

THE TORONTO WORLD, - A FEARLESS AND INDEPENDENT

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TRY IT FOR A MONTH.

18 King Street East, Toronto.

The Toronto World.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1882. Persons leaving town for the season, and summe ents per month, the address being changed as often as

THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

The local government are likely to take a leaf from the book of Sir John Macdonald and bring on the elections almost immedistely. We have heard the time placed so near as next month. We do not see Emmie Latey. Miss Latey was late for that Mr. Mowat would injure his chances by so doing. He has nothing to gain by delay. If the eight or nine by-elections now due were to come off and the opposi- who shape our purposes, rough hew them tion proved in any degree successful as we will, ordained that no bed, shakedown better in a general contest. Nearly all the provinces have been holding elections this year, and we are just through the dominion one; if Mr. Mowat would bring on his the country would have the prospect of four years of uninterrupted freedom from political agitation.

The issue is going to turn in great measure on the boundary award and prowincial rights; the opposition have not yet shown their hand on this point. They may take a different stand from that laid down by Sir John Macdonald in the late contest. The indictment against the government we hear is now being drawn up and will include a general charge of extravagance; of giving immense sums to the railways which have passed into the hands of monopolies; of keeping Mr. Crooks in the cabinet and fathering his blunders; of centralizing power especially in the matter

As to their opportunity, the opposition have a great deal in their favor ; as to their record they are worth little ; but it is reported that Sir John Macdonald himself is reconstructing it, getting abler men into harness, preparing the brief, and generally "bossing the job." If such is the case the reform government will have lots to keep

HOW CANADIANS TAKE THEIR SNUBBING The haughtiness of the rebuke lately administered to our "presumptuous petitioners" by English potentates is certainly not two countries. It has evidently put a damper upon the loyalty of Canadians in customed to regard the mother country as a child would regard a kind and considerate parent. Had a snubbing like this come from a foreign power touching a matter in which Canada was interested, would be bad enough. But coming as it does from a source from which we might at least expect generous civility, and upon a question of as much importance to us as to England, it cannot fail to cause unkind eeling even in the most loyal breasts and will not add a little fuel to the already deep-seated antipathies of a portion of our national independence will be the but the acquisition of independence would about peaceably and Canada could start on neighboring states, where although that unwould assonish anyone who does not under
we have rome hundred years in the past, an increase of 3 cents an hour, or about 15 we deny the right of any class of religious teachers to civil immunities or privileges.

While we admit the claim of all religious are communities to an equality of civil rights, be deny the right of any class of religious teachers to civil immunities or privileges.

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The narrative in the Globe headed "His Grace and Albert Edward," and "His Grace and Albert Edward," and "His Island a matter to be settled in one session or two sessions of particular to be settled in one session of two sessions of gallery at the public an opportunity of admiring the every concession demanded by the Irish works of art collected in the said gallery.

The narrative in the United States. They demanded an increase of 3 cents an hour, or about 15 to communities to an equality of civil rights, momentous question. It is not a matter to be settled in one session or two sessions of gallery at the Portical This would in no way interfere with their states and throw open for a few the communities to an equality of civil rights, momentous question. It is not a matter to be settled in one session or two sessions of two economics of gallery at the public an opportunity of admiring the every concession demanded by the Irish works of art collected in the said gallery.

The narrative in the Claim of all religious momentous question. It is not a matter to be settled in one session or two sessions of two economics of the museum and provide the claim of all religious momentous question. It is not a matter to be settled in one session or two sessions of two economics and throw open from the communities to an equality of communities to

ances suffered, and that final and all bonds of fealty and friendship. England clearly could not follow her Amican policy to the letter in Canada.

But the recent rebuff given to Canadian men is indicative of almost an identical policy in its essential features, viz tion of legislative and petitional

ernment will not be so wilfully blind to their own interests nor so dead to the themselves struck for higher wages and in bitter experience of the past as to treat the rights of our dominion as something which may or may not be noticed according as their fancy dictates.

