The Toronto World,

An Independent Liberal Newspaper,

Published every morning at five o'clock at No. 4 King street east. Extra editions are published whenever there is news of sufficient moment to demand them.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Twenty-five cents a month, or $3 00 a year in advance, post-paid. Single copies, one cent. Sold on the streets and by newsdealers in every city and town in Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba.

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Address all communications to THE WORLD, No King street east Toronto.

The Toronto World.

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

THE CREDIT VALLEY railway was completed to St. Thomas yesterday. This gives Toronto direct access to one of the richest agricultural sections of Canada, and also opens a new leading thoroughfare towards the great west.

NATURE IS FAIR; she always warns before she strikes. She is giving us warning now in the stench that arises from the city sewers. The long spell of dry weather has left the sewers in a bad state; they are reeking with filth, and unless it can be washed down into the bay there is great risk of an epidemic of fever breaking out. Typhoid fever and diphtheria have appeared already. Why cannot the sewers be flushed? There is no fear of exhausting our water supply.

EVERYBODY, irrespective of party, will rejoice at Mr. Alexander Mackenzie's return from his transatlantic voyage in renewed health and vigor. No man in Canada is more genuinely loyal to his adopted country than Mr. Mackenzie; his sympathies are wholly with the working class—the class who form the masses of this country; and he is every inch a Liberal in the broadest and best sense. Although now free from the duties and responsibilities of leadership, neither his party nor his country can yet well spare him, and his restored vigor gives us assurance that many years of usefulness are still before him.

THE LAST FISCAL YEAR of the United States shows well in two ways: there has been a large increase in receipts and a considerable decrease in expenditure. The net revenue was $360,782,292, or $27,255,681 more than in the previous year, and the net ordinary expenditures $260,712,887, or $7,000,000 less than in the previous year. The cost of interest on the public debt decreased by $13,000,000, and the surplus revenue was $100,069,404. The decrease of public expenditure and the reduction of the public debt are two interesting features in American fiscal affairs which we in this country would do well to imitate.

A CLERGYMAN at Providence, R. I., writes to the New York Sun to say that never did he feel nearer hell than he did in Connecticut state prison not long since. The clergyman was not there as a convict, but as a reformer. He says that great injustice is being done to the inmates of prisons by the officers in charge, and he calls the nation to witness it and reform it. If the Providence clergyman has no better ground of complaint than is sometimes heard in our own country, he will will not be heard for his much crying. Here the newspaper reporters keep an eye on the welfare of convicts, and it is seldom that anything escapes them. Sometimes, indeed, they are a trifle too sharp, and the only injustice in the case is done to the prison officers.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Mr. Geo. R. R. Cockburn has resigned his position of principal of Upper Canada college, and Mr. J. M. Buchan, M.A., of Hamilton, hitherto inspector of high schools, has been appointed to succeed him.

Whether the existence of the college is to be temporary or permanent, nobody will deny that while it does exist its efficiency should be maintained; and we believe the government could have made no wiser choice of a head for it than Mr. Buchan. With high scholarship he unites a thorough practical acquaintance with the best methods of teaching, an intimate knowledge of our school law, and a warm sympathy with the motives and aspirations of boy students such as will be committed to his care.

Mr. Buchan's appointment is also probably a step towards a general reform in the management of the college, and the initiation of greater economy in its financial affairs. Of late years the institution has fallen into a kind of groove—it has frequently been left behind in the race with its younger and more energetic rivals, the high schools, and yet it has been very expensively conducted. A committee of the senate of the university of Toronto has recently been inquiring into the affairs of the college with the view of bringing about some improvement in these respects. We do not know whether that committee has yet reported in such a way that the government can take advantage of what they have done. One thing is certain; we may from this time confidently expect a radical and thorough change for the better in the Upper Canada college—a change which may render it more tolerable to the province at large, and which may have the effect of saving it, for a time at any rate, from the fate to which the old system of things was fast driving it.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE SERVICE.

In these days of royal commissions there is room for a commission to inquire into the service of the Toronto custom house. The kind of men who do the work, the kind of work they do, how they are paid and classified and promoted, would form interesting subjects for inquiry. It is not too much to say that the service is badly demoralized, that the work is inefficiently done, that some men have nothing to do and others a great deal too much, and that there is anything but a just graduation of salaries. For this state of affairs we do not believe that one political party is more to blame than another. Both in their turn have been led to make appointments which they ought never to have made. The ward politicians the patronage, and the service is now in their hands. A radical civil service reform is sorely needed, and it ought to be such a measure as would authorize thorough revision and reorganization. A commission that would do this work free from political bias would be worth its weight in gold to the country.

