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18 King Street East, Toronto.

The Toronto World.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1882.

Persons leaving town for the season, and sun travelers, can have THE WORLD mailed to them for 25 cents per month, the address being changed as often a

MR. BLAIN ON THE WRECK OF THE RE-

Mr. Blain L.L.D., and ex M.P., has an interesting story to tell about Mr Blake and the Globe. Though it appears in the Mail, to the extent of over three columns and a half, it is not an attack on the leading opposition journal, but on the opposition leader. Condensing somewhat Mr. Blain's statement of the case, it is to the following effect : After confederation longings towards something like national liberty of action began to be felt in Canada -that is, in a constitutional way, perhaps his opinion that man, becoming, adult at able. There are few districts where intelwe ought to add. But in one direction 16, ought to live to six times that age, or ligent and popular men, and with a followtical check. Just about the time when Canadians had their heads full of confederation, new dominion, 'new nationality,' and all that sort of thing, orders reached country the consideration of the importever upon the government, and eventually party demands harmonized with the interthat gave to us a dominion trade policy

ment to the conservative party in the elections of 1878." Mr. Blain thus continues : "Now, it has been in every man's mouth ed the advocacy of protection as a species of treason! Surely, therefore those who blame Mr. Gordon Brown fail to remember

differing from the British, gave the govern-

that it made fewer, but the Globe did not intentionally destroy the reform party; and while I do not exonerate the Globe from its full share of the responsibility for the late disaster, a candid enquiry will prove that the chief cause arose from the course pursued by the leader himself. Many disliked the pending questions arising out of the boundary award, the disallowance of local bills, the syndicate contract, the settlement

recollection embraces some rather stiff quiet conscience, a gay heart, a contented

the House in 1870 and 1871. After that the subject dropped, partly, we suppose, because the Pacific scandal turned up, and for time overshadowed everthing else. This much must be affirmed as a truth, even it Mr. Blain makes the reservation that he speaks only of the "dominion" parliament that is, of what was said after July 1st, 1867. But is it putting the case in a traightforward way to ignore the protectionist agitation of 1858, in Old Canada, which was led by Mr. Isaac Buchanan of Hamilton, and which certainly had great and practical results? That agitation gave us the protective tariff of 1858, framed by Mr. Inspector-General Cayley, under the immediate advisement of Mr. Buchapan and a strong outside committee of business men, who most energetically pressed their views upon the Macdonald-Cartier government of that day, parliament then sitting in Toronto. Next year, 1859, the Cartier-Macdenald government being the name of it, Mr. Inspector-General Galt was finance minister, as we should call him now; and, with the advantages of a year's experience and some further advice, the tariff was extended in its scope and made more systematic. A time of great prosperity to Old Canada followed. Mr. Blain omits to recall these rather im- the injustice of which has been confessed portant events in our history, but he is per- and the evils denounced by Mr. Gladectly right in saying that, at the time of stone himself and by many another eloconfederation, a change in Canadian policy quent Englishman, has peopled thousands was dictated by the home government, the of American wildernesses with an alien, an main features of the new scheme having energetic and a rapidly multiplying race. already been agreed upon in London, Mn Throughout that widely extended region, Galt in 1866 proposed and carried a reduc- wherever the calculating New Englander tion of the tariff from the leading figures is rearing his factories or planning his railof 20 and 25 to the figure of 15 per cent, reads, there is the Irish American capital-A small band of men who saw where the country's true interest lay resolutely opposed the change, but they were overborne by men of influence in their way; there are their the confederation hurrah from many voices. The order from London to reduce duties was dustrious, but with brows ever ready to carried out, but immediately thereafter rose the beginnings of the protectionist By millions these men over-spread America agitation which swept the country in 1878, and which some people very foolishly imagine to have commenced about two years

Mr. Blain demands to know why Mr. Blake, having seen his party wrecked on the trade question in 1878, did not strike out a new policy-one that would have put it right with the country. Instead of this he talked free trade all through the maritime provinces in his tour of 1881, and showed that the country had nothing to ex the pulpit and on the platform they are peet from him except as a free trader and an opponent of national policy. In all this did he act ignorantly or dishonestly? Mr. Blain takes the latter view, and charges of a question concerning which few have double dealing as Mr. Blake's chief of-

