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WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1888.

Eastern Toronto's Wonderful Development.

Much has been said in a general way of the wonderful growth of Toronto, but no part of it has made such strides in the way of development as that portion of it immediately over the Don; and to make this fact patent to the public we devote more than a whole page of this issue in order to bring it out in detail.

It is in many respects the best part of Toronto. Its nearness to the centre, its facilities for passenger transport, its host of new streets—all sewered, block-paved, lighted and under police and fire protection—its wonderful facilities for business along the Don improvements, above all the comparatively low figures at which builders and investors have been able to buy land there, have been factors in its sudden development. At one time there was much prejudice against the district, but this has now been swept aside. Let those who may still be under the influence of this prejudice take a walk or a drive over the Don, view the improvements now under way, and then go up Broadview and down Pape-avenues. He will have his eyes opened. Also let him have a few words' conversation with some of the men who have opened up the district.

The wonderful growth of St. Matthew's Ward is due to the impetus given it by one man four years ago, E. A. Macdonald, a citizen who had the qualities of the youth who carried the motto "Excelsior" through Alpine heights, and others of the qualities of the Little Corporal. He has been the Napoleon of East Toronto. Mr. Macdonald has had a big struggle, has had many of his schemes opposed, but he has triumphed in the end, and now St. Matthew's Ward sees its assessment increased from half a million to nearly four millions in less than four years, and it is making the most marked progress of any part of this striding metropolis.

If you wish to know what Toronto is doing, read The World's special article of to-day and then take a look at the district across the Don.

The Survival of the Fittest.

We commend to the consideration of the press of Manitoba, of the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, and of the directors of the experimental farms under him, the letter given below from Dr. Evans of Picton. "There's a lot in it," as they say. We believe that with care, observation and experiment, there will be no trouble in finding a wheat that will ripen sufficiently early in the Northwest to escape the earliest frosts. And it is such a wheat that Manitoba and the Northwest needs now above everything else. Dr. Evans' letter reads:

Editor World: One of the first conditions to the prosperity of Manitoba and the great N. W. generally is the certainty of an early harvest, before the advent of those frosts that destroy at once the crops and the hopes of the farmer and merchant, and bring ruin and disappointment in their wake. How shall this be obtained? There is nothing now in it, nor is it difficult of accomplishment. When the gardener is desirous of producing, say an early pea, or strawberry, he goes into his grounds about the time of harvest, and he notices some plants, taller, more vigorous, fruitful and riper than the others. These he watches with care, and gathers them in for seed *only*. As like produces like, by care and culture he arrives at perfection, and brings forth new varieties, insensibly though surely verifying the great truths propounded by Darwin and other scientists of the day. Let the farmers of Manitoba then form themselves into associations and agree to sow one kind of wheat, Fife or Russian; as the crops begin to ripen let them go into the fields and pick off the heads of the tallest, the plumpest, and the most forward of the wheat plants, and carefully keep them for *seed* at the next season, and so on till enough is obtained for general use. By these simple means will be produced a new variety of wheat that will ripen before the frosts set in and bring security and wealth to the farmers of Manitoba and the great N. W. generally.

Picton, Oct. 29. HENRY B. EVANS.

Why Import More Professors?

Canada is able to produce her own lawyers and judges, her own theologians and preachers, her own doctors and statesmen. When, however, the country stands in need of a "professor" we have to import the article. What in thunder is a "professor" that he cannot be grown here? Is he a smarter man than Sir John Macdonald that we have to go abroad for him? Does he possess a keener intellect than Edward Blake that we have to seek him from afar? Certain parties connected with our Provincial University seem to think a professor is something out of the ordinary run of men, a specialized prodigy. Our idea of a professor is a man who has acquired certain easily-ascertainable facts in a certain branch of learning with an *aptitude* for prosecuting research in that special line and who possesses also sense enough to impart his knowledge to others. This surely does not require any greater intellectual powers than those exercised by a Supreme Court judge when deciding a point of law before the gaze of half-a-dozen lynx-eyed lawyers. The principle requisite in the case of a professor or of any one else is an *aptitude* for research in his special line. A correspondent in another column says that Sir Daniel Wilson is, and has been, on the lookout for a professor of English from the purlieus of Oxford and Cambridge. This is altogether superfluous on his part. It is surely a big satire on Sir Daniel's occupancy of the chair of English at our University for over 30 years that not one of the many graduates who have passed through his hands is able to take his place. We believe a professor of English can easily be had here. Brains in Canada is the same as brains in England. Encourage Canadian brains as Sir Daniel would English brains and the Canadian article will produce as good results as the English.