WHO PAYS THE DUIY ON COAL? It has long been a disputed point as to

who paid the duty on coal. The government and their organs have said the American coal miners and shippers paid it; the opposition speakers and journals say the consumer paid it. The trouble in settling the dispute is that as the duty is a specific one the invoices do not show the real cost of the coal to the importers. The government could easily have proved their case or otherwise had the invoices passed through the hands of their officials. f our own knowledge we can give one pecific case which clearly shows that the luty comes out of the American shipper. The invoice is of a large shipment coal to one of our Toronto dealers y Phalen and Burns of Buffalo who supply mest of the Toronto trade. The price of the coal is set down at the regular rate as established by the coal combination, but from this amount is subtracted the two following items: "By allowance, duty, at so much a ton, so many dollars;" "by freight to Hamilton so much."

We do not profess to say categorically this prevails in every case, but we are of opinion that it does and the proof on which we rest the opinion is that the coal dealers themselves have never given an explicit statement of the case. Nor do we say that the fact that the American miners pay the duty is a sufficient reason for the ontinuance of the coal tax. But it is another example how that in practical business the alleged and eternal axioms of trade as expounded by theorists are often rudely trampled upon.

A MODERN MARRIAGE.

The doctrine that marriages are made in heaven has received an illustration in the recent wedding of Mr. Louis Mills of the New York produce exchange with Miss the train from Long Beach to New York. Her escort Mr. Louis Mills made every exertion to procure a sleeping room for the young lady under his charge, but the gods that Mr. Louis Mills should marry Miss Emmie on the spot and at the mement. Mr. Mills is an illustration of the poet's "The mills of God grind slowly,"

fer if he had not walked so slow as to b late for the Long Branch train, the blushing bride, instead of pulling a man into marriage, might have slept the sleep of the just in a Pulman carriage. It is remarkable that not a bed, a room

sofa, a chair was at the disposal of the belated Miss Latey. It was one of these coincidences which Dr. Wild would have explained by the great pyramid or the prophet Jeremiah. One miscreant and marplot, known to mortals a ex-Mayor Wickham of New York, did, officiously, propose to provide the young lady with a sofa. But Miss Emmie was far too considerate to disturb the ladies of the house by accepting this most unwarrantable and injudicious proposal. She did not take any stock in Mr. Wickham's

sofa! Sofa, indeed! A far more relevant proposal was that of the experienced hotelkeeper who proposed that the young people should be married at once. A sleeping parson was roused up in the hotel, the reverend gent ceased to snore and performed the service. And so all were made happy.

END OF THE FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE The great strike of the freight handlers has shared the fate of similar movements in the past. It has ended in the surrender of the strikers, who are, together with the sympathizing public, the losers. The railroad companies have for the present gained largely. They will continue to be the gainers until the people of the United States calculated to create much love between the take a hand in the business and restrain the corporations. They can do it; the strike has shown them once more that they must general and particularly those who are ac- do it if the country is to remain the land of the free. We have little doubt that before very long they will do it.

The freight handlers, though they bave performed a great service to themselves whose value will appear in the long run, have been beaten badly. They are out of pocket, discouraged and demoralized. They and His apostles. Theirs was remarkable have illustrated the futility of strikes as against railroad companies, but they have the pomp and vanity of the world, and even in defeat proved the dignity of labor. the respect of even the poorest American citizen for law and order and the courage of the working people in extremity. The population. We believe that, in any event, strike will long be remembered. Several hundreds of men, skilled laborers, indispens ultimate destiny of Canada, and able in the commerce of the country, were that too at no very distant period, servants of the railroad corporations, work- journal, as if the welfare of society at large ing for 17 cents an hour and precarioussurely be enhanced if it could be brought by employed at that figure. They were individual may be an amiable and intellimaking maximum wages of between \$7 and gent man, but he is the 'agent of a system, her national career with the well wishes of \$8 a week. Owing to the heavy taxes im- which in all ages has labored to exalt the mother country. We have a deplorable posed upon the country for the benefit of sacerdotal class in order to enslave the example of the opposite course in the a privileged few they found their earnings masses of society, and to secure their own below the actual cost of the necessaries of natural contest in which they wrenched life. Their wages represented less than they might crush civil and religious liberty themselves clear from the maternal grasp, the minimum upon which white men can is now over one hundred years in the past, live in the United States. They demanded

