The Toronto World.

NO. 83 YONGE-STREET, TORONTO.

A One Cent Morning Paper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Daily (without Sundays) by the year.....$3 00
" " " by the month..... 25
Sunday Edition, by the year..... 2 00
" " by the month..... 20
Daily (Sundays included) by the year..... 5 00
" " " by the month..... 45

Advertising rates on application.

Canada's Reply.

The President of the United States has, at the order of Congress, closed the Sault Canal to Canadian vessels. Our ships must pay a toll of 20 cents a ton.

We accept the penalty. While we have to pay it we will. We accept this hostile legislation as the warmest tribute our neighbor rivals can pay us. It is their testimony that Canada is a nation on this North American continent. It is the beginning of our history as a great people. For years a spirit of jealousy of Canada has characterized the republic, jealousy of our possessions and our resources, of our railways and our public works, of our enterprise, of our determination that the terms American and United States were not interchangeable. A new and mighty power has been seen taking on it form and features in the north. And such treatment, unneighborly and undignified, as has been offered to us by the United States, has only strengthened our self-respect, made us more self-reliant, more worthy of our origin.

Canadians are not cravens, but high-strung and honorable as to their obligations, and to find a neighbor guilty of constant sharp practice and disposed to take advantage of a minor matter whereon to hand a piece of blustering diplomacy only makes us more loyal to ourselves, more resentful of insult, more determined to hold our own and to effect our own salvation.

Thank God, Canada can live without the United States.

Thank God, we have proved that more than once, and can prove it again.

Thank God, National Honor is a term still to be found in the Canadian dictionary.

This canal question will settle itself in time, as other questions have been settled, but the one and lasting effect of it will be that it played its share in teaching Canadians that they could live without the United States. That lesson learned and we are the equals of any nation on the American continent.

Recent Strikes in the United States.

It is a maxim of the economists that wages under pressure of competition will always gravitate toward the lowest point under which life can be maintained. So far as economists simply aver in this a fact in the history of labor no one can gainsay them: but if this maxim is the expression of a necessary law—if it really be true that the laborer is to be sustained from the products of his labor only to the extent of maintaining the strength out of which these products come—then civilization needs a radical repasting. But are we right in assuming this theory necessarily true? Are we right in so conducting affairs that it becomes true? Is it not possible for justice, fairness, consideration, that large policy which looks forward to ends remote as well as to ends near, to greatly modify the severe operation of rigid economic law? If the mass of mankind must remain forever miserably fed, housed and clothed, compelled to ceaseless labor, deprived of every hope for a brighter future then there has been no progress of civilization worth anything, and Christianity, Freedom, Brotherhood, Enlightenment, Education, are but idle names.

They are not idle names, however, in thousands of things, but they seem to vanish into air when some great industrial question is violently agitating the public mind. Every class of the community, every individual of the community, exists largely by the sufferance of other classes or other individuals. Rigid economic laws do not determine the status, the rewards, the prosperity of any, unless we except the great wage class. Lawyers, physicians, clergymen, secretaries, bookkeepers, merchants—these classes are not usually paid under the strict law of competition, and do not hold their places or receive their fees simply at the prices at which outside people will consent to accept. A railway switchman must work for a dollar and a quarter a day because there is a host of idle men who will compete for his place at any price that will save them from absolute starvation; that is, these switchmen must not be permitted to earn their loaf a day because there are starved others who will do the work for half a loaf a day! How would the well-paid professional people like to hold their positions under such a pressure as this? And yet that is what is exacted of the laboring class. Old service is to go for nothing; proved fidelity does not count; experience is not considered of market price; nothing weighs in favor of him in possession against the needs and promises of outside claimants. At the best laborers are not overpaid in any pursuit, and if the tenure of their places must always be uncertain, their earnings continually pressed down to the lowest point, we create not only a discontented but a reckless and dangerous class. Political economy covers only half the field; it asserts how certain forces operate, but it is obvious that certain factors may step in to mitigate the harshness of these laws.

