where his worshippers were as numerous as queen bee's. Swearing eternal friendship to Tommy, they licked him inside and out, and they sent him home all clammy, to be 'licked' again by his mother."

### Marrying a Lunatic's Husband.

At the Peel assizes on Thursday, Elizabeth Ireland was tried for bigamy. The facts are these: Thomas Ryan of Chinguacousy, many years ago married Bridget Keough. After four children had been born the wife became insane, and was sent to the Toronto asylum, where she has been for the last four years. For the past few years the prisoner, Elizabeth Ireland,, has been living in Ryan's house, acting as his housekeeper and taking care of his children. On Sept. 30, 1882, Ryan and the prisoner were married at Guelph by the Rev. William Williams, methodist minister, of Guelph. Ryan having first made affidavit in the usual way that he was a widower. They lived together for some months as man and wife after this; then in the spring Ryan left this country hastily, and is believed to be now in the States. Elizabeth Ireland remained here. A few weeks ago young Joseph Ryan, a son of Thomas Ryan, set on foot a prosecution against her. The case turned on the question whether she was aware of all the circumstances at the time she went through the form of marriage with Ryan. The jury acquitted her after a short absence.

A gentleman in Paris, who was in the habit of bestowing five sous daily upon a blind beggar, by mistake one day gave him a Napolean. Afterward discovering the error, he hunted up the beggar's residence, and celled to recover his gold piece. A tidy maid opened the door of a comfortably furnished suite of apartments. Monsieur was requested to take a seat, and in a minute or two the beggar made his appearance, neatly dressed, and with faultless shirt-front. The object of the visit was stated. "My clerk is just making up the day's accounts," he observed: "if a Napoleon has been found in the box, it shall be restored to you." The piece of gold was found, and the beggar handed it back to his visitor. As the latter was retiring, the beggar called out to him: "I beg your pardon sir, but you have forgotten to give me the half-penny out of it."

### "The Danish Boy's Whistle."

*R. J. Burdette in New York Life.*

[Nearly every engineer on the New York and New England railroad has a sweetheart or wife in New Britain, Conn. Every train would waste a salute to some fair dame, and the din grew so fearfully ear-splitting that the authorities have had it stopped.—Daily Paper.]

It's noon when "thirty-five" is due,
An' she comes on time, like a flash of light,
An' you hear her whistle, "Toot-toot-oo!"
Long 'fore the pilot swings in sight.

Bill Madden's driving her in to-day
An' he's callin' his sweetheart, far away—
Gertrude Hurd—lives down by the mill—
You might see her blushin', she knows it's Bill
"Tu-dle! Toot-o-! Tu-dle! Tu!"

Six-five a. m. there's a local comes—
Makes up at Bristol, runnin' east;
An' the way her whistle sings and hums
Is a livin' caution to man and beast.

Every one knows who Jack White calls—
Little Lou Woodbury, down by the Falls;
Summer or winter, always the same,
She hears her lover callin' her name—
"Lou-le! Lou-le! Loo-lee!"

At six-fifty-eight you can hear "twenty-one"
Go thunderin' west, and of all the screams
That ever startled the rising sun,
Jehu Davis sends into your dreams;

But I don't mind it; it makes me grin—
For just down here where the creek lets in,
His wife Jerusha can hear him call,
Loud as a throat of brass can bawl—
"Joe-rooo-shree! Jo-hoo!"

But at 1.51 old "sixty-four"—
Boston express runs east over through—
Drowns her rattle and tumble and roar
With the softest whistle that ever blew;

An' away on the furthest edge of the town,
Sweet Sue Winthrop's eyes of brown
Shine like the starlight bright and clear
When she hears the whistle of Abel Gear,
"You-on-ou, Su-u-u-e!"

An' long at midnight a freight comes in,
Leaves Berlin sometime—I don't know when—
But it rumbles along with a fearful din,
Till it reaches the Y-switch there, and then

The clearest notes of the softest bell
That ever came from a brazen goblet fell,
Wake Nellie Minton out of her dreams—
To her like a wedding bell it seems—
"Nell, Nell, Nell! Nell, Nel. Nell!"

An' somewhere late in the afternoon,
You'll see "thirty-seven" go streakin' west;
It's local, from Hartford: same old tune
Now set for the girl that loves him best.

Tom Wilson rides on the right hand side,
Givin' her steam at every stride;
An' he totiches the whistle low and clear,
For Lulu Gray, on the hill, to hear—
"Lu-lu! Loo-loo!"