Hemlock vs. Pine.

There can be no doubt that for general purposes the best wood Canada can produce is pine. Hemlock, if taken from rich land, may answer for various purposes and even may suit some people better than pine, but it must not be exposed to dampness or it speedily rots. It is commonly believed that the hemlock grown in Pennsylvania forest is well adapted to resist the inroads of moisture; this has been denied again and again and it seems doubtful if there is any kind of hemlock grown which is not subject to rot. One thing is certain, that the hemlock wood from the great tracts of land in Lower Canada is of very little use, being coarse in texture, stringy, and very apt to rot completely away if exposed to moisture and air at the same time. Railroad ties made of this hemlock last but a few years. And the same is partially true of the hemlock grown in the more fertile districts of Ontario. As to the pine wood, the resinous matter with which it is filled, and which it retains for years, imparts to it its commercial value; and we ask the advocates of hemlock for building purposes if they ever tramped through a forest and noticed the pine stumps perfectly sound and intact while the hemlock stumps had decayed in the same manner as those of hardwood trees. Here, in their native soil, under exactly similar conditions, the hemlock rots and the pine does not, and we think that this is, of all tests, the most satisfactory.

Hallowe'en.

Hallowe'en, or Hallow Eve, will be celebrated to-night in many a Celtic home by the children, who regard it as a night for all kinds of merry games; by the lads and lasses, who hope by sundry devices to take a peep into the future; and by the old folk, who cherish it as a link in the chain of their associations with the land of their birth.

According to Burns, the first ceremony of Hallowe'en is the pulling of the kail by the lasses, the size and condition of which determine the character of their future husband, and of course the lasses

"Steek their een and grain and wail
For muckle auld and straught thaes."

Another favorite charm for lovers is the burning of nuts together. Burns thus describes this ceremony in the following beautiful stanza:

The auld guid wife's weel hoordet nits
Are round and round divided,
And mony lads' and lasses' fates
Are there that night decided.
Some kindle, couthie side by side
An' burn thegither trimly;
Some start awa' wi' saucy pride,
And jump out owre the chimlie
Fu' high that night.

In Canada here several innovations have appeared since Burns' time.

One pastime described by him deserves notice, as it prevails largely to-day, the taking of doors and gates from their hinges, which was supposed to allow free ingress and egress to fairies and apparitions.

Amongst the Lower Canadian French the night is celebrated with due ceremony, although it is with difficulty they can be persuaded to enter into outdoor amusements owing to the current belief that the dead rise and walk on that night. No doubt this evening will see many a pleasant gathering of friends who

Wi' merry sangs an' friendly cracks
An' unco tales an' funnie jokes,
Wi' fragrant lunt and buttered so'ns
Together will convene,
To burn their nits and pou' their stocks
An' haud their Hallowe'en
Fu' blithe the night.

No Bloodshed.

It will surely make the whole country feel easier to learn that the dreaded event of bloodshed in Manitoba is indefinitely postponed. We may take it for granted that Justice Killam has rightly interpreted the law, and we may surely hope that the law will yet prove sufficient for the settlement of the whole difficulty. As we understand it, the law on which he bases his decision was not made specially for the Northwest, but is embodied in Dominion statutes, which must be obeyed alike in Manitoba and Ontario, in Quebec and in the Maritime Provinces. We should say that newspapers had better be sparing of their opinions on points of law: we feel it quite safe, however, to affirm on general principles, that such railway questions as the one now in hand are better under control of national than of provincial authority. It is evident now that the Manitoba Government expected the decision that actually came, and had already satisfied themselves that the law would admit of no other. As far as we have understood, gentlemen learned in the law are not at all surprised; which means that they think the judge is sound in his interpretation of it.