central organization, already pressed other strikes, responded to the best of its ability, the public at large contributed something. Meantime free trade in labor came to the assistance of the corporations and unskilled hands were employed to do the work. Freight began to accumulate. Merchants could not get their goods shipped. They were put to great loss, Impudently enough the railroad corporations creased their freight rates over 30 per cent, nearly double the increase demanded by their own employes. The business men of the country paid this audacious advance. But having gained this advantage the railread corporations with increasing impu-dence refused even at their own rates to carry freight. They would not pay the market rate of wages to laborers to handle their freight and so let it accumulate, perish and block the channels of commerce. Then the merchants applied to the courts for relief. Atter many delays on the part of the

state's law department - every one of which was to the advantage of the corporations—the courts were asked to force the corporations to carry the freight. This would have won their point for the strikers and saved the merchants from loss. But Judge Haight-his name will long be remembered by workingmen in the state of New York-has declared that there is nothing in the charters of the New York Central and Erie which made it incumbent upon the corporations to carry freight unless they chose. If Judge Haight's interpretation of the law is sound—and it comes into immediate conflict with a decision recently given by Judge Cullen, namely, that a railroad corporation is bound by its charter to render substantial and not merely nominal service to the state-then the public is utterly and completely at the mercy of the railroads, They may put up their rates to any figure they chocse; the shipper must pay what ever they demand: in addition to all this they need not carry the freight upon a public highway surrendered to them exclusively to operate unless they so elect.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY STRIKE. The strike of the Irish constabulary, although it may not seriously embarrass the government, has been well timed, so far as its influence on governmental action is concerned, and seems likely to result in securing to the members at least part of their demand, and especially the shilling a day increase of pay they claim. It is said that only the newly joined members can afford to resign, in view of the pension which awaits old and disabled members, and that the government can readily fill all vacancies, applications for admission being never so large as now. At the same time it must or sofa was to be procured for love or be remembered that the successful work of that while the government in ordinary times could quickly fill up the ranks with soldiers even better disciplined than the constabulary, it has no such resources now, when the war in Egypt and the possible omplications with Russia will permit of no weakening of the military strength abroad even to maintain order in insubordinate listricts at home. That is a work which must be left to the constabulary, and as the demands of the men seem reasonable they are more likely to be acceded to at such a time as this than if made when the government could give its attention wholly to local administration.

PRUIT AND GRAIN GROWING

We notice in the St. Catharines Journa, an article well braced with arithmetical figures advocating fruit culture as the leading industry among farmers in the Niagara district. The production of cereals has beome rather a poor business in that part of the province owing to the light quality of the soil and their being unable to compete with the western and northwestern growers, who with heavy yields and extensive areas can easily afford to undersell them, The Niagara peninsula above all other sections of the country seems peculiarly adapted for this particular branch of farming. Its posiion between two large bodies of water tends to produce a humidity of climate which is highly conducive to the proper development of first-class fruit. The general character of the soil also would seem to indicate this as the most profitable and most natural way of utilizing its acres; and its close proximity to all the principal Canadian narkets insures an easy and safe transport of the most perishable fruits. It may not be very long before we see this favored district ecome the main source of the fruit supply for the whole dominion.

AN ARCHBISHOP'S TOUR AND ITS LESSONS FOR THE COMMON PEOPLE.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR,--Much of what is called christianit in our day has lost the features of Christ for simplicity, self-sacrifice, separation from especially repudiating any alliance with the powers that govern the earth-Christ's testimony being, "My kingdom is not of this world." I refer to this because of the prominence given by the Globe to the late proceedings of the R. C. Archbishop Lynch, occupying more than a column of that were identified with his movements. This aggrandisement in wealth and power, that

throughout the world. While we admit the claim of all religion

H.R. H. the prince of Wales at a levee ! court. Such an honor has so far not been granted to Cardinal Manning, or even Cardinal Howard, cousin of the duke of Norfolk, premier duke and hereditary earlmarshal. Both these prelates, it is true, have been invited to garden parties at Buckingham palace, but simply as British subjects and not as dignitaries of the Roman Catholic church. Referring to this therefore important presentation an Eaglish paper remarked at the time, that now the ice had been broken it was to be hoped royalty would extend the courtesy to others.

royalty would extend the courtesy to others.