MR. BLAKE'S MISTAKES.

Unless the ministerial journals are mistaken, Mr. Blake made three or four serious mistakes in the maritime provinces.

His first and greatest mistake was, that he should go to those provinces at all. The people were enjoying a tide of blissful repose, and Mr. Blake went among them as a disturber. This was very naughty and wicked on the part of Mr. Blake, and it marks him out as an opponent of the government—which in the eyes of some men is as good as being a rebel.

Mr. Blake's next mistake was, that he should go to Prince Edward Island during the illness of a cabinet minister. This was inhuman, for do not the very sun and the moon stand still and the tides cease to ebb and flow when a cabinet minister is ill! Have not the railways and the steamships and all the channels of commerce been hushed and still in the island because the liver of the minister of marine is out of condition!

Mr. Blake's other mistake was, that he should judge the minister of finance by the standard he himself had set up. The minister of finance had said that if the Liberals wished to succeed they should trim their sails a little more to the popular breeze. And Mr. Blake was bad enough to say that he had no doubt the advice was sincerely given. He looked to the finance minister's life for the proof of it, and found that a very long public life had been almost without a break an official life. The inference was, that the finance minister had practised what he preached and trimmed his sails to the popular breeze. Now, this may be good logic, but was it courtesy? "Nay! nay!" we are told; "it was the reckless rhetoric of an embittered boaster."

If Mr. Blake only possessed half the prescience of the men who write for our daily newspapers he might be a great man. He might even hope to become the first minister of Canada some day.

"QUERIST" TO MR. PHIPPS.

To the Editor of the Toronto World.

SIR,—As Mr. Phipps has made no reply to my last letter, I presume he does not desire to be troubled by me any more. I take the liberty, however, of giving a summary of the conclusions I have arrived at from reading his letters; and while these conclusions may not agree with what Mr. Phipps would have desired, still I must express my obligation to him for the trouble he took to explain the difficulties noted in my previous letters. But while I cannot see eye to eye with that gentleman, I can admire his sincere patriotism and honesty of purpose, and I can fully sympathize with him in all he says about some parties using his skill to serve their purpose, and then ignoring him when that purpose was gained.

The ladder
Whereto the climber upward turns his face;
But when he once attains the utmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend.

In the following propositions I shall endeavor to represent as fairly as I can the teachings of Mr. Phipps:—

(1.) He teaches that to divide the fifty millions of people in the United States into groups of four millions each, as we are here in Canada, would be injurious to that nation; therefore, protection is not a good thing in itself.

(2.) He teaches that protection around two sides of Ontario is a benefit to this province; but that along the third side, between Ontario and Quebec, it would be injurious. Of course, the fourth side is the protectionist's paradise; we get no imports across the Arctic ocean.

(3.) He teaches that a man is richer when he gets less goods, provided the less comes from a resident in the same country. Richer with less seems to me like progressing backwards.

(4.) Mr. Phipps also in one of his letters stated that if there were free trade between England and the United States, the iron business of the latter country would be destroyed. From this I infer that the iron produced in the States is so bad or so dear after a hundred years of protection that the people would at once avoid that market if they had the chance. Therefore protection means protection to badness and dearness.

(5.) He teaches that when a man raises a bushel of wheat he must not accept the highest bid for it, if that bid come from a foreigner. That is, if the Montreal manufacturer offer ten yards of cotton in return for a bushel of wheat, the farmer must accept that in preference to twelve yards from Manchester, and Mr. Phipps assures me that he will be richer with ten than with twelve.

(6.) He teaches that if one part of a nation, empire, or kingdom be called a colony, then protection is a benefit to it; but if it be not called a colony then protection is nn evil. For example, Canada is called a colony of Great Britain; but Washington territory or Oregon are not called colonies, therefore trade should be hindered between Canada and the mother country, but it should be free between Oregon and the rest of the union. Well may we ask, what's in a name?