But a good deal is being said about the delaying of the new railway, and the loss of time involved, seeing that the open season is so near its end for this year. Well, we are not very much impressed by that argument. The great West waited a good long while for a railway, and may now find is tolerable to wait a little longer for this Northern Pacific connection, seeing it has pretty good railway accommodation there already. As The World remarked not long ago, we have heard nothing of any wheat blockade this season so far; and the probability is that we shall hear of none, even though not a car load of wheat be carried either to Duluth or Minneapolis. Our own railways, along with our own lake service, will probably be found amply sufficient to carry to the Atlantic seaboard all the produce that our Northwest country has to send, even when the aggregate has become much heavier than what either this year or last year witnessed. Rates have been materially reduced of late, and candidly speaking, we cannot think that the Manitoba farmers are *very* badly off now, all things considered. We are glad to find The Globe of opinion that "Mr. Greenway cannot be blamed by the Manitoba people if he now refrains from trying to put in the 'diamond' by force." We should think so, indeed! This is a good peace signal from The Globe; let us hope that now the talk about "bloodshed" has ceased.

The Postoffice Thief Bagged.

It is charged that the postoffice thief, whose detection has given so much trouble of late to the authorities, has been "located." The office of thief-taker is not a pleasant one, but as eels get used to being skinned, inspectors, we presume, become habituated to the alluring birdlime of decoy letters, and see their victims entrapped with the satisfaction that comes to a successful sportsman in the pursuit of game. The public who persist in sending money letters through the post without registering them are primarily responsible for the guilt of erring letter carriers. But if the crime be brought home to a culprit, his punishment should be swift and as severe as the law allots. As a little blood makes a great show, so one or two complaints of lost money letters go far to soil the credit of a postoffice whence a million letters a month are delivered by the carriers. The Toronto carriers, however, are as a body, painstaking, steady and respectable men, and will feel glad to be rid of any member who may bring discredit on their order.

Lord Sackville-West "Sacked."

The American Government, not satisfied with Lord Salisbury's delay in dealing with their objections to Lord Sackville, have given him his passports.

While England was inclined to laugh at the situation and say rather hard things of American election tricks and traps, it was a matter of life and death to Cleveland, who was bound to do something right away. Salisbury not having recalled him promptly, Cleveland has been forced to "bounce" him without further discussion.

In this issue we believe the American Government had no other course left open to it. Mr. Bayard's statement in our despatches this morning seems to be unanswerable.

The fact that Canadians and Britishers will deplore is that an English diplomat should lose his head as Sackville-West did, and that in the matter of diplomacy as between the two countries our neighbors should have opportunity to claim a diplomatic triumph as a partial offset to the diplomatic blunders of the Cleveland Government.

In the States.

The World did not over-estimate the importance of the Sackville letter incident when we said that it would hold the public mind at least until the election was over. The thing continues to hold, and shows no signs of losing its grip on the public affection yet. It is still *the* topic of the day; there is nothing else half so much talked about. Every day it is taking votes from Cleveland and giving them over to Harrison. And that's what the job was "put up" for, from the beginning.

There are despatches which throw doubt on the statement that Minister West's recall has been formally demanded by the American State Department. Well, perhaps not exactly in the old-fashioned official form, signed and sealed. But this is what happened: Full particulars were cabled to Mr. Phelps, the American Minister in London. He sought audience with Earl Salisbury, who promptly gave him the best attention possible, even inviting him to spend Sunday at Hatfield House, where, away from the bustle and the interruption of London, the two statesmen could hold quiet conference. We do not mean to say that they must therefore have been Sabbath breakers, for in this case "Sunday" included the later part of Saturday and the earlier part of Monday. We may conjecture that the substance of what has passed between the two Governments respecting this affair has been "by word of mouth" between Salisbury and Phelps. And herein the British Premier appears to have acted most judiciously.

At the same time it is fair to add that Minister West has been man enough himself to cable the facts pretty fully to his chief in London. The New York Tribune, which is an ultra Republican Blaine of Maine journal, says that "the British Minister has courageously identified the writer of the letters from Washington"—that is, himself. We should say that he has shown such courage and honesty as befit a gentleman, though he sadly "missed it" as regards having the prudence of a diplomat.