HOW TO LIVE LONG Physiologists have written much of late respecting the duration of human life. Buffon was the first one in France to raise the question of its extreme limit. It was 96 years. The eminent French physiolog. ist Flourens, fixing the complete development of man at 20 years, teaches that he

should live five times as long as it takes him to become an adult. According to this the government here from Downing street author the moment of a completed developthat the tariff must be reduced. The order | ment may be recognized by the fact of the was obeyed, to the destruction of many of junction of the bones with their apophyses, our young industries. This and other caus. This junction takes place in horses at 5 es forced upon the practical men of this years, and the horse doss not live beyond 85 years ; with the ox at 4 years, and it ant question, "Is the British trade policy does not live over 20 years; with the cat Fenians who crossed were as nothing to necessarily the policy best suited at 18 months, and that animal rarely lives to Canada?" Protection in Brit- over 10 years. With man it is effected at ain had been swept away under 20 years, and he only exceptionally lives rica. It is well known to England. It is circumstances that not only forced its sup- beyond 100 years. The same the secret of American petulance. It is porters to yield, but induced its opponents physiologist admits, however, that to accept free trade with as implicit faith as human life may be exceptionally the orthodox accept the standards of the prolonged under certain conditions church. The great majority of the leading of comfort, sobriety, freedom from care, men here were from the old country; those regularity of habits and observance of the shaping public sentiment were nearly all rules of hygiene; and he terminates his tainted with the Manchester school of interesting study with the aphorism; "Man thought; they the more readily yielded, kills himself rather than dies." Other therefore, to the order from Downing street, scientists, who have paid the greatest atand lowered the tariff. The exigencies of tention to this subject, hold the same have secured peace, and would have been the state, however, forced the subject for- views. The German physiologist Haller maintained that man might live to the age keenest calculation in the world drifted of two hundred years. A writer in the ests of the people, and the circumstances Revue Scientifique, in treating this subject, reaches the conclusion from the information he has been able to gather that although the great ages of mankind have diminished, yet the mean length of life has very sensibly increased. There seems no reason to doubt that all have, to a great extent, the power of prolonging their lives. the Globe has held precisely the same position ever since it started. The late Hon. George Brown, than whom no man ever wished better to our country, consider by rule, and avoiding extremes and by rule, and avoiding extremes and excesses, may seem very irksome at first, but custom soon turns it to habit, thus not only the history of the paper but the attitude of the political parties in the length of days. A proof of the benefit of

past. * tring of tays. The Globe makes many mistakes, I would regular living is the fact that old people who have once settled down in a kind of groove of life cannot be unsettled therefrom, even for a few days, without danger to health and life itself. They may have. perhaps, their regular time for getting up in the morning, certain methods of ablution, certain kinds and qualities of food and drink, certain hours for taking these, cerand a hundred other things, which, taken

One of our correspondents suggests that hose interested in the Sabbath observance fuestion should meet in public and have errors in that legislation millions of men the matter discussed with some practical end in view. Such a meeting would no hostile and eager to show hostility, reside in a neighboring country whose the first outbreak of war will pour them upon Cadoubt be well attended, and if well attended it would certainly be a lively one, for the nadian shores, eager to revenge imperial errors on colonial possessions. In equations of those errors a powerful body in question whether the Sabbath should be secular or sacred, or partly both, is one that will call forth numerous champions to de-American politics are continually watching fend all the possible views that the subject lor-nay trying to precipitate that very admits of. A vigorous expression of public outbreak. In consequence of those errors every building erected, pision on such an open question as this light bring about mere liberality and chariall round, and considerable advantages every railroad built, devery afarm in might be gained by all parties even though proved in Canada, is rendered insecure in enure or in existence. In all human foreno change in our statute laws were the sight, if any war afflict Canada within ten immediate result of the meetings. Which or twenty years, it will be in consequence of our numerous correspondents are men of

> ment more immediately affected himself? Nor did the resolutions torwarded by Canada contain any suggestion of extraordinary or impossible reforms. They did not even detail the many severities which have been common in Ireland in the enforcement of the law, and the extremity of the distress its population often have borne. Mildly, calmly and in terms of studied loyalty, they chiefly expressed the hope that those very measures already foreshadowed and suggested by the leaders of the great British governing party might prove possible of speedy accomplishment—the release of the suspects and the bestowal of some descrip

tion of federal or local self-government.

of those very errors. Is it possible to con-

ceive a case where the subject had more

reason to petition the crown, or where the

legislation in which he suggested improve

action, besides being men of words? Let

such come forward and take the necessary

steps for calling a public meeting. We

want some definite expression of opinion on

WHAT THEY HAVE SAID IN ENGLAND.