So it goes on, all day an' all night,
Till the old folks have voted the thing a bore;
Old maids and bachelors say it ain't right
For folks to do courtin' with such a roar.

But the engineers their kisses will blow,
Fr m a whistle-valve, to the girls they know,
An' the stokers the name of their sweethearts tell
With the Belle! Nell! Dell! of the swaying bell.


## CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT—SIR W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—HON. WM. McMASTER, WM. ELLIOT, ESQ.

Referring to the advertisement of this association in The World of Tuesday last, it may be explained that the much larger sum called for by the valuation made by Professor Cherriman, under the government standard for Canada, than is required by the valuation made by Mr. Homans on the standard for the STATE OF NEW YORK, arises solely from the greater severity of the Mortality Table of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain as compared with the "American Experience" Table of Mortality, as the same rate of interest is used in each case.

The reason why the valuation made by this Association's own actuary CALLS FOR A STILL LARGER RESERVE than even that required by Professor Cherriman's valuation arises from the fact that the directors consider THAT SECURITY TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS is the FIRST thing, and, therefore, not content to provide simply as in other companies, they add an additional TEN per cent. to the liability under all BONUS ADDITIONS and PAID UP assurances as well as those being paid up, such as TEN and FIFTEEN payments

R. S BAIRD, City Agent. J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director. 4

## Atlas of Toronto and Suburbs

The originals of this work being now ready for inspection, property owners and subscribers who wish their names inserted are requested to call and verify their respective properties before publication

Plans will be on view until October 15th at the office of CHARLES E. GOAD, Civil Engineer, 62 Church street, Toronto.

The atlas will contain not less than thirty-five plates, and will show all buildings now existing and in course of erection in the city and suburbs—extending from the Scarboro line to the Humber river, and north to the Third Concession line.

Numbers of all registered plans will be given with lines as filed.

## London Guarantee & Accident Co.,
*(LIMITED,)*
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
*CAPITAL - - - $1,250,000.*

The time to insure is when you are safe and uninjured. To-morrow may be too late. Read the list of accidents in the daily papers and convince yourself of the necessity of procuring an Accident Policy from this well-known British Company, which, through its liberal dealings with its Insurers has attained unrivalled popularity and success.

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ALEXANDER CROMAR, City Agent. A. T. McCORD, Resident Sect

## HARRY WEBB
*482 Yonge st., Toronto,*
CATERER,
—AND—
Ornamental Confectioner!

Special attention given to supplying Weddings, Evening Parties, &c. A full supply of all requisites, including Cosaques, Silver Dishes, Centres, Cutlery, Table Linen, Table Napkins, &c constantly on hand.

*Wedding Cakes and Table Decorations*
OUR SPECIALTIES


## TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

*Arranged specially for the Toronto World.*

### RAILWAYS.

**GRAND TRUNK.**
Union Station foot of York & Simcoe Streets.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| *East.* | | |
| Montreal Day Express | 6.55 a.m. | 11.07 a.m |
| Lightning Express | 8.07 a.m. | |
| " Night Express | 7.57 p.m. | 9.22 a.m |
| Mixed | 12.07 p.m. | 6.17 p.m |
| Cobourg Local | 5.07 p.m. | 9.05 a.m |
| *West.* | | |
| Chicago Day Express | 12.15 p.m. | 6.20 p.m. |
| " Night Express | 10.30 p.m. | 6.15 a.m. |
| Stratford & Goderich Express | 7.45 a.m. | 11.10 a.m |
| Stratford Local | 6.10 p.m. | 8.50 a.m. |
| Stratford, London & Goderich Express | 3.45 p.m. | 11.05 p.m |

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

For Mimico, calling at Union station, Queen's wharf Parkdale, High Park, and the Humber, going and returning (every day except Sunday).

Leave Union Station 6.45 and 10.35 a. m., 2.05, 5.20, and 6.55 p. m.

Returning, leave Mimico 8.15 11.15 a. m., 2.40 5.50, and 7.35 p. m.

**NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN**
Stations—City Hall, Union and Brock street.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Express | 5.10 p. m. | 9.10 a.m |
| Accommodation | 11.55 a. m. | 1.45 p.m |
| Mail | 7.45 a. m. | 8.25 p.m |

Trains leave Union Station eight minutes and Brock Street Fifteen minutes later.