The third party, which is the Prohibition party, makes its biggest show in the State of New York. Every vote it secures is one lost to the Republicans, and helps the Democrats in the count.

The other day four trucks, each carrying from half-a-dozen to a dozen campaign orators, with a fife and drum band accompanying, and laden with campaign literature for distribution, all in the interest of the Democratic party, started to go through the streets of New York. This is called a cart-tail crusade. Anything to keep the steam up, and to beat the other fellows, of course.

According to The New York Herald's Washington correspondent, President Cleveland is about to issue a proclamation putting in force the Retaliation Act against Canada. It is said timely warning will be given to the Canadian Government that unless a due regard is had for American commercial rights the law will be enforced as strictly as the privileges of the Act will allow. We should say that if Cleveland tries this, he will find that such eleventh hour patriotism won't do him much good. And then Canadians will begin to feel more interested in next Tuesday's election than they ever felt before; but their interest won't be in Cleveland's success.

Roger L. Mills, of Texas, author of the celebrated tariff bill, has been stumping it in the North, and has been over-exerting himself. After a two hours speech, in Newark, New Jersey, Saturday night, his system gave out. He was taken to a dressing room, where he fainted away. When he left the platform his clothing was saturated with perspiration, and the physicians who were called to attend him felt really alarmed. It is thought he will come together again, but he will have to "draw it mild" after this.

Blaine, who was really ill when in Indiana recently, came to a halt the end of last week in New York city, and is taking better care of himself, as he has need to do. Harrison's friends say he will do more hard work at speech-making this campaign.

The public looks to the Attorney-General to "set" upon the officials who are responsible for the arrest of Hannah Boyd last week and of Wm. Smith and wife some time ago in connection with the Priestman mystery of Parkdale. In both these cases the Crown officers came into court, and with shameless audacity stated they had not the slightest evidence to offer against the accused. This kind of business ought to be stopped. No one but the poor innocents involved can fully realize the mental worry occasioned by the actions of these learned Crown officials. The name of Hannah Boyd has gone throughout the length and breadth of this land branded as murderess, and we all recollect the public indignation roused by the stupid arrest of the Smiths. We want no more exhibitions of such criminal stupidity.

The Baptists and Church Exemptions.

From The Globe.

In course of his pulpit remarks on Sunday Rev. Mr. Bates, of College-street Baptist church, lucidly epitomised the Baptist position on church exemptions and the Bible in the schools. Speaking of the latter first, the rev. gentleman said substantially:—"Baptists hold that Church and State are, or ought to be, entirely independent of one another. The Church can stand alone. We would force religion on no one, believing that in perfect freedom of action lies one of its greatest attractions. We hold, moreover, that this view accords with Scripture. The use of the Bible in schools we would make purely voluntary, and, where so voluntarily adopted, we would urge the use of the book itself, not a compendium of selections culled from it. The very same principle underlies church exemptions. If we deny the State's authority over the Church, so must we also be careful to accept no State favor for the Church. Exemption is unquestionably one of these, because it increases the secular taxes and unjustly burdens many who have or take no interest in religious affairs. Thus it is that an increasing number, especially of the poorer classes, have come to regard the churches as their enemies and oppressors." In the event of exemptions being abolished, the reverend speaker thought that the reduction in general taxation which must necessarily follow, if it did not fully meet the necessary church expenditure, would go very much further in that direction than most people imagine.

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PETLEY & CO. HAVE FOR SALE A FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR BLOCK ON King-street east, or would exchange for central vacant property.

PETLEY & CO. HAVE FOR SALE SIXTY-SIX FEET ON QUEEN-STREET west near Bathurst-street. Must be sold to close an estate.

PETLEY & CO. HAVE FOR SALE FORTY FEET ON DUKE-STREET AND thirty feet on Duchess-street with old buildings paying seven per cent.

PETLEY & CO HAVE HOUSES FOR SALE ON BLOOR, JARVIS, DUKE, ISABELLA, Wood, Trinity, Harbord, Ontario, Berkeley, Lefroy, Harris, Major and Huron-streets.