Since the days of 'Good Queen Bess' the court dress prescribed for bishops and ecc'esiastics has been strictly black, owing to her strong aversion of the Roman purple, and so it was something new for the court habitues to see his grace in a black soutanelle, purple stockings, and wearing on his crown a purple zucchata, or skull cap, and around his neck a golden chain with cross dependant. The queen was gracious enough to dispense with the customary two days' notice required previous to a presentation at court, and to allow of it taking place on the shorter notice of one day previous. Her majesty had to be communicated with regarding all these details, the circumstances being unusual.

Herewith as an appendix to that unusual proceeding we give a series of facts gathered from authentic sources which prove that Roman Catholicism, or popery, is in its essential features the same now as it was in the dark ages; and although held in cheek by the cuph of the civil power in

in the dark ages; and although held in theck by the curb of the civil power in protestant countries, is prepared to crush civil and religious liberty throughout the world, whenever it obtains the necessary

Dower.

Let every intelligent friend of true freedom ponder this list of projected crimes against society under the mask of the religion.

TRUTH POLITICAL PLATFORM OF THE ROMAN GATH

OLIC CHURCH.

To give the bible to the laity is to To give the bible to the latty is to cast pearls before swine. — Cardinal Hosius.
There is no other remedy for the evil but to put heretics to death.— Ballarmine.
The laity have no jurisdiction and power over the clergy.—Council of Constance,
Let the public school system go to where it came from—the devil—Freeman's We hate protestantism; we detest it with our whole heart and soul—Catholic

It is utterly wrong to circulate the scrip-ures in the valgar tongue.—Archbishop We are not advocates of religious freedom, and we repeat we are not.—Shepherd of the

And we repeat we are now.

Valley.

Religious liberty is merely endured until
the opposite can be carried into effect.—
Bishop O'Connor.

God's tribunal and the pope's tribunal
are the same. All other powers are his
subjects.—Muscovius.

We will take this country (the United

We will take this country (the United States) and build our institutions over the grave of protestantism.—Priest Hecker.

There is, ere long, to be a state religion in this country, and that state religion is to be Roman Catholic.—Priest Hecker.

There can be no religion without the inquisition, which is wisely designed for the promotion of the true faith.—Boston Pilat

The exemption of clerical persons has been instituted by the ordination of God and by canonical institutions.—Council of

ents to a dog as to Catholics who heir children to the public schools. -Priest The pope has redeemed the clergy from the obedience due to princes; therefor

kings are no more the superiors of the clergy.—Ballarmine. We hold education to be a function of the church, and not of the state; and in our case we do not accept the state as educator.—New York Tablet.

We declare, affirm, define and pror we deciare, amm, denne and pronounce it necessary to salvation for every human creature to be subject to the Roman pon-tiff.—Cardinal Manning.

Accursed be those very crafty and de-ceitful societies called Bible societies, which thrust the bible into the hands of unexpe-vienced youth.—Pone Pirs. IX

rienced vouth .- Pope Pius IX. As the church commands the spiritual part of man directly, she therefore commands the whole man and all that depends on man. -Civilta Catholica. The pope has the right to prenounce sen

tence of deposition against any sovereign when required by the good of the spiritual order.—Brownson's Review.

All those who take from the Church of Rome, and from the see of St. Peter, one of the two swords, and allow only the spiritual are branded for heretics.—Ba-

If the Catholics ever gain-which they surely will do, though at a distant day— an immense numerical superiority, religious freedom is at an end.—Archbishop of St. Heretics, schismatics and rebels to the said lord and pope or his aforesaid successors, I will to the uttermost of my power, persecute and wage war with.—Bishops'

Oath.

What Father Walker says is only what has been said by the bishops all over the world, over and over again, in their pastorals, and we heartily endorse it.—New York Tablet.

I do renounce and disown any allegiance

as due to any heretical king, prince or state named Protestant, or obedience to any o uits' Oath.