For our part we do not believe that the present disastrous railway strike at Buffalo would have occurred had there been justice and right-doing on the part of the companies. Men inflamed with a sense of injustice are very apt in their resentment to go to excesses. It is indispensable that these excesses should be brought under restraint. It will not do for a moment to permit violence, to allow laborers to dictate by force the wages they shall be paid, to sanction organizations that attempt in unlawful ways to attain their end.

The Sault Canal Outrage.

Although the American authorities, particularly when a Republican administration has been in power at Washington, have ever been ready to take advantage of Canada and have never scrupled to violate the most solemn pledges in treaties and understandings, yet it was not until the Bunting-Farrer-Cartwright conspirators began their treachery at Washington that these acts took on a distinctly hostile character and menaced the peace of Canada. Treacherous tongues at Washington whispered into the administration's ear the lie that Canadians were a disaffected people, and as their national existence was dependent in a great measure on the pleasure of the United States it only needed a little pressure to drive them into a demand for annexation. The miserable mercenaries who were ready to belie and sell their country merely because the people of that country were not subservient to their ambitions hung at the heels of Blaine and Harrison and by every covert means at their command cheered them on to the coercion of Canada. To-day they probably chuckle at the trouble which they have been able to cause and take devilish glee in the fact that they have been instrumental in bringing about a condition of affairs which may embarrass the Government. But there will be no embarrassment. The United States is unable to inflict anything but temporary hurt upon us, and every attempt it makes along the lines of the conspirators advice to cripple Canada will render her stronger, more self-reliant and more independent than ever before. To engage in a petty war of retaliation would be beneath the dignity of this country, which bears a clean and honorable record in its dealings with the States. It has it within itself to live independently of the United States as far as its channels of commerce are concerned, and it is energetic and resolute enough to overcome the difficulty which the States now raises, not only in completing as rapidly as possible its own canal, but in operating those it already possesses so as to derive the fullest possible benefit from them. If Canada wished it could harry the lake and river commerce of her unlovable neighbor in a way which would be most injurious to it, but the peaceful way is always the best and safest. The States holds the commanding position at the Soo, but Canada holds the whip-hand at the Welland, and there are many other points at which it could annoy, did it wish to rush into such despicable business, and there are many other means besides. But what would such action result in? A frontier warfare on commerce which would benefit neither and injure both. If a man has an impudent and inveterate foe human passion prompts to the killing of the disturber at once, but wisdom says: "Let the savage go his way. His evil influence cannot prevail, and the effect of it can be only temporary. Time will remove his enmity and bring confusion on him." It has been so with men and nations since the world began, and will be until it ends. This is not the first blow the United States has aimed at Canada, and like the others it will fall harmless. The quarrel over the fisheries on the east coast resulted in strengthening Canada's position and the McKinley bill, which was expected to crush the country at one fell swoop, made it more self-reliant than ever. The traffic on the Soo Canal will be at the mercy of the States for about six weeks only. Next year Canada will have a canal of her own, and in the meantime she has time to provide ways and means of offsetting the evil which an emphatically hostile act seeks to do her. The men who have the direction of affairs at Ottawa can be depended upon to do nothing that will be derogatory to the honor and manhood of this country, which, no matter what may happen, can be depended upon to take care of itself, and also to make ample provision for the traitors whose insidious undermining have been tolerated too long.

The Ministry will doubtless come together at once to discuss the situation, and the first thing the Ministers should do is to refer the unfriendly act to the Imperial authorities with the request that they give immediate notice to the United States of the abrogation of the Washington Treaty. If this proclamation of President Harrison's were not enough to found such an application upon, many other gross violations of both the letter and spirit of that treaty on the part of the States could be pointed to as furnishing just cause. That would leave Canada free to conduct her affairs according to her own good judgment.

The circular from the Minister of Education with respect to the celebration of Columbus Day in the schools appoints Oct. 12 as the date of the celebration. As a matter of fact Columbus landed at San Salvador on Oct. 12 under the old style calendar and Oct. 21 by the new style, and it is on Oct. 21 that the United States will celebrate. Canada will, therefore, be nine days ahead of time in celebrating the 400th anniversary of the great navigator's landing.