Great Britain towards Ireland -- a policy

ist and the Irish American overseer-popu-

laboring countrymen, stalwart, docile, in-

darken at the remembrance of the past,

-a mighty power within the

mightiest power by which Eng-

land can be menaced—the only power

to which her frontier lies long, undefended

open. Rome has exiled Coriolanus, and

the camp of the Volscians, liking him little

indeed, know full well his value in the

bloody field. The countrymen of O'Connell

and Moore can speak and can write, and in

the newer land whither fate has sent them,

they have not left the powers unused. In

often; in the press they are everywhere.

Vast pains have been taken to indoctrinate

the masses of America with the Irish view

cared to represent the English side. There

are districts in America where a contest

with England would be thought a

holy war, land There are few dis-

triets where, for such a war, vast

numbers of recruits of excellent fight-

ing material would not be at once procur-

majority, but always a busy, earnest and powerful section, are not ready to fan into

flame any sparks of accidental collision

which might lead to such a war. This vast

power of immigrant and of native hostility

-of original and of educated animosity,

the American government hold in leash with steady hand. Twice it has, straining,

sprung across the border, has torn its vic-

lowed. This power is well known to Ame-

the secret of English civility. It is the

Who ever could say that there would be

peace, because there was no reason for war ?

When was there war, which could not have

been better, easier, more cheaply settled

without. A hundredth part of the money

cost of the war of 61-64, offered the Ameri-

can slaveholders as compensation, would

an enormous compensation. Yet the

into war. Who would have thought a

squabble about some supposedly holy

fragments of rock would have produced

the dreadful Crimean war? Who, a month

be as it is to-day? Could any mortal see

reason for the terrible Franco-German

campaigns, or for the war of the

absent cause is present, and in all

cases the same. War is the result of

sentiment of rivalry, of dislike, of re-

nembered injury, which, catching at pre-

ence, however casual, finds in opposition

the flint opposed to steel, the sparks fly,

the combustibles blaze, and the devastating

That hostility. partially concealed, parti

lly and ostentatiously displayed, exists to-

vards Britain, it is well known, in the

nings of a large portion of the American

eople. It is not imaginary ; it is real ; it

has had terrible results. Twice it has led

events of great wars succeed.

Commune? But though reason

secret of Canadian danger.

those who unrestrained would have

tims, and has been strongly withheld. The

BY R. W. PHIPPS.

this important question.

The first question cannot have been preosterous to British ears, for it has been omplied with. Concerning the second, and he matter being very important to Canada, what other English-speaking body in the world is so fit to suggest; which can as fairly claim the experience and position to advise? Canada has experienced the different methods. She has been ruled directly by the home government—she has been ruled by its deputies—she has had, and has home rule of her own. If Ireland be divided in religion, so is Canada, and the religions are the same. If a large proporbeen denominated alien, so is a large proportion of the Canadians, and much more actually and nationally so. If a large proportion of Irishmen owe firm religious allegiance to a foreign potentate, so do a large proportion of Canadians and to the very same potentate. And, as to possessing experience whereon to ground suggestions, all Canadians of old residence well know that till home rule was granted here both provinces were always dissatisfied and some times in actual rebellion-that the British flag was fired on and the blood of British soldiers shed in all our borders, and that since it was granted these disturbances have utterly peased. the right of allegiance, the right of experience, to suggest what she did, loyally, as she did courteonsly and dateonaly as she did knowing the evils knowing the benefits, of certain courses, as Canadians of experience knew them. And, a crisis of impornce having arrived when this knowledge might be very valuable to Britain, i might far more reasonably have been con-

to offer the information. The message was sent by improper channel. Petitions were not hawked throughout Canada and despatched direct to the British throne. The act was that of our own legislature Previously, when British mismanagement had suffered criticism here, the cry of a few has been, "You could not get a member of the Canadian parliament to say so." Well, they have said so. Both leaders have said so. Both parties have said so. The proper channel was used. Canada had the right to speak in the way she did, or in none.

sidered incorrect for them to withhold than

But, on the other hand, if Canada possesses not the right of petition, suggestion, or remonstrance (for all mean the same concerning British legislation which, as the resent, in its secondary consequences afects herself, we may, indeed, be called on in silence to endure a great deal. Britain may have dealings with foreign nations ain may have dealings with foreign nations which affect our commerce; we must not much yet, but he has been in Ottawa with speak; it is exclusively an Imperial affair.