Our school instruction must be materialistic. If the name of the author christianity is mentioned at all, he must be spoken of as one of the men who figured prominently in history.—Western Watch-No bible shall be held or read except by

license, except upon the pains and penalties of that mortal sin that is neither to be forgiven in this would be the control of Moreover, we confirm and renew the de

crees recited above, and delivered in former times by apostolic authority against the publication, distribution, reading and possession of books of the holy scriptures translated into the vulgar tongue.—Pope Gregory XVI.

GOLDWIN SMITH AND HIS CRITICS (To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: By giving expression to his opinions on the Irish question, Goldwin Smith has ever much we sympathize with the Irish people, we should not forget that much world. Why not follow the example lat ly set in England, of throwing open the wise judgment on the part of British statesmen is being exercised in dealing with this

the Irish people are not amenable to justice and cannot be controlled by good laws as ministered in a spirit of equity and mile. But how the latter conclusion he been reached by men of intelligence utterly fail to conjecture, not being able find in the history of that country any account of a time when good laws were as

interly fail to conjecture, not being solve to find in the history of that country any account of a time when good laws were administered in a spirit of equity and mildiness. Now we know too well that the world's history is full of examples showing how nations of men have been ruined by the oppressions of tyrannical governments, and the operations of bad laws. The only and the proper way to judge of what can be made of the Insh people is to look at them abroad, the world over, and especially on this continent. The man who so judges that maligned race will be compelled to confess that the Irish people are as capable of being lifted up into the light of truth and made partakers of the blessings of civilization as any other people are. We know that Ireland has been difficult to govern, and so has all countries where govern, and so has all countries where justice has been denied, and where the hap piness of the people has not been considered. I endorsed Mr. Goldwin Smith's views regarding the trial of criminals by a commission because law and order must be kept. But the professor seems to have drifted out of his latitude in his last article which reads like the outpourings of a political tyrant rather than that of the thoughtful broadminded champion of free-dom which I have always considered the professor to be. Discontents and revolts are in themselves evils, we know, but are they not far better than the slavish submission and acquisitore which circ they not far better than the slavish submission and acquiete:nee which give encouragement to the tyrannies of the powerful. If the Irish leaders acted in the spirit
of moderation and exhibited less animosity
to English rule, liberties would I doubt not
be conceded their country, which threats
and hatred of English rule is hardly likely
to bring them. In dealing with the oppressed with whom we sympathize, we
must be careful least our better feelings run
away with our discretion, or we may disaway with our discretion, or we may discover that we have conceded away our own

safety. It has been made manifest that Mr. Glad It has been made manifest that Mr. Gladstone is d. sirous of doing all that he possibly can to better the condition of the trish people by legislating away some of the most obnoxious disabilities under which they suffered. And if equal laws were administered with equal fairness throughout the united kingdom, Ireland would then have no more cause to complain of injustice and might then forego her cry for home rule. For home rule for Ireland to-day virtually means separation from England, which England will never allow, for such a consummation however ardently wished for by a portion of the Irish people, is beyond all hopes of ever being realized Writers and editors of American Irish pa Writers and editors of American Irish papers make some attempt to excuse their utterances by saying that they bear no ill feeling against the English people, only against the government. But this is the veriest nonsense, for it implies that the government do not correctly represent the English people. But every threat hurled at the government by these writers is a threat hurled at the English people. And I cannot but think that the cause of Ireland would be much better served if less oppressive language was indulged in by these men.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN

(To the Editor of The World.) SIR: I see by a leading article in the Globe of to-day on France, England and Turkey it takes pretty much the same view of the war that I have done in my first letter to your paper. Every day goes to prove that the movement of Arabi in Egypt is generally supported by the people and even the nobles or richer class in that country. Turkey naturally sees in Arabi a man fighting to sustain Islamism and Egyptian national rights against the usurpation of foreigners. Yet the British papers presume to call the troops people and Bedouins supporting Arabi rebels! Rebels they certainly would be if they did not support their country. What right has England to go into the provinces of Egypt and murder the people? Is that country hers? Who commenced this unnatural quarrel and who now is following it up by a great army invasion? The war is not worse but is just as bad as that recently waged on Tunis by France, which it seems now was a part of the barragain of the late Berlin treaty by which Beaconsfield in consideration that France would agree to it, agreed to allow France to conner Tunis: all of which shows the ex-Globe of to-day on France, England and would agree to it, agreed to allow France would agree to it, agreed to allow Flahes conquer Tunis; all of which shows the existence of a tricky debased policy existing in Europe among nations called christian.