Electric Cars on Country Roads.

The World is quite sure that electric railways will take the place of farmers' wagons along the main country roads. These electrical railways can be constructed for about five thousand dollars a mile, and along the main highways every farmer can have a siding on his own place and a platform for his milk, vegetables and the like at his own gate. The Electrical Review puts the case thus:

It seems feasible and probable that electric railways can be utilized in bringing suburban farm produce, fruit and vegetables from the place of growing direct to city market houses and provision dealers. The multitude of farm wagons and horses usually found in market districts would then be done away with and business would be facilitated.

With the extension of these electric lines on the country roads there will go hand in hand the building of a telephone line into every farm house, thereby giving direct communication with storekeepers in the towns and cities and the buyers of produce. This will give a great saving in time, secure better prices, avoid waste when the market is glutted, and in other ways promote trade and business. The horse will soon have very little to do besides farm work, and even in this it is not going to be a lifetime before an electric wire will drive him off the farm.

Where the practical lesson of all this comes in for Toronto is that before long the business of the city will be increased by reason of these electric lines running in all directions from the city. We have now a line to Mimico, another is being built to Weston, the Yonge-street line is being extended, and there is talk of a road in a northeasterly direction. Others are sure to follow.

A lot of young fools in this town who own bicycles think it very clever to race the trolley car on pavements like Bloor-street. These young men are near cousins to the fool with the gun, who generally manages, however, to kill someone besides himself. In the case of these bicycle riders, some day a spoke will break, or a little obstruction in the road will appear, and they will go head-first under the trolley wheel and be neatly decapitated, and furnish the newspaper reporter with material for another grim joke. Our advice to one and all is: "Don't monkey with the trolley." Another lesson that we think ought to be taught in the public schools is that it is dangerous to touch any and every wire that comes across one's path.

The reason that President Harrison has taken action on the canal question sooner than was anticipated is attributed to the pressure brought to bear upon him by the Ogdensburg elevator interests, which insisted that action be taken now, when something could be accomplished, instead of waiting until the close of the season, when the retaliatory policy would have but little effect in view of the possibility of the completion of the Canadian Soo by July, 1893.

The Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army is built up on an autocratic foundation. The individual must lose himself in the Army. The General of the Jesuits is not so autocratic or so arbitrary as is the General of the Army. There is no room in the Army for "representative institutions" or "democratic government." It is discipline, obedience and slavery to the cause.

We do not believe that the Army would ever have amounted to much on other and more democratic lines. Everything, however, depends on the wisdom of the chief tyrant or general of the order. If he does unwise things, or if he cannot hold his grip, then disruption must come. To attempt to introduce democratic ideas, to make one man as good as another in the order, and to insist that the chief shall explain his conduct toward an inferior to the satisfaction of the latter, is entirely foreign to the ideas underlying the organization. It does not realize itself in that way, as the philosophers would say.

The Army in Toronto has been disrupted. Young Mr. Booth is not apparently strong enough for the task assigned him by his father. His explanation is no explanation, but weak evasion. He should have found out just where he stood, and then have moved with the celerity and sufficiency of a guillotine. As it is, Brigadier Phillpot is on top of Commandant Booth.

We are no apologists of Boothism, but Boothism cannot last if it is not thorough.

The Montreal Gazette points out that the exodus of French-Canadians is no new thing. It has been going on from the very first history of the colony. French-Canadians founded many of the earliest trading posts in the west, and from the day of their foundation up to the present there has been a steady stream of people from Quebec westward and southward.

Nice People To Make Treaties With.

It may or it may not be pat to the occasion, but we would like to ask those advocates of "commercial union" and "a wide measure of reciprocity" with the United States what guarantee Canada would ever have of the United States living up to its obligations in the matter? They would violate any and every treaty; they would choose to abrogate it whenever they saw fit, and to retaliate if we attempted to insist on our rights.