PETLEY & CO. HAVE FOR SALE A NUMBER OF VALUABLE CENTRAL and business properties, paying from six to ten per cent., in localities that are rapidly increasing in value.

PETLEY & CO. HAVE HOUSES FOR SALE ON SPADINA, ROSE, PAPE, Brock, Campbell, Close, Northcote, Brooklyn and Bernard-avenues.

PETLEY & CO. HAVE LOTS FOR SALE ON QUEEN, DUNDAS, CHURCH, Bathurst, DeGrassi and Gerrard-streets.

PETLEY & CO. HAVE LOTS FOR SALE ON JAMIESON, CLOSE, NORTHCOTE, Dowling, Springhurst, Lennox, High Park, Hewitt, Eastlawn, Midland, Prospect, Carlaw, Pape, Brooklyn, Caroline, Brock, Madison, Guelph, Norfolk, Brighton, Bartlett, Howland, Coxwell, Maplewood, Englewood, Hazlewood, Danforth, Victoria and Woodbine-avenues.

PETLEY & CO. HAVE FOR SALE THREE THOUSAND FEET AT WEST Toronto Junction, between Bloor and Dundas-streets.

PETLEY & CO. HAVE FOR SALE NEARLY FIVE THOUSAND FEET AT East Toronto. This property will double in value within six months, as the Corporation have completed arrangements for water and gas and the supply pipes are being rapidly put down.

PETLEY & CO. HAVE FOR SALE THE VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS the Asylum Farm property, having frontages on King-street west, Fraser-avenue, Mowatt-avenue and Dufferin-avenue. On the completion of the new King-street Subway this property will certainly increase rapidly in value.

PETLEY & CO. HAVE FOR SALE THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE PAPE Estate, with frontages on Pape-avenue, Carlaw-avenue, Guelph-avenue and Gerrard-street. On the completion of the Subway at Gerrard-street and Carlaw-avenue, which is being rapidly pushed forward, this property will without doubt double in value.

PETLEY & CO. HAVE FOR SALE A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN PROPERTY in Norway, within five minutes' walk of the suburban station at East Toronto and ten minutes' walk of Kew Beach. Property has been sold in this locality as nearly $5000 per acre and this can be purchased, if sold at once, at about one-half that price.

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A New Party and a New Policy.

From The Montreal Witness.