(7.) He teaches that the people of Canada are not wise enough to know where to locate their factories or to choose the factories at which they should buy. Engineers are employed to locate railroads, because they are experts at that particular pursuit, and similarly each man as a business man is fitted by years of training—by all the risks of failure if he choose badly, and by all the hope of success if he choose wisely—fitted better, infinitely better, than any other man can be, to choose the place for his business where he can produce in the greatest abundance. But Mr. Phipps teaches that business men do not possess this knowledge.

(8.) He teaches, also, that one nation grows wealthy at the expense of another. Now, Texas was at one time independent. According to Mr. Phipps' creed, Texas would have been ruined by free trade with the United States. Texas has now absolute free trade with the rest of the union, and he teaches that it would injure that country to separate it by a protective system. There he contradicts himself completely.

(9.) He teaches that Jews should have no dealings with the Samaritans. My neighbor, whoever he be in the whole wide domain of God's earth, whispering the same common name, Our Father—with him, according to Mr. Phipps' doctrine, I must have no dealings; he will defraud me.

(10.) He teaches that if I buy from some sharp, shrewd Yankee living in Massachusetts, I will lose by the trade, but that if that same Yankee, with all his sharp shrewdness and wicked ways, comes across the border line into this country, then, although I get less goods from him for my money, by some change in the nature of things I am richer.

(11.) He teaches that unrestricted trade between Kansas and Massachusetts is not free trade, but that unrestricted trade between New York and Ontario is free trade; that protective duties between Kansas and Massachusetts would not protect the manufacturers in the former state from those in the latter, but that a similar kind of duty, similar in every respect, would protect the Ontario manufacturer.

(12.) He teaches that the instinct implanted in every man, whereby he endeavors to get the greatest return for his labor, is a mistake to be checked by governmental action; that a punishment in shape of a heavy tax must be imposed to prevent him carrying out that desire implanted in him by his Creator.

(13.) He teaches that when a man uses his common sense in trying to seek out the best source to satisfy his wants, that he is committing a crime to be punished by a fine; for such is a protective duty.

(14.) He teaches that our kin beyond the sea have no right to sell their wares in this land, for which they have made so many sacrifices and which they have so generously handed over to us. They are still ready to stand by us should a foe threaten. That immense treasure of land in the Northwest, which they might have retained and sold at so much an acre and applied the proceeds to pay off their oppressive debt, they have handed over to us, and he teaches that from that very land, transferred to us almost as a gift, they must keep away with their goods.

(15.) He teaches a doctrine of estrangement, of enmity, instead of love and goodwill.

(16.) Of all the lines on the face of the globe—meridians, parallels of latitude, tropics, isothermal lines, township, county or city limits, or the boundaries of countries—he selects one across which he says trade is not mutually advantageous. Over every other he says let trade be free; increase your railroads, bridge your rivers, fire up your locomotives, level your roads, erect your telegraphs—do everything to make trade free. But when he comes to this mysterious line, this sacred boundary, if a railroad crosses he would stick on a duty equal to ten, twenty, thirty, a hundred times the freight charge, and stop that trade. This single line; here he says trade is a mistake. Instead of freedom, make obstruction.

(17.) He teaches that the consumer should not be allowed to exercise his right of choosing, but that his interests must be sacrificed to the producer; that he must not be allowed to choose the best place, the best implements, the cheapest workmen, the lowest rate of interest, the most fertile fields, the nearest and most accessible mines, the best fisheries, the places that God made most fit to supply his wants.

(18.) He teaches that the poor man in England or Ireland should not have free access with his goods, that he may exchange them for the cheap products of the rich, fertile plains of this land of fatness and abundance, but that he should be compelled to buy his food dear from the high-priced land on his own side of the Atlantic.

(19.) He teaches that trade does not depend upon principles implanted in the nature of man, and hence unchangeable by acts of parliament, but that it depends on historical accidents. Free trade between Ontario and British Columbia is all right now, but if British Columbia became independent to-morrow free trade would be all wrong.

Have I misrepresented his teaching? misinterpreted his sentiments? If so, I should regret it exceedingly, for truth is the grandest of all human attainments. Any corrections or explanations he may desire to make shall have my most careful consideration.

QUERIST.

MONEY AND TRADE.