The less we have to do with such people the better.

That's the lesson we must learn from the Washington Treaty.

Additional details of the attempt on the life of the Shah of Persia show that the Shah was severely wounded. According to one version, the would-be assassin was Kulam-Ali-Chan, called by imperial command "Agis-Sultan," meaning favorite of the Shah. The young man, it is said, while driving with His Majesty was playing with a revolver, which suddenly exploded, the ball entering the body of the Shah. In accordance with other versions, however, a man discharged a gun at the Shah while he was dining in a sailcloth tent. A third story declares that the boy was prepared to kill his protector, and that the bullet was fired intentionally by Agis-Sultan. The correspondent says that Agis-Sultan has been sent to Teheran, where no one is allowed to see him. The fate of Agis-Sultan, it is said, still hangs in the balance. His guilt will cause deep grief to the Shah, who looked upon him, in a certain sense, as a talisman.

The United States is not too old to learn some things from Ontario. A movement is now on foot, started by the Grand Army of the Republic, to place the Stars and Stripes on every schoolhouse in the United States. The first flag to be raised in accordance with this plan was run up on a school in a Connecticut schoolhouse Friday.

After all the talk about interference with sacred and time-honored rights in connection with the Manitoba schools has been discounted the substantial injury sustained amounts simply to this: that Roman Catholics will be taxed to support public schools, and if they do not choose to send their children to them they will have to support their own schools as well. There is no attempt at compulsory attendance at the public schools nor is any right denied them which is given to others, and if the law does not recognize Catholic schools there is a way for the two creeds to reach an arrangement just as they have done in New Brunswick. The Roman Catholic's conscience is not in any sense attacked, but his pocket may be to a slight extent. That being the case too much attention has been given to the matter. One would think from reading the French-Canadian papers that consciences were being invaded and religious liberties attacked. Nothing of the kind.

That very handy volume, the Statistical Year-Book of Canada, for 1891, has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Sydney C. D. Roper, the assistant statistician, who has charge of the work of compilation, has efficiently discharged the task. The contents include a resume of the census of last year and trade and other statistics to the latest available date.

An esteemed correspondent is informed that Nancy Hanks was the mother of President Lincoln.

The United States may be able to redeem all their money whether of paper or of silver. That is not the question. But one of the questions is: Why should Canada practically lend the United States several millions of dollars by circulating that much of its money in this country? Not many people lend money these days for nothing.

President Harrison waited until his birthday before signing the proclamation imposing a toll of 20 cents per ton on vessels passing through the Soo Canal.

Jacobs & Sparrow's Opera House.

"Jerry," with Jack Summers at the head of the cast, which will be the attraction at Jacobs & Sparrow's Opera House all this week, commencing to-night, depends entirely upon the legitimacy of its action for its realism, and there is plenty of it. It is a story, not out of the common, where an innocent man is made to suffer for the crime of another, is ostracised, imprisoned, escapes and, having no longer any home or friends, turns "tramp." His personality is discovered by a party, who, thinking he can use him to his advantage, agrees to keep silent. Jerry is almost forced into committing a very grave crime, when he makes a most important discovery. He finds his daughter. Then his manhood returns, and bidding the man who holds him in his power to do what he pleases he defends his daughter against his wiles, saving her from shame and disgrace, only again to fall into the hands of the law. But a pardon arrives and in the last act we find Jerry, the outcast, once more restored to his position, his daughter and his home. The delineation of this extremely difficult character could not be in better hands than Mr. Summers'. There will be the usual matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

James Cullen, Pool's Island, N.F., writes: "I have been watching the progress of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its introduction to this place, and with much pleasure state that my anticipations of its success have been fully realized, it having cured me of bronchitis and soreness of nose; while not a few of my rheumatic neighbors' (one old lady in particular) pronounce it to be the best article of its kind that has ever been brought before the public. Your medicine does not require any longer a sponsor, but if you wish me to act as such, I shall be only too happy to have my name connected with your prosperous child."