Boyle, Kirwan and others, and it is said, speak; it is exclusively an Imperial affair. She may be on the point of provoking a war with some power which may pour an invading army on Canadian shores; we may know much of the matter; the war may be preventible; we must not say so; the busiess is British alone

In fact, since, in matters which are under xclusive British management, though they deeply concern us, we may not speak, the same rule should forbid our ever speaking of matters Canadian, if such should concern any subject under exclusive Imperial man-

To sum up, the official British reply t Canada is so full of utter absurdities, and the certain parent of so many more, could t ever be acted on, that, in my opinion, it emselves. But "out loose !" would be admitted oppression under that legislation you will have the view the cabinet of

leaded editorial-singularly enough occu

eays the grit party "have been chagrined nd description (sic) at the just and liberal measure of representation in the senate and the cabinet extended to the catholics of Ontario" by the appointment of Messrs. Smith and O'Donohoe. Nevertheless, the Mail writer says, Mr. Mowat and his friends are still "amply confident that they will be able to command the en-thusiastic support of the Catholic vote at the coming local election." If that is so. one fails to see why they should be "chagrined beyond description;" but then the Mail says further on that the Catholic vote is "weakening" on Mr. Mowat, and that if it continues to show signs of weakening "the orange vote may

look out for judicious solicitation." Indeed! So the Mail thinks the orangemen open to solicitation, and tacitly admits that, in certain circumstances, they may be judiciously approached. What wonderful strategy! What infinite cheek! Sir, I don't believe many thinking Cath-

olics in this province recognize Frank ones in this province recognize Frank Smith as either a representative of their race or religion. I am perfectly certain that John O'Donohoe represents nobody but John O'Donohoe and his relatives saving perhaps his particular crony and advocate Patrick Doyle of the Irish Canadian saving perhaps his particular crony and advocate Patrick Doyle of the Irish Canadian. Yet they were elected—save the mark!—on the eve of a general election to posts, certainly of emolument and presumably of honor, on the assumption that they possessed sufficient influence with their "countrymen and co-religionists" to materially help Sir John Macdonald in obtaining a majority in this province. I believe Sir John never made a greater mistake in his life, and that he has already recognized the fact. But the thing is done and can't be undone—so the Mail is bound to make the best of a bad bargain, and it does so with its accustomed inconsequence and lack of sense. Its flounderings deceive nobody, while they, no doubt, amuse the gentlemen they are designed to terrify—that is if they constitute themselves spectators by reading the Mail, which may well be doubted.

Neither Sir John Macdonald nor his henchmen will ever succeed in getting Ontario Catholics to recognize John O'Donohoe. His fenian proclivities and his attempts to make profit for himself out of his posing as a defender (when there was nothing to defend) of his "countrymen and co-religionists," has not only disgusted them, but has thoroughly embittered the orangemen throughout the country. These latter will show at the local election that they cannot be bamboozled by Mr. Clarke

orangemen throughout the country. These latter will show at the local election that they cannot be bamboozled by Mr. Clarke and his Orange Sentinel, any more than decent truth-loving Catholics can be bamboozled by notorious schemers and traffickers. like John O'Donohoe and his friend Boyle of the Irish Canadian. And not a few highminded men in the senate, — Hon. G. W. Allan for example—do not relish the idea of a man with the political antecedents of O'Donohoe being made their peer in the upper house, however much for party sake, they are inclined to overlook the nomination of Frank Smith to the the nomination of Frank Smith to the cabinet, and not a few Outario M.P.'s who support Sir John in his fiscal policy for the time being, will use no effort in their con-Meredith in his attempt to surrende Ontario's rights, under cover of refe ring the settlement of those rights to a legal tribunal. Ontario recognized before and will recognize again the absolute necessity of maintaining the independence of its local legislature, and will support Mr. Mowat in his patriotic characteristics of Ontario interests, threat championship of Ontario interests—threa A word in conclusion to my countrymen

