

The Toronto World, An Independent Liberal Newspaper. Published every morning at five o'clock at No. 215 King street west. Extra editions are published when there is news of sufficient moment to demand it.

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The Toronto World. The Only One-Cent Morning Paper in Canada, and the Only Sixteenth Morning Paper in the City of Toronto.

APPOINTMENTS. Royal Opera House—'Uccle Tom's Cabin'—Wed. 8 o'clock. Grand Opera House—'The Merry Widow'—Wed. 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1881. MOSES OATES' prophecy, made in these columns over a week ago, regarding November weather, are coming out true to a job.

ARE WE GOING TO HAVE A GENERAL ELECTION? Dark hints are thrown out in some quarters, and notably in the Ottawa Citizen. The Mail took us a few days ago that it would not come off next spring.

GLADSTONE HAS A GOOD PROSPECT before him, and so long as he has life and health he is not likely to retire until it is carried out. Land reform in England and Scotland, municipal reform, enfranchisement of agricultural laborers, and the redistribution of seats are very important subjects, and his country must look to the Liberals to deal with them.

THE WEEKLY newspapers are crying out, and with good cause, against the unjust competition to which they are subjected by the hands of the big Toronto weeklies. The Globe and the Mail in their rivalry with each other are not making money themselves and are making the country weeklies needless sufferers.

A CHAIN OF PARKS surrounding the city is an idea which Mayor McMurrich recently gave expression to. The idea is attractive at first sight, but it will hardly stand close inspection. What we need in Toronto is a chain of distant suburban parks.

RELIEF CONTINUES TO COME in to the sufferers by the Michigan fire, but much more will be needed to tide them over the winter. It is a noticeable fact that so far the bulk of the contributions come from the cities, both of this country and of the United States.

THE ALDERMEN OF Toronto should stand on their dignity a little more and refuse to allow the reporter who does the city hall work for one of the papers to draw up resolutions, put them in their hands and force them to move them.

THE PICTURE SEIZURE. When The World first published an account of the confiscation by Mr. Patton of three photographs of celebrated persons, it was said that the seizure was more unjust if possible than the 'confiscation of the books.'

THE LATE WILLIAM FLETCHER. It is with feelings of regret that we record the news of the death by drowning of Wm. Fletcher, B. A., in Cape Breton. The deceased was a graduate of the university of Toronto, a medalist in natural sciences, and prince of Wales prizeman, being a member of what might be called a university family.

Other brother, Hugh Fletcher of the Dominion geological survey, was a gold medalist in sciences and also prince of Wales prizeman. Graduating in 1875 he proceeded to the study of law, and afterwards entered on the study of medicine, but neither being suitable to his tastes he followed his brother on the geological survey in Cape Breton.

Mr. Fletcher will be remembered by all his college fellows as a man possessed of the most genial disposition. He was never known to be at variance with any one. Being of an aquatic turn of mind, he was one of a crew of 'four who sailed around Lakes Ontario in '87 on an open boat some years ago.

STREET CLEANING. The particulars of the mayor's plan for brigading the street-cleaners, briefly alluded to yesterday, are as follows: He proposes to divide the men into three brigades: One section, the 'stalwarts,' will attend to the ordinary rough work of the roads;

another will be specially detailed to attend to the streets; and a third will devote themselves to trimming and keeping in order the boulevards—the expense of the last work being of course ultimately borne by the persons in front of whose premises the boulevards are. It is also proposed to detail one or two men on each block-paved street to watch the pavement and keep it in repair by raising sunken blocks, and rammings down these which are above the level.

THE street-cleaning machine, if introduced, will be available only on roads which are paved with cobble blocks or in some similar way. It is virtually impossible to keep a macadam road in anything like a decent condition, and probably the only escape from the present abominable condition of things will be the universal adoption of block pavements.

CANADA'S 'NATIONAL LIFE.' About the time of confederation a government general declaration of the Canadian people was made. It was the 'National Life.' Not long afterwards another said that Dominion had entered upon—not a 'new allegiance,' as was at first reported, but—'a new alliance.'

As an 'alliance' can only exist between separate powers, the interpretation very generally given to this expression was that the Dominion had been launched upon the world to push its own fortunes as a state almost independent, with just a slight tie of British connection left for the sake of appearance.

At present our government-general, on leaving Quebec for a brief visit home, has a word or two to say about Canada's 'national life,' bringing in the subject in this way, and referring to his own office: 'He (the government-general) is by necessity the 'real support which the greatest of Europe's countries possess on his career.'

'stay amongst you depends on his carrying out the form of government you have taken from the British constitution—'from the mother of freedom among the nations. It also depends on your estimation of the value of a union which makes your national life respected by your neighbors.'

The national life will now be confined to no narrow geographical bounds. The distant rivers and noble countries first explored by your pioneers 'now are you.'

The marquis here makes two or three important implications, and he makes them so distinctly that they need not for a moment be misunderstood. First, that the stay of a British general in Canada depends upon our estimation of British connection. If we do not value that connection, then the stay of such an authority in Canada would be superfluous.