New Vestibule Train Between New York and Chicago Via Erie Ry. G.T.R.

This is without exception the finest train that ever passed through Canada for New York. Through sleepers, coaches, therefore not a single change is necessary until you reach your destination. Magnificent dining cars attached to all trains for meals. This train is called the Erie flyer and passengers from Toronto who would like a daylight ride over this picturesque route must leave Toronto at 11 p.m. The Erie also runs a handsome new vestibule Pullman, leaving Toronto 4.55 p.m. daily, except Sundays, arriving in New York early next morning.

Mr. John McCarthy, Toronto, writes: "I can unhesitatingly say that Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is the *best medicine in the world*. It cured me of Heartburn that troubled me for over thirty years. During that time I tried a great many different medicines, but this wonderful medicine was the only one that took hold and rooted out the disease."

RAMBLES ABOUT LONGFORD.

THE WORLD'S COMMISSIONER TELLS OF THE LAND WAR.

He Visits Ballinamuck and Drumlish—Scratching the Soil for a Bare Subsistence — Lord Granard's Process-Server—How Twenty Thousand People Defied the Military—Song of the Plan of Campaign.

Drumlish, known all over Ireland as the scene of one of the great battles of the Land War, is well worth a chapter in my Longford Rambles. Dr. Wild and those who say the Irish have no grievances and that their lot is a prosperous, contented and happy one should pay a visit, as I did, to this poverty-stricken district.

Drumlish, which is the southern end of the joint parish of Ballinamuck and Drumlish, is eight miles north of Longfound town, near the borders of the County Leitrim, on the road from Longford to Cavan. It has gradually for many years decreased in population, and in spite of remedial legislation and land court reductions its markets have been discontinued.

Look on This Picture and on This.

Most of the produce of this really poor district is brought by ass and cart to Longford market. I could have wished that Mr. Edward Blake had spared a few hours from the Dublin clubs to have seen a sight of poverty which made my heart bleed. He then could have compared this with the lot of his priestly proposers, supporters and entertainers, whom I found to be fat and sleek, clothed in broadcloth and fine linen and faring sumptuously every day. Truly I meditated, in the words of the Psalmist, when I thought of the rich landlords, the fat agents, the sleek priests, "the lines are fallen to them in pleasant places; they have a goodly heritage." But Dives' day will come!

My friend, James P. Farrell, a descendant of the Kings of Annaly, with whom I took several drives about Longford, told me that in 1848 the landlords made a desperate effort to depopulate this district. The poor tenants, maddened with the pangs of hunger, rose en masse, and every attempt at eviction was a bloody massacre, in which the tenants fought manfully for their poor homesteads and many were sent to their last account by soldiers' and constabulary's rifles. The fearful sacrifice of life ultimately subdued the tenants, who were led to devise other resources of "civilization" to get even with them.

Take It With a Grain of Salt.

Gentle reader, do not think that a sturdy Yorkshireman has turned a rabid Fenian, though I confess to having more than once recorded my vote for modified Home Rule, such as Canada enjoys and Mr. Edward Blake advocates.

But to continue the narrative of my guide, philosopher and friend.

The tenants' vengeance took the form of midnight attacks on the "planted" families, during which several of them were killed, and one whole family wiped out. A strong police barracks, loop-holed for musketry fire, was consequently erected by the landlords. The smouldering emblems ever and anon broke out, and I am told may be expected to do so till Mr. Blake's panacea Home Rule pill be prescribed by the Gladstonian Government and be duly taken by the braves of Ballinamuck.

Suffering's Stern School.

To say that this portion of the County of Longford has anything about it either interesting or attractive would be a perversion of the truth. As a matter of fact the poor people are hewers of wood and drawers of water on some of the worst land in Ireland. Their lives are but one continual struggle to eke out an existence, either in the bogs or on the heavy unproductive upland.