A word in conclusion to my countrymen

What

up by cunning knaves and tricksters and yclept Irish Catholic representation? What grievances affecting Catholics have existed in this country since confederation which rendered it necessary to have an Irish Catholic as such in either a federal or provincial cabinet? D'Arcy McGee was taken into Sir John's cabinet, and he found taken into Sir John's cabinet, and he found little or nothing to do as an Irishman, but much as a Canadian, and he was foully murdered—by whom? By men who could not approve his cosmopolitan liberality, but who were prepared to hail the advent o the Costigans and O'Donohoes, who represented not so much Canadian Irish interests as the interests of preconcilables living in hope of some day being able to strike a blow at England on Canadian soil, and yet these are men Sir John Macdonald has since delighted to honor! What has Costigan done since he became a cabinet minister? Nothing that I have heard of, save getting his relations fixed in position ander the government, and furthering the interests of a few schemers, like himself, who patriotically desire to feed in the public has received promises of largesse for se and friends, if through his "influence" an others he succeeds in unifying the Irish vote in Ontario against Mr. Mowat! By the way, there is another patriot d wn east who deserves a passing reference Like J. J. Hawkins, Dr. Bergin was once an exceeding fierce grit, but he left Mr. Mackenzie and gritdom because his chains to a cabinet position as an Irish Catholic were not recognized. Since 1878, when he was returned as a conservative, he has posed as an expectant Irish Catholic minister and it is said, he relied on his friend Mackenzie Bowell to secure him the nomination in preference to either O'Donc-hoe or Smith. What has he ever done or what did he ever expect to do for his "downtrodden countrymen," and how has he been consoled for his repeated disap-pointments? I cannot find that he has ever done anything of more importance, since he became a conservative legislator,

who are of Irish birth or extraction.

have you ever gained by this bugbear, set

who find it profitable to fix the badg admitted oppression under that legislation you will have the view the cabinet of Canada has been twice invaded, her citizens Britain generally entertains of the affair. Toronto, Aug 7, 1882.

WHERE IS COMMISSIONER COATS- WINNIPEG ADVERTISEMENTS.

(To the Editor of The World.) n old frame building situated on the corne of Yonge and Richmond streets has stood proof against fire, wind and weather and mained an eye sore to the respectable appearance of Yonge street. The owner I MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST. elieve to be a respectable and wealthy believe to be a respectable and wealthy man, but for some reason or other prefers to hold on to his money rather than improve the property in question. Now, however, the rickety frame is undergoing renovation, but of a very objectionable nature and entirely contrary to the by-law, which forbids the change in course of completion. If this be the case Mr. Coatsworth has certainly neglected his duty in allowing the change. But if not then all owners of frame buildings within fire limits, who may desire to improve the same, had better make a note of this case and go ahead.

SPECTATOR.

The Apple Crop. A farmer talking about fruit says the apple crop will be almost a failure this year. He cannot account for it either, as he admits the indications were all that could be desired. He is partly of opinion that the very severe thunder and lightning storms which came off early in the season must have paralyzed the germ.



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The gleam of h. The gleam of The first was a And the second Five women superintendents Bill Nye, the been appointed Wyoming territ The youngest Thomas Payne

FAC

clergyman, Sl The introduct proved an imme rats used to eat of sugar annua The London u to women as to the governing be which men receiv The pastor o society in Barrah Rev. Mary H. G. The decline in in England. A

\$60,000 was refu beer, sold for \$35 The Prince of married man of who habitually The physical mous. An offic steamers says the dores who can refour cwt. The dtheir donkeys. A Chicago pa

who, a month a

that her husba suddenly called responded with him over the box Three ladies h Washington t Louisa McMilla council; Miss C of the house, and grossing clerk of Mrs E. M. E iting a foundling was informed the dren brought in motherly love. The girl who si pany in the parlo call me early, call ther to make the They fine little

gressman is not t It is suggested bound a multitue be turned into small cost to the Ionely wives w The English die ern trade until day. Even after nothing was done Portuguese Indian at \$750,000) on th the ambition of I

for bathing in th

fence against de

Attention has to a scheme of con ance promoted by It is, in brief, t shall be compelled national insurance provide \$2 a weel \$1 a week for all are to get the \$50 The estimate o East Indies for t deficit of \$3,835. the deficit was est proved to be \$5 years ending with Finance put it at a troubles, not ever

oke for Holland taxation heavy. A lady and he out of church, th poorly dressed 1 know her?" inqui you see, mamma, bath school alone her on my seas Justice, who, a marked to a pri dread tribunal, p with a cast iron taken the man brellas and for He was arrested day, for his miguilty and senter for a year. An interesting

newspaper, and comment in Italy Aspromonte twen since been persona semblance to Garknown and wone A citizen of M young alligator t arily deposited 1 An oid rooster car intruder. He per intently and then could carry him with a flock of he whole gang gathe view the prisoner circus for them.

garding Garibaldi

The rustic mora kindly to the way he occasionally ge his expense. A fulfless suit and tapered to a point was visiting in a *little four-year-old until his eyes res looked at his own his visitor, and Mister, is your Baron Reuter,

was employed office in Frankfo stock messages fr cities by means which large amor graph tolls. Rex getting one early it. He sold this reduced rates, a per centum on its and thence conc-ing a general nev

to great wars ; thrice they have been bareavoided. In the event of another Canmeans one thing, and one only. Both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Kimberley knew the of the Northwest, and the gerrymandering act, but the absorbing topic was the tariff." than engineer contracts and timber limits for his "brother John" and his most influ-.. 4.35 p.m. 9.25 da must be its principal theatre. Her Mr. Blain next affirms that Mr. Blake is separately, may seem but trifles, but taken osition is one of great danger. Her peo-MIDLAND. Station, Union Depot ential supporters who are not Irish or even Scotch Catholics.