The contingency that our estimation of British connection might be unfavorable is here implied as something not too improbable to be contemplated. But immediately comes another implication, which may not be really disposed of. The existing union, he says, makes our national life respected by our neighbors, and this he uses as an argument for the continuance of the union. All this, again, implies that strengthening and securing the national life of Canada is a patriotic object for Canadians to have in view.

He does not speak slightly—far from it—of this 'national life' of Canada. On the contrary, he assumes it to be something desirable and worth striving for, but he adds that what is destined best to preserve this distinct national life of ours is the salt of British connection. Now, we hold that this is our progress made. Canada is to be a nation, she is to have her own national life, but let us have her own national life, and let us have her own national life, and let us have her own national life.

When we think, whether they say it out aloud or not. As for those who take the bold, national view of Canada's destiny, they may feel satisfied with the length to which the government-general goes. Our national ambition and aspiration he holds up as a worthy object; he could not

help adding that, to maintain British connection is the best means for securing its realization. After this has been said, too, the 'progress nature and operation of that connection may be subject of debate. We are not limited by any decree that exactly what has been said that which must continue to be. Consideration of it will make a great change for us in the colonial relation, the change in the royal instructions to the governor general, obtained by Mr. Blakely, made another, and still another came with the declaration of Canada's commercial independence in 1870. One change alone—we have now a high commissioner resident in London, whose functions are virtually those of a minister from across the seas, representing a friendly power.

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One of the shrewdest and boldest tricks ever played on a jeweller was done by a man named Mr. Smith, who was a member of the fine personal appearance, well dressed, and of most attractive manners, called at a private jeweller's and asked to see the superintendent. That official met her in the parlor.

"I wish to make arrangements for the confinement of a patient here," she said. "What are your terms and the conditions on which you receive your inmates?" "Our terms are \$15 per week, and you must have the certificate of two physicians."

"Very well," said the lady, "I will pay you for two months in advance. The patients in my sanitarium, who is in the subject of diamonds. He has a mania for selling his jewellery. I have not yet gotten easily so do."

Then the lady entered her carriage and drove to a jeweller's store. She was accompanied by a woman, who she said was intended to be married. She gave the name of a wealthy family recently arrived from Cincinnati, and said to the proprietor: "If you will let one of your clerks step into the carriage with me, I will give you money for the store and give him the proprietor's consent and the clerk, with the goods in a box, entered the carriage."

Tricks of a Noted Burglar—Tools in a Bag. The Leedsville Democrat says: An episode that was quite amusing to a small circle of spectators occurred at the country seat of a gentleman named Mr. Leg. Leg was a well known burglar, and was engaged in a legitimate occupation he was a victim in a railroad accident, and his injuries necessitated amputation of the knee. Mechanism furnished a substitute for foot, and calf, and he started out to be a better shrewder than the rest of the leggers. His crippled limb hindered him seriously in his work, and he was unable to do more than to labor, and his 'game' limb was a fort and a bulwark against the law.

What do you mean? replied Limp Leg, feeling a profound ignorance of what the jailer referred to. "Oh, you needn't be afraid, the grand jury has said that you could go, and we are going to see where you carry your burglars' tools."

"Burglar's tools?" exclaimed Limp Leg, as a shade of color passed across his features. "Borthwick mineral water, tonic and salt; 25 cents per gallon at Osogood's hall pharmacy, 107 1/2 Queen street west. 185

EL PADRE. Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!! Are you distressed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately—depend upon it, there is no mistake about it.

EL PADRE. The causes of colds are getting overheated in hot rooms or crowded assemblies, sitting in a draught, or cooling too rapidly after exercise, or cooling too rapidly after exercise, or cooling too rapidly after exercise. No matter what is the cause, Hays' Pectoral Balm is the cure for cough, throat and lung diseases that induce consumption.

EL PADRE. Hays' Yellow Oil. Will be found invaluable for all purposes of a family liniment. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, or sciatica; in all cases of sprains, bruises, and contusions. For internal and external use, it has no equal in the world for what it is, and is for sale by all dealers at 25c per bottle.

EL PADRE. No article ever attained such unbounded popularity in so short a time as Burdock Blood Bitters. Not only during the epidemic of cholera, but during the epidemic of cholera, but during the epidemic of cholera, but during the epidemic of cholera.

EL PADRE. To prevent or reduce fever Fruit Salt; for sale by all dealers at Osogood's hall pharmacy, 107 1/2 Queen street west. 246

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TIME TABLE. TRAVELLERS' GUIDE. GRAND TRUNK. Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe streets.

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JAMES G. MCGEE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COATS. Telephone Communication between Offices. HEAD OFFICE: 10 KING STREET EAST.

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ELIAS ROGERS & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN P. BURNS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN COAL AND WOOD.

THE ETNA LIFE INS. CO. NON-FORFEITABLE LIFE INSURANCE. THE ETNA LIFE INS. CO. first introduced its Non-Forfeitable plan in 1870.

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