That the men of Drumlish are manly and bold, formed of the stuff of which one-half of the British army is made, may be gathered by those who listen to the following tale of woe:

On June 12, 1881, a very unwelcome visitor was ushered into the village of Drumlish by a posse of the Royal Irish Constabulary. This was the bailiff, who came to serve processes for rent, which the people of Drumlish were unable to pay, at the behest of his employer, the Earl of Granard. At this time the Land League agitation was at its zenith. Under the circumstances the people of Drumlish and Ballinamuck combined to resist the process-server, whose mission they regarded as one to take bread from the mouths of their families, when it is considered that for seven months they had been supported on alms collected for them by the priests.

In one of these appeals the parish priest of Drumlish described the condition of his parishioners as follows:

Could Things Be Worse?

"There are many houses in this parish in which the last pound of meal has been consumed; the last bed-covering worth a shilling has been deposited in the pawn office; and the last fire of turf collected from the saturated heap on the bog has died away upon the hearth, the last dying embers being the livid emblem of that death from starvation which is already creeping in upon the threshold."

It had been bruited abroad that the processes would be served on the 12th inst., and in order to be prepared for him before the morning's sun had risen the Land League drums were being beaten in the streets of Drumlish, and the ringing of the chapel bell announced that something dire was about to occur. In the crowd which collected every man vowed to assist his neighbor in resisting the Earl's bailiff.

At the Point of the Bayonet.

A vast crowd of men and women assembled on the road leading to Newtownforbes, on which they saw the unwelcome visitor approaching. Order was given to the constabulary to fix bayonets, and thus they marched till the weapons touched the breasts of the stalwart men in the advance guard of the crowd.

A halt was called till the process-server got reinforcements in the entire of the constabularly of Longford town. Immediately on their arrival a hollow square was formed, in the centre of which was placed the Earl's process-server. The force then marched to the house of a man named Rogers, who was the first on the list of tenants to be evicted, but the crowd dashed on ahead of them and so surrounded the house that the police could not even get into the small field in front.

Here were 6000 determined men armed with sticks, scythes, poles and stones, who defied the police. In vain the Riot Act was read, for from all directions, across hedges and ditches, came running men and women armed with every available weapon. It was plainly futile to attempt to serve any processes that day, and after a conference the local magistrate and his forces retreated to Drumlish to await further reinforcements.

Twenty Thousand Men Defied the Soldiers and Police.

During the night horsemen were sent in every direction to summon, in the name of the Land League, men and women to defeat the mission of the Earl of Granard's agent. For many a long mile the chapel bells were rung, and the League's drums beat the whole live-long night, the result being that nearly all the people of Longford and other towns came upon the scene, and by the morning's dawn 20,000 had been drawn together around the village of Drumlish.

In the meantime the landlord element had not been idle, and by permission of the Government one troop of cavalry, three companies of infantry and 120 members of the Royal Irish Constabulary were at Lord Granard's disposal.

A strange sight met the soldiers' eyes in the morning. Far as their eyes could reach were seen men with deep-knit brows and flashing eyes armed with scythes, billhooks, hatchets and blackthorns. These men sent up a chorus of defiance as the military and police approached. The latter advanced to Rogers' house but failed to reach it. The threatened house was surrounded by the armed crowd. The Riot Act was again read and defied, and just as the soldiers were about to fire Father Connefry, a native of the place, the parish priest and nephew of Bishop O'Higgins, interposed and begged a conference with Mr. Rogers.

Stood Between the Living and Those About to Die.

Father Connefry implored the magistrates not to shoot the people in cold blood. He spoke of the fearful massacre there would be on both sides. His pacifying words had effect; oil was thrown on the troubled waters; a conference took place between the priests, the magistrates and the tenants, with the result that the forces of the Queen were withdrawn until negotiations for a settlement with the Earl of Granard could be entered into.

The processes were never served; but for fully a month the forces of the Crown held Drumlish in a state of siege, until 50 men, who had taken a prominent part in resisting the law, were bound over to keep the peace after a week's imprisonment in Mullingar Jail.