Sir, the whole thing is a farce, and it is absurdity of their reply as well as the wolf chiefly responsible for the disastrous policy in the aggregate make up their Return Tickets, 25 cts. ple have voluntarily accepted that danger, knew that of his to the lamb. Yet they do not mean it unkindly, but the reverse.

Leading English statesmen know full well the dangers which threaten Canada from leaders. We can never make any great forced upon the reform party, of placing lives, and they know and feel that choosing to continue British subjects. Nov Charter the Rupert for your excursions anyw that they are aware they are not regarded W. E. CORNELLA 7.4 0a. m. 9.15 p. m 4.55p.m. 10.3) a. m itself in opposition to the will of the people they must not be unsettled. on the question of protection or free trade. The wheels of life will run long in in that character, a new RAILWAYS. STAGES the matter has opened, And in proof thereof he proceeds to cite grooves, but soon wear out over rough, EGLINGTON STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m.
30 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6.20 p.m.
Arrives 8.45, 9.55 a.m., 2.30 and 6 p.m
THORNHILL STAGE. imperial connection; the annoyance and progress towards our development as a tion while we have so-called "statesn cerning which it will be interesting to ob-Credit Valley Railway certain facts, stating among other things irregular roads. Habits, whether good or necessity for humiliation otherwise unnecesthat the beginning of the parliamentary bad, are easily formed when one is young, serve their views. For he who is a subject who pander to merely sectional suscepti-biliti s, who prostitute their high mission to the basest of political expedients, and sary that connection continually entails on has the right of petition by ancient and struggle on the trade question was a motion | but when one gets on in years it is terribly Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.
Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street, ea)
3.20 p.m. unpopular. What then Are not the offensive words "Mind your own business!" leaders of a religious minority. Men as insulting from a statesman as from a ment and senators, and out of those should of the Hon. David Mills in 1876, when he difficult and offtimes dangerous to set them modern law. He who is a slave may not moved for a select committee to enquire aside. Therefore, study, if you would live possess it, having often no right nor law into the causes of the financial depression. long, to be regular in your habits of life 1.20 p.m.

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

RICHMOND HILL STAGE.
Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.10 p.m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m. save his master's will. Canadians have Mr. Blaine lays claim to having made "the in every way, and let your regularity have been officially told by her majesty's govblackguard? Are they not supposed, as first protection speech that was ever made in a good tendency. It was the German be selected ministers, not on account of either their religion or former nationality, erament that they do not possess it. the utterance of grave and responsible mer, It is impossible to imagine any condition physiologist Hoffman who summarized the to convey a more deliberate and intentional Arrives 10.30 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.

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

Arrives 11 a.m.

for Lestieville Woodbine driving park, Victo
park, and Ben Lamond.

Station, Don bridge, foot of King street.

Leaves Don Station 6.20, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a
12, ncon; 1.36, 2.30, 3.80 4,30, 5.40, 6.80; 18, 80, 9.30 p.m. but because of their ability and honor.
There are plenty of Inish Catholics in this There are a number of old parliamenterians means of reaching great age as follows: of affairs which should make any legislation insult? Yet they were not meant, it seems \$53.00. \$55.00. still living, who will certainly not acquiesce "Avoid excess in everything; respect old prevince who come within the latter cate-gories, but they are not traders upon the whatever more vitally interesting, more to me, so much to insult as to arouse. If in this somewhat stortling claim now put habits, even bad ones; breathe pure air; you read the words 'Mind your own business!" a little differently, and make them read. 'Go about your business!" I fancy vitally important to Canadians then is forward by Mr. Blain. The date he gives adapt your food to your temperament; British legislation on Irish affairs. In will be issued to Winnipeg from all stations, good consequence of the ill-feeling arising from read, "Go about your business!" I fancy is February, 1876, but there are those whose shun medicines and doctors; keep a