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, Sept. 6.—Banks—Montreal 199½ and 199, Toronto 156 and 154½, Ontario 79¾ and 79½, trans. 25 and 125 at 79½. Merchants 125 and 124½, Bank of Commerce 143½ and 144, trans. 50 at 144, Dominion bank 176½ and 175, trans. 3 at 175½, Hamilton buyers 120½, 50 per cent. buyers 110½, Standard 108 and 107, Federal bank 146 and 145½, Imperial buyers 127, British America Insurance Company sellers 145, Western Assurance Company sellers 214, Canada Life Association buyers 350, Confederation Life Association buyers 215, Consumers' Gas Company 141½ and 141, Dominion Telegraph Company 140 and 98½, Montreal Telegraph Company buyers 130½, Globe Printing Company sellers 100, Canada Permanent Society buyers 204, Freehold Loan and Savings Company buyers 163½, Western Canada Loan buyers 171, Canada Landed Credit buyers 136, Building & Loan Ass'n 104½ and 103, Imperial Savings & Investment Company sellers 118, Farmers' Loan & Savings Co 131 and 129, London and Canadian Loan Association 152 and 148½ xd, National Investment buyers 110½, Manitoba Loan buyers 117, Huron and Erie buyers 155½ trans. 50 at 156, Ontario Loan and Debenture Company buyers 132½, Canadian Savings and Loan Company sellers 132½, London Loan Company buyers 115, Hamilton Provident Company buyers 133, Real Estate, Loan and Debenture Company 103 and 102½, Brant Loan and Savings Society sellers 103, London & Ontario Savings Society buyers 118, Toronto House Building Society buyers 133, Ontario Investment Association buyers 100, English Loan Company 104 and 100.

H. E. RUDGE, 6 per cent. | **A. HARRISON,** 6 per cent.

RUDGE & HARRISON,
64 King Street East, Toronto,
Accountants, Real Estate and General Agents.

Large amount of money at six per cent. to lend must be at half margin. Property bought, sold, rented, or exchanged. Mortgages bought. Rents, etc., collected. Manitoba lands bought. Deeds inspected.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, Sept. 6.—Banks—Montreal, 199½ and 199, sales 175 at 199½; Merchants' Bank, 125 and 124½, sales 253 at 124½; Bank of Commerce, 144½ and 144; Ontario, 79¾ and 79½; Toronto, 156 and 155½; Molson's, 117 and 115; Banque Du Peuple, 91 and 90; Banque Jacques Cartier, 106 and 105; Union, 98 and 95; Exchange Bank, offered 140; Montreal Telegraph Company, 132½ and 132, sales 50 at 132; Dominion Telegraph Co., 100 and 98, sales 35 at 98½; Montreal Gas Co., 145½ and 145, sales 50 at 147½, 235 at 147, 75 at 148½; City Passenger Railway Co., 135 and 133; Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, 64½ and 64, sales 103 at 64½, 50 at 64½; Canada Cotton Company, 131 and 128; Dundas Cotton Company, asked 127½.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Stocks strong, higher; Am Ex 86, C S 64½, D & L 124½, Erie 42½, pfd 83½, Ill C 129½, K & T 40½, L S 123½, M C 93½, N P 40, pfd 80½, N Y C 143½, R I 134½, U P 121½, W U 84½.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Consols, 98 15-16 for money, 99½ for account. Bonds—New 4½s at 116½ and new 5's at 104½; Erie, 44½; Illinois Central, 33.

Toronto Street Market.

TORONTO, Sept. 6.

The street market to-day was fairly active at firm prices. Some 3500 bushels of fall wheat sold at $1 29 to $1 31, and 200 of spring at $1 30 to $1 36. Barley was firm, with larger receipts than usual; 5000 bushels sold at 68c to 85c, the average prices being 75c to 78c. Oats firm, with sales of 200 bushels at 42c to 44c. Rye sold at 92c to 95c for 200 bushels. No peas. Hay quiet and steady at $10 to $13 for new and $14 to $14 25 for old. Six loads of straw sold at $7 to $10 a ton. Butter is in good demand and firm, as are also eggs. We quote:

Wheat, fall	$1 29 to $1 31	Beans, bu	0 60 to 0 80
do spring	1 30 to 1 36	Tomatoes, bu	0 30 to 0 40
Barley	0 68 to 0 85	Gr'n Peas, qag	0 70 to 0 80
Oats	0 42 to 0 44	Onions, bag	0 70 to 1 00
Peas	0 75 to 0 78	Radishes, doz	0 15 to 0 20
Rye	0 90 to 0 95	Cauliff'r, doz	0 40 to 0 60
Beef, hd qrs	6 50 to 8 00	Chickens, pair	0 40 to 0 50
do fore qrs	5 00 to 6 50	Fowls, pair	0 40 to 0 55
Veal	7 00 to 8 50	Ducks, brace	0 60 to 0 80
Lamb	7 50 to 9 00	Partridge "	0 00 to 0 00
Mutton	0 00 to 00 00	Geese	0 00 to 0 00
Hogs, 200 lbs	8 50 to 9 00	Turkeys	0 75 to 2 00
Beets, doz	0 30 to 0 35	Butter, lb rls	0 25 to 0 30
Carrots, doz	0 30 to 0 00	do dairy	0 18 to 0 22
Parsnips, bu	0 30 to 0 40	Eggs, fresh	0 16 to 0 18
Parsley, doz	0 15 to 0 20	Wool, per lb	0 23 to 0 24
Potatoes, bu	0 50 to 0 55	Hay	10 00 to 13 00
Apples, brl	1 00 to 2 25	Straw	7 00 to 10 00
Cabbage, dz	0 35 to 0 50		

Grain and Produce Markets.

CALL BOARD, TORONTO, Sept. 6.—73c was bid for No 2 barley, and 5000 bush of rye, October delivery, sold at 95c. Flour dull and wanted.

MONTREAL, Sept. 6.—Flour—Receipts 1800 brls; market easier and very dull; 125 brls spring extra sold at $6 10, 500 brls super extra at $6 22½, 500 brls super extra at $6 85 asked for free storage for 5 days, with no bids; 500 brls super extra at $6 32½, delivered in ten days, no bids. Grain—No buyers or sellers; rye 90c bid, 99c asked, 5 cars; oatmeal $4 90; cornmeal $3 25 to $3 50. Provisions—Butter—Western 17c to 19c, eastern townships 21c to 22c, Brockville and Morrisburg 20c to 21½c, creamery 34c to 35c, cheese 11½c to 12½c, pork 22c to 22½c, lard 15c to 15½c, bacon 13c, hams 14c. Ashes—Pots $5 25 to $5 30, pearls $6 75.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—Flour 10s 6d to 13s, spring wheat 10s 3d to 10s 6d, red winter 10s 9d to 11s 2d, white 10s 9d to 11s 2d, club 11s 0d to 11s 6d, corn 6s to 6s 6d, barley 5s 3d, oats 5s 6d, peas 7s 3d, pork 74s, lard 59s 6d, bacon 46s 0d, beef 92s 0d, tallow 37s 6d, cheese 59s.

BEERBOHM'S ADVICES: LONDON, Sept. 6.—Floating cargoes—Wheat and maize very dull. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize inactive. Good cargoes No 2 spring off coast was 53s, now 52s; do red winter was 55s, now 54s 6d; California was 52s 6d to 53s, now 52s 6d; do mixed American maize, late quale, was 30s, now 29s 6d to 30s. London—Fair average mixed American maize for prompt shipment was 30s, now 29s 6d. London—Fair average No 2 Chicago wheat for prompt shipment was 50s 6d, now 50s. English weather showery. Liverpool—Spot wheat weak. California—Average red winter white Michigan 2d, spring 1d to 3d cheaper; maize weak, ½d cheaper. Paris—Flour and wheat steady.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Cotton steady and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 19,000 brls, in buyers' favor; sales 14,000 brls; No. 2 $3 75 to $4 90; superfine, etc, $3 15 to $3 85; common $3 90 to $6 40; good, $6 50 to $8; western extra $7 to $8; Ohio, $5 to $7 50; St. Louis, $6 to $8; Minnesota extra $6 75 to $7, double extra $7 10 to $8. Rye flour weak at $6 to $6 60. Cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 271,000 bush; opened heavy; sales 2,650,000 bush, including 439,000 bush spot; exports 23,000 bush; No 2 spring $1 32 to $1 34, No 3 red $1 40 to $1 42, No 2 white $1 38 to $1 38½, No 2 red Sept. $1 40½ to $1 42½. Rye easier at $1 05 to $1 08. Barley nominal. Malt steady. Corn—Receipts 105,000 bush; opened lower, closed stronger; sales 1,258,000 bush, including 154,000 bush spot; exports 45,000 bush; No 2 63c to 63½c; No 2 September 63½c to 63c. Oats—Receipts 17,000 bush; lower; closing firmer; sales 491,000 bush; mixed at 38c to 41c, white 44c to 50c, No 2 September 39½c to 40½c. Hay firm. Hops unchanged and quiet. Coffee firm and unchanged. Sugar quiet, standard A 9¾c, cut loaf 10½c, crushed 10½c. Molasses steady. Rice unchanged. Petroleum dull, nominal. Tallow firm at 7½c to 7¾c. Potatoes firm. Long Island $1 87½ $2 25. Eggs very firm at 20½c to 21½c. Pork stronger, new mess $19 50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 10½c; shoulders and hams 12c; middles scarce at 10½c to 10¾c for all kinds. Lard higher at $11 92½ to $12. Butter very firm at 21c to 33c. Cheese decidedly higher at 9c to 12½c.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANOS. ORGANS