At the Longford Spring Assizes in 1881 10 young men were indicted before Lord Justice Deasey for conspiracy in relation to these events. Three were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, and so this episode in the history of the Irish Land Agitation terminated. It is still the theme of conversation in Longford town, and my pulse beat hard and quick as the above details were narrated to me in far more graphic style than the dull pen can command.

The Plan of Campaign.

Alike at Longford and the other towns and villages in the pleasant central county I visited they sing this campaigning song. It does not relate to Drumlish, but to another district, which in the course of these "Rambles About Longford" I may describe. I need scarcely say that I give the song as a matter of interest to myself and the readers of The World without endorsing its sentiment.

Hold the rent very tight,
But keep on the fight.
If not you'll retard legislation;
Put the landlords to rout
And they'll shortly sail out
To Manitoba or some foreign nation.

Strive to have the land clear
When the grippers appear;
For Mickey and Andy rise early—
Have nought on the grass
Save a goat or an ass,
And then you'll bother them fairly.

Just give what you can
For that is the plan,
But pay first for the meat, bread and whisky.
For the trader you know
He never was slow
In making you merry and frisky.

Faith the Plan of Campaign
Is destined to retain,
And to extort from landlords compensation,
For the robbery done
To both sire and son,
Whom they plundered and left to starvation.

Here's to the boys of Coolvin
That thought it no sin
To try a little touch of campaigning
On the rack-renting crew
Who large incomes drew
From their tenants—by writs and distraining.

They're deprived of their pelt
And laid up on the shelf
After all their plotting and scheming—
By the brave men of Tang
Whose clear voices rang
With the shout for Home Rule and Campaigning.

H. T. HOWARD.

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QUEEN MEDICINE CO.,
MONTREAL. 1337

Sold by R. O. Snider & Co., 155 King-street east, and Neil C. Love & Co., 166 Yonge-street, and A. E. Walton, corner Queen and Broadview, Toronto.

Lyman Co., Wholesale Agents.

WHY IS IT?

Amid the numerous claims of local shoe dealers one fact stands out positive.

WE'RE DOING THE BUSINESS.

That's all we care to know about the general trade tendency. We gladly accept the responsibility of selling Boots, Shoes and Slippers

AT RUINOUS PRICES

And of doing the largest shoe business

IN CANADA

Without making any profit on our goods. From buying at second or third hands we have advanced to a stage in the mercantile world that enables us to deal direct with the manufacturer (wherever he may be) on the most advantageous terms. The saving of all intermediate profits, the quick handling of stock, the extensive nature of our purchases, the thoroughly reliable quality of every Boot, Shoe and Slipper we buy, the selling for cash and at one price, explains in a partial manner the continued success of our business.

We offer to-day:

Gents' Light Cordovan Walking Shoes, sewed, 90c.
Gents' Light Cordovan Congress, oak soles, sewed, $1.00.
Gents' light Cordovan Lace Boots, oak soles, sewed, $1.00.
Ladies' Kid Walking Shoes, hand-sewed, 50c.
Ladies' Kid Slippers, hand-sewed turns, 45c.
Ladies' Kid Buttoned Boots, silk worked holes, 65c.
Youths' School Boots, hand-made, 65c.
Boys' Strong School Boots, hand-made, 65c.

Fix in your minds first that we have what you want and then compare values to your heart's content.

Business hasn't drifted this way blindly.

Store closes at 6 p.m. excepting Saturday. 135

GUINANE BROS.'
"Monster" Shoe House,
214 YONGE-STREET.

CHAS. S. BOTSFORD
524 and 526 Queen-st. W.

DAMAGED LINENS.

Not necessarily useless because a little damaged. You've bought such linens before and have found them double the value you've been asked for them. This is a line of linens damaged a little in bleaching; some iron rust and some with just a small hole. The greatest care in the manufacturing does not prevent these mishaps sometimes. No matter if it's making a good bargain for the retail buyer. In the lot you'll find table cloths, tray cloths, napkins and toweling. You'll find them at the door as you come in to-day. The best will go first.

Don't leave the house until you've been shown the great value line of honeycomb and marseilles quilts.