As I said in a former letter, France during the civil war among the Americans—think-ing the United States could not prevent it— undertook to convert Mexico into an empire under Maximillian. The Globe say withdraw and allow Turkey, (which if any country has the right to quell Arabi, has the best right to do so), to proceed to pac fy the country. But it seems England is the country. But it seems England is afraid to trust Turkey—and even threatens to stop her troops from landing in a coun try as much hers as Canada is England's viceroy of Turkey did govern Egypt, an a viceroy of England is over Unada.

The flower of the English army is now in Egypt, and she has accually under taken to protect the Su-z Cana simply—but to protect it—(which as ye no enemy has attempted to destroy) and also to proceed into the interior and follow up Arabi and his army, destroying the people and country over which she proceeds. We all may love and wish well to England when engaged in just and necessary wars, but it speaks very little for Christendom in her, or any European nation, to be picking quarrels with weak foreign nations. No matter if the Egyptians are Mahometans and have in past ages conquered by the sword, we in the nineteenth century should show a different example. Remember the advice of Christ to Peter who drew his sword. Christianity would be a poor thing if propagated by fraud injustice and the cannon's mouth.

C. M. D.

Toronto, Aug. 7, 1882.

THE SABBATH OUESTION.

(To the Editor of The World.)
SIR: The only and about the best way
out of this difficulty, of making the Sabbath
a day of recreation, would be to give our brought down upon his honorable head some rather severe criticisms from the pens of numerous writers, notably, Mr. Lynch and Mr. Philipps Thompson. Now, howpicture galleries to the public on Sunday afternoon for a few hours, say from 3 to 5

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Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m.
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Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.10°p.m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.

Arrives 10.30 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.

Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY,

for Leslieville Woodbine driving park, Victorla

park, and Ben Lamond.

Station, D in bridge, foot o King street.

Leaves Don Station 6.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.

12, noon; 1.36, 2.30, 3.30 4.30, 5.40, 6.30, 7.30

8.30, 9.30 p.m.

Returning leaves Ben Lamoni 6.00, 8.20, 9.10

10.10, 11.10 a.m.; 12.10, \$1.40, 2.40, 3.40 4.40, 5.40

40,7.40 8.40, 9.40 p.m.

"The Jerr Better be Alive with Stoningto bilee on the New Hav floating inde "There's everything! Instead of would write saith : "Giv A stylish f house, New I White pic rolling over t tailor-made i Light ecrt with yellow l

climbing, and and croquet Though the telegraph to age woman s

Cheerful ed in the sea to come up lowed some destroy ants. was not destr After four the art of w that the hun to throw sto The Chica cornet playe trying to sou which account ity in that cit Misfortu of the man, b

of the woman strength of w scious possess Stockton, waiter who nese dialects Tartar, Ger and English An Ameri ried a Chir swings in a h does the was the fly-traps "Your m waiter to H tricts. "Me young man. Jumbo is

that ever la

trunk and n

creasing pop ook about The Denve that one of thrilling scar Letter Lis they are or quart pail fi this because we suppose i water you co It was a v cific coast v humanity in night. Aft sleep" she a fervent tone please catch "So you a

a broker of

position. modestly in then," grow enough to grap and exof the false young man servant on from undo had the au that I was fellow, and am told tha "Bedad, so ye're quite that I don' every wan. In Milw disappointi were all in appear, an thered toge left for part sents were velope from been furni have been Nantask

> for the ac those for This hither time. Pas large sign necessities istered to, the St. Ab A new tion is bei the leader a purely u organized. versal ch equally to conference

locality the

churches enterprise A Hind speaks as Bible : " of all En like in the instructi

top, is fu yield to thousand ject. In English