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

STOOLS! COVERS!

LARGEST STOCK. LOWEST PRICES.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

WM. NORRIS & SON

8 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

HOTELS.

ROSSIN HOUSE

IS THE LARGEST, COOLEST IN SUMMER Unequalled in Cleanliness, Best Ventilated, best Furnished, and the best managed Hotel in Canada. Graduated Prices.
HENRY J. NOLAN, Chief Clerk. MARK H. IRISH, Proprietor.

WOODBINE HOTEL & RESTAURANT
88 YONGE STREET,
Six doo above King street, Toronto, renovated and improved.
LEM. FELCHER AND ROBT. OSBURN,
Late of American Hotel, Owen Sound, Proprietors

BRIGHTON TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
92, 94 and 96 Bay street, Toronto.
First-class board; well furnished apartments, splendid drawing-room; all home comforts; good attendance.
Most Moderate Charges.
E. SMITH, - - Proprietress.

MITCHELL & RYAN,
Royal Opera House.
Sample and Billiard Room,
99 King Street West, TORONTO.

SIMCOE HOUSE,
Cor. Simcoe and Front Streets,
TORONTO, ONT,
Convenient to Union Station. Terms $1 and $1.50 per day, according to location rooms.
WM. HANCOCK, Proprietor.

POWER HOUSE,
Corner of King and Brock Streets,
the New and Commodious
WEST END HOTEL.
First-class two-horse carriages for hire. Orders taken for them day and night.
J. POWER.

MEDICAL.

CINGALESE HAIR RENEWER
IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE
BEST PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR
that has been presented to the public, for restoring it to its natural color, and leaving it soft and glossy.
It stops falling of the Hair.
It removes Dandruff.
It cools the Scalp
IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR AND PURITY.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
Its continued use, by those with Bald Heads, will produce a beautiful new head of hair. Every one recommends it. For sale by W. BRYDON, 31 King street east, and R. SHERRIS, 414 Queen street west.

$500 REWARD!
For an Ache, Cut or Sore on Man or Beast that Kennedy's Lightning Remedy will not cure, the Direction with each bottle are followed. It cures Sick Headache in 5 minutes; Toothache in 1 minutes Earache in 5 minutes; Neuralgia in minutes; Rheumatism in from 1to 10 days. THE LIGHTNING REMEDY will cure any pain or ache that is comestable in from 1 to 5 minutes. When you have a bottle of KENNEDY'S LIGHTNING REMEDY in your house you will always have the doctor on hand to cure 99 out of 100 of the ills the Human Family are subject to. Sold by Druggists and Merchants all over the world. ☞ When you want an article that will cure everything, ask for KENNEDY'S LIGHTNING REMEDY. If you doubt it, read this: BELLIN, Ont., July 7th, 1879. Mr. James Kennedy, Toronto. Sir: I have been confined to my bed for a month with neuralgia in my head and face. I had two doctors attending me, but they could not cure me. After they gave me up as a hopeless case, I was induced by my wife to try your Lightning Remedy, and the first rub relieved the pain, and now I am as well as I ever was, but my bottle is all done. Please send me half a dozen more by express, C.O.D. Respectfully yours, DANIEL FREEMAN.