During the period that Mr. Blake was, as the leader of the Opposition, devoting his great powers of mind and body to the task of keeping his party together, and attempting by tactical combinations, to overthrow the ministry, it was understood that Sir Richard Cartwright was only prevented from enunciating a much more positive policy of reform than that adopted by his party by the fact that Mr. Blake considered the unity of the party as being of paramount importance and was strongly opposed to anything that would cause the defection of any section of it. If this was the case it is evident from Sir Richard Cartwright's speech at Ingersoll, that under the altered condition of affairs he has got magnificently over the fear of making enemies, either within or without the party. He publicly challenged "that small section of the party the high protected manufacturers, he threw down the gauntlet to the restrictionist loyalists by declaring simply that what they advocated was disloyalty both to Canada and Great Britain, but worst, or best of all, he publicly advocated a scheme of political reform to which one section of the Liberal party does not agree. He admitted, in defending continental free trade, that it would cause a decrease in the revenue from the Customs tariff, but he declined to admit that a change in the mode of levying taxation would be an injury to this country. On the contrary, a reduction of the revenue from Customs duties, sufficient to make it necessary for the provinces to raise their own revenue, would be a great benefit. It would put an "end to the system by which Provinces and constituencies have been taught to look upon the Federal treasury as a source of plunder." This evil, which is one of the greatest which threatens the continued existence of Canada, has been, he says, growing worse, until "The Parliament of Canada is in danger of becoming little better than a political bucket shop, in which the various members and their constituencies scramble for the largest share of the revenue;" and the remedy provided for it by continental free trade would be an effective one. On the face of it, any system by which one legislative body raises the revenue and another spends it, cannot be a satisfactory one from the point of view of the taxpayers and economists. It is in large measure responsible for the extravagance that has brought Quebec almost to the point of downright repudiation and in the hands of the present Dominion Administration it has been converted into a gigantic method of corrupting the people. The truly economical method, the method which should have been adopted at Confederation, is for the provinces to raise their own revenue from the public domain and by direct taxation. The only reason why this method was not adopted at Confederation was that the representatives of Quebec, who knew only too well that the *habitant* would never consent to pay tithes and direct taxes, refused to agree to it. As it was, the framers of the Confederation never intended that the provinces should become mere pensioners on the Dominion Treasury. The subsidies were to be fixed, and as the country expanded and the expenses of the provinces increased they were to have recourse to direct taxation to supply the deficiency. Instead of that the leaders of both political parties in this province have vied with one another in raiding the Dominion treasury, and we have had such humiliating spectacles as that of the "Room 5" incident, and that of a minister of the Crown and member of the executive of the Dominion claiming, before a public gathering, that he had secured more for his province by such tactics than his chief political antagonist had done or could do by other methods. That the subsidy system is one of the gravest of the many political evils that now distress Canada has been amply proved, but the causes which made it appear to Quebec politicians to be necessary are in existence to-day, and are as powerful as ever. The French *habitant* still pays tithes, still believes that he must pay tithes, and is still ready to destroy any politician that dares to suggest to him that he should pay taxes also. The situation is even worse now than it was, for the Liberal party in this province has ceased to dispute the obligation to pay tithes as it once did. There can be no accord between Sir Richard Cartwright, nor even complete accord between the Liberals of Ontario, and the French Liberals as now represented, in regard to this subsidy question, and it is difficult to see how disunion can be avoided when it comes up for settlement, as come up it will soon or late. If, as a result of Sir Richard Cartwright's plain statement, the actual disunion on this question should be acknowledged, it would probably be the best thing possible for the cause of Liberalism both in Ontario and in Quebec, as it would tend to build up a party of principle and to put an end to the attempt to patch up a party which, superior as it has undoubtedly been to its successful opponent, has nevertheless been too much under the shackles of opportunism.

Don't Forget

To bring me a tube of Dyer's jelly of cucumber and roses for my hands. Druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal. ed.

Sir Daniel and a Professor of English.

Editor World: I observe that Sir Daniel Wilson, in referring publicly to recent and prospective appointments to University chairs, goes out of his way to condemn the cry in favor of Canadian candidates. Previous to the appearance of his convocation address I must confess I heard nothing of the alleged cry, and the only explanation I can offer for his gratuitous introduction of a subject of nativism at this same is that he once more feels that he must justify his over inordinable partiality for Old Country candidates. His fulsome eulogies of every fresh importation are of course to be expected; but it is a pity he could not at the same time conceal his dislike of our own graduates. It is in the Republic of Letters, he informs us, that the true teachers are to be found but; the fact that he has been making a zealous search abroad during the past year for a professor of English goes to show that Canadian scholars still live in the wilderness, and in the opinion of this grandiloquent college don, are only deserving to be styled pedants and scholastic drudges. Now, sir, I should like to find out what public opinion has to say with this course of proceeding to fill up the prospective chair. What encouragement is there to native talent to pursue special studies? What a farce it is for the government to advertise for applications in Canada when appointments are practically in the hands of one who, notwithstanding all his professions to the contrary, invariably opposes every Canadian aspirant to a University chair! In his references to the subject of English the ex-professor would have been wiser not to have assumed such a lofty tone. In that department, as in others, to use his own language, he accomplished more by his own personal influence than his lectures; and for one who never possessed that knowledge of the ancient and modern languages which is requisite for the humblest student of English Philology, the wiser course would now be not to challenge criticism, nor assume to sit in judgment on others. M.E.T.

Toronto, Oct. 30.

Our Reporter Did Not Err.

Editor World: Having unfortunately not been able to attend the meeting on Monday night, held in Trinity Church, I send a letter giving in full the sentiments of my mind regarding the resignation of Rev. John Gillespie, and thought, as an old member of the church, that it should have been read, but the Rector, it seems, appointed no secretary, nor did he think it worth his while to read only a portion of it. Then as to the report which you gave in to-day's issue, namely, "This is the very man who told me three weeks ago that if I appointed Mr. Gillespie curate he would denounce me to the congregation," now, either your reporter or the Rev. Sanson is wrong, as I never made the statement, and I wish it contradicted immediately.