**CREDIT VALLEY.**
Station—Union depot.

| | |
|---|---|
| LEAVE | |
| ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. To the North, West, Southwest, South and Northwest | 7.10 a. m |
| Orangeville Express | 7.55 p.m |
| PACIFIC EXPRESS. To West, South, Northwest, West and Southwest | 1.00 p.m |
| EXPRESS. To the West and North | 4.50 p.m |
| Through cars, Toronto to Detroit, on 11.30 p.m. | |
| ARRIVE | |
| From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus | 9 30 a.m |
| And Express from Orangeville | 10.30 a.m |
| From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit | 10.15 a.m |
| From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit | 3 40 p.m |
| From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus | 6.35 p. m |

**GREAT WESTERN.**
Union Station foot of York or Simcoe streets.

| | Leave. | Arrive |
|---|---|---|
| New York Mail | 3.25 p.m. | 4.05 p.m |
| N. Y. (Central) & Erie Express | 8.55 a.m. | 12.30 p.m |
| London Local & Detroit Express | 7.15 a.m. | 11.10 p.m |
| Susp. Bridge & Detroit Express | 6.18 p.m. | 10.15 a.m |
| Detroit & Chicago Express | 12.50 p.m. | 10 30 p.m |
| New York & Chicago Express | 11.50 p.m. | 7.45 a.m |
| Mixed from Hamilton | | 9.10 a.m |
| Hamilton Sunday Train | 1.00p.m. | 4.25 p.m |

**TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.**
Union Station, foot of York or Simcoe streets.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Owen Sound, Harriston, and Teeswater, Mail | 7.30 a m | 11.45 a.m |
| Owen Sound, Harriston and Teeswater Express | 4.35 p.m. | 9. 35 p.m |

**MIDLAND.**
Station, Union Depot.

| Going North. | Going South |
|---|---|
| Mixed depart..6.00 a m. | Express arrive 10.55 a m. |
| Express " ..7.00 a.m. | Mixed " ..45 p.m. |
| " " ..15 p m. | Express " 8.30 p.m. |

**STAGES**

ELGINTON STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m .30 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6.20 p.m.
Arrives 8.45, 9.55 a.m., 2.30 and 6 p.m

THORNHILL STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 p.m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.
Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street east 2.20 p.m

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

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


THE
## New Suburb

EVERY MAN

Can become his own Landlord and the happy possessor of a choice Building Lot, 25 x 160 feet, at

## West Toronto Junction

Upon the payment of $5 premium and $1 per week for 182 weeks.

This will become the Great Railway Centre of Ontario.

The Canadian Pacific Syndicate have purchased 40 acres opposite this property for the purpose of building workshops, etc.

The Credit Valley have located a Depot within Two Minutes walk of the Lots we offer for sale. Trains stop four times each day.

TICKETS BY THE YEAR

Are now issued at the rate of 4 cents each way; School Tickets 2 cents each way.

For full particulars and a choice of lots, an early application should be made to

295 YONGE ST.,
OR AT
720 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

146 & 148 KING ST. E. Cor. Jarvis Street,

"HEADQUARTERS"
## TORONTO SHOE COMPANY
OPENED
THE NEW LADIES' SHOE PARLOR

SPECIAL.
*We offer the best value and largest assortment of LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS IN CANADA, for* $2
*The Parlor is a pleasant and profitable resort for Ladies who study Comfort, Convenience and Economy.*

TORONTO.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR
## FALL SUITS,
And if you want them made up Neat, Nobby and in first-class style, just call into
## A. MACDONALD'S,
*355 YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE ELM,*
And leave your measure. No Trouble to show goods. Prices Reasonable.

## JURY And AMES
TAILORS, 83 BAY STREET,

Have just Opened Out their FALL STOCK of Plain and Fancy Worsteds, English, Scotch, Irish and Canadian Tweeds. Overcoatings of all kinds. And they are now prepared to execute all orders for the coming season. Satisfaction guaranteed as to cut, quality and fashion of goods.

JURY & AMES, - 83 BAY STREET

## 1883. EXHIBITION. 1883
QUEEN VICTORIA IN TORONTO.

To be seen on and after Sept. 10 in the Show Windows of the
PARIS HAIR WORKS,
105 YONGE STREET.
*She is dressed with DORENWEND'S beautiful Water Waves. Come and see her. Nothing equal ever seen on this Continent. At the same time buy yourself a fine Water Wave, a Langtry Wave, a Bang, a Coquette, a Switch, a Wig, a Water Fall, a Back Comb Net. WHOLESALE & RETAIL*
PARIS HAIR WORKS, 105 Yonge Street,
*Between King and Adelaide, Toronto.*

## BUTLER
## PITTSTON COAL
## BEST QUALITY.
COAL AND WOOD--LOWEST PRICES.

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