SPERMATORINE
The new French Medicine cures Spermatorrhœa IMPOTENCE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Weakness, the Results of Errors, Excesses, causing Premature Decay of the Vital Powers, Loss of Memory, Unfitness for Business, Obstacles to Marriage, etc. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale—LYMAN BROS. & CO. Sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price. 75c. per box; 3 for $2. Address "Imperial Medicine Agency" Toronto

MR. C. M WINTERCORBYN

BEGS to return his heartfelt thanks to his many friends and citizens of Toronto generally for the support hitherto accorded to him during the last three years and he assures them that no efforts shall be spared to retain their confidence in the future. He would intimate that from lack of time at his disposal to attend personally to the wants of the public has supplied the different druggists throughout the city with a Compound which is put up in labels containing full directions.

A personal interview if necessary can be had during the hours of from 10 to 12 noon, and 2 to 4 p.m., at his office 144 King street west.

C. M. WINTERCORBYN,
Sole Manufacturer of Sla nic Hair Restorer.

Private Medical Dispensary
(Established 1860), 25 GOULD STREET TORONTO, ONT. Dr. Andrews' Purificantia, Dr. Andrews' Female Pills, and all of Dr. A.'s celebrated remedies for private diseases, can be obtained at the Dispensary Circulars Free. All letters answered promptly, without charge, when stamp enclosed. Communications confidential. Address R. J. Andrews, M.S., Toronto, Ont.

Have your Hat done over and save buying a new one.
We can change the style of any kind of a hat.
HATS DYED AND CLEANED.
By our steam process we can make old hats look like new. Silk hats and pull over hats made to order in any color or shape. A. S. SMITH 67 Yonge street, Toronto.

PHOTOGRAPHING & FINE ARTS

DIXON,
THE PHOTOGRAPHER,
Has astonished the numbers that have been taken with the New Process which he learned in New York. This is the latest discovery. The time of exposure from tenth part of a second to five seconds, and for quality of work I will leave it to the citizens of Toronto to judge. Remember, only one week's experience with this process. I will put on exhibition some of the work in the Exhibition building.
S. J. DIXON Photographer,
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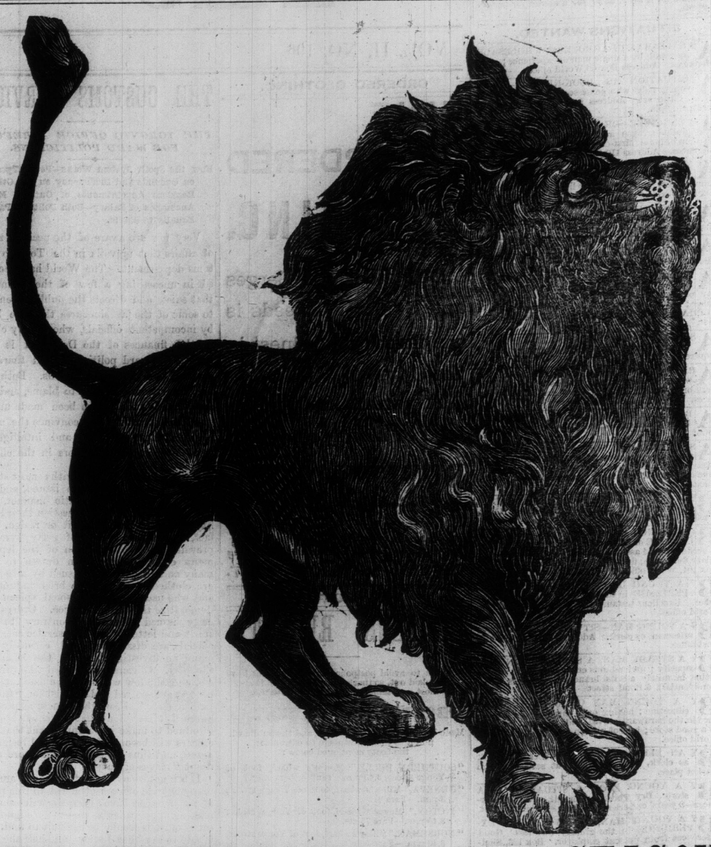

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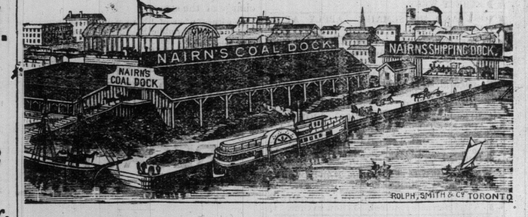

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