Toronto, Oct. 30. JOHN MARKS.

"Timely Wise"! For Sharp Eyes! &c

"Nor love, nor honor, wealth, nor power,
Can give the heart a cheerful hour—
When health is lost. Be timely wise;
With lifebreath sit taste of pleasure flies."
So speaketh Gray, and who denies?
No sure foot beneath the skies,
Alas! for him who early dies
Because he's not timely wise.
Alas! for him who will endure
The ills he might so quickly cure;
Night sweats, and cough, and hard-caught breath,
Consumption's heralds, signs of death.
To be cured, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Thousands have been cured by it who, otherwise, would now be filling untimely graves. For all liver, blood, and lung diseases, it is specific.

Baby Has Gone to School.

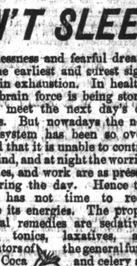
The baby has gone to school; ah, me!
What will the mother do,
With never a call to button or pin,
Or tie a little shoe?
How can she keep herself busy all day
With the little "hindering thing" away?

Another basket to fill with lunch,
Another "good-by" to say,
And the mother stands at the door to see
Her baby march away;
And turns with a sigh that is half relief,
And half a something akin to grief.

She thinks of a possible future morn,
When the children, one by one,
Will go from their home out into the world,
To battle with life alone,
And not even the baby be left to cheer
The desolate home of that future year.

She picks up garments here and there,
Thrown down in careless haste,
And tries to think how it would seem
If nothing were displaced;
If the house were always as still as this.
How could she bear the loneliness?

CAN'T SLEEP!



Sleeplessness and fearful dreams are the earliest and surest signs of brain exhaustion. In healthy sleep brain force is being stored up to meet the next day's demands. But nowadays the nervous system has been so overtasked that it is unable to control the mind, and at night the worries, troubles, and work are as present as during the day. Hence the brain has not time to recuperate its energies. The proper medical remedies are sedatives, nerve tonics, laxatives, and regulators of the general functions. Coca-Cola and celery are the sedatives and nerve tonics demanded, and in Paine's Celery Compound their full benefit is obtained. Halsocon contains, in effect is proportions the best remedies of the materia medica for constipation and kidney and liver disorders. This is a brief description of the medicine which has brought sweet rest to thousands who tossed in sleeplessness from night to morning, or whose morbid dreams caused them to awake more tired than ever. All nervous, sleepless, debilitated, or aged people will find vigor and perfect health in the great nerve tonic, Paine's Celery Compound. Price, $1.00.

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AUCTION SALES.

JUDICIAL SALE

ROACH VS. McGOURN.

Pursuant to the order in the matter of Lot 16 in Section I. of the Military Reserve, Roach vs. McGourn, dated the 22nd day of October, 1888, there will be offered for sale subject to the approval of the Master in Ordinary at J. D. Oliver & Co.'s Auction Rooms, The Mart, 35 King-street East, Toronto, on Saturday, the 10th day of November 1888, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the following valuable property, being Lot number 16, in section I. of the Military Reserve.

This property is situated on the north-east corner of Douro and Tecumseth-streets, and has a frontage on Douro-street of 100 feet, by a depth of 200 feet more or less. On the Douro-street front are erected three small cottages, and a frame hotel occupies the corner of Douro and Tecumseth-streets.

Each of the above cottages are rented at $5 per month to monthly tenants.

The property will be sold subject to a reserved bid to be fixed by the Master.

Terms—Ten per cent. at time of sale will be paid to the vendors or their solicitors, and the balance into court to the credit of this matter without interest within thirty days after the day of sale. The other terms will be the standing conditions of the court.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, John Hoskin, Q. C., or to the plaintiff's solicitors, Messrs. Coatsworth, Hodgins & Campbell, York Chambers, Toronto.

Dated the 26th day of October, 1888.

NEIL McLEAN,
363 Chief Clerk.

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