STAPLES—Bleached and unbleached bath towels 20c up to 75c per pair. Special line of toweling at 5c yard. Great drive in sheetings, bleached and unbleached, twills and plains, 8-4 and 9-4, prices range from 15c to 35c per yd.

CHAS. S. BOTSFORD

No More Rheumatism

HAINES' CELEBRATED
WILTSHIRE OILS

We positively guarantee will cure in from one to three applications or money refunded.

Pronounced by Medical Men the Greatest Discovery of the Nineteenth Century.

THOUSANDS OF UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

PRICE ONLY 50c.

HAINES & CROSS, PROPS.,
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
For sale by all Druggists.

Niagara Falls and Thousand Islands Special.

Commencing June 27 the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in connection with the R., W. and O. Railroad, will run a solid vestibule train of drawing room, cafe, smoking and library cars, and elegant new vestibule coaches from Niagara Falls via Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, through to Clayton, leaving Niagara Falls at 7.56 a.m., Buffalo 9.00 a.m., Rochester 11.00 a.m., Syracuse, R., W. and O., 1.00 p.m., arriving at Clayton at 4.35 p.m., Alexandria Bay at 6.15 p.m. This train runs at the speed of the fastest limited trains. The Niagara Falls and Clayton sleeping car is now running, which leave Niagara Falls at 8.51 p.m., Buffalo 9.15 p.m., Rochester 11.05 p.m., arriving at Clayton at 5.45 a.m., and a through sleeper to Portland leaves Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Rochester same time, arriving at Portland 8.00 o'clock next evening, giving a daylight ride through the White Mountains.

No More Crying Babies.

Dyer's Improved Food for Infants is acknowledged by mothers as being the best food in use for infants. It is easily digested and babies love it. Druggists keep it, 25c per package. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

Goody-Goody Chewing Gum is a delicious thing to keep your mouth moist.

A HEAVY SWELL
IS
THE MAN
WHO WEARS
McPHERSON'S SHOES
HE'S RIGHT "IN IT."
George McPherson
186 YONGE-STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

14th Annual
ST. LEGER STAKE
(Guaranteed to Fill.)

3000 tickets $5 each, $15,000

$9000 divided equally among starters.

$6000 divided equally among non-starters.

230 Horses entered. If 15 start each starter will draw $600, leaving 215 non-starters to divide $6000—about $28 each.

Prizes paid less 10 per cent.

Sweep drawn Monday, Sept. 5; Race Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Remit by P.O. Order or Registered Letter.

R. H. BRAND,
Billiard-room, Windsor Hotel,
MONTREAL.

ST. CATHARINES
ANNUAL COLT RACES
AUG. 23rd, 24th, 25th.

Str. EMPRESS OF INDIA

Leaves Geddes' wharf daily at 8 a.m.

This is the only direct route to the race track, train stopping at entrance to grounds.

Excursion tickets at Geddes' ticket office and on wharf.

HANLAN'S POINT.

Every afternoon at 3.30, every evening at 8.30, weather permitting.

HARDING & AH SID,
The Pleasing Comedians.
LA MOTH & MAYNARD,
The Noted French Athletes.

The Toronto Ferry Band every evening and Saturday afternoon. Take the Toronto Ferry Company's steamers from foot of Yonge and Brock-streets. Return tickets only 10c. All performances free to the public.

JACOBS & SPARROW'S OPERA HOUSE.

Week commencing Monday, Aug. 22. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

OPENING ATTRACTION
MR. J. W. SUMMERS
Supported by Miss Gracie Emmett in the successful Comedy Drama
"JERRY"
Week Aug. 29. The Midnight Alarm.

THE
TORONTO FERRY BAND
Will give a Free Concert in
CENTRE ISLAND PARK

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons from 3 till 5 p.m. (weather permitting). On Saturday afternoon a SPECIAL BAND will play. 12245

A steamer runs from Church-street to Wiman Baths. The Toronto Ferry Co., Ltd.

Anti-Masonic Lecture

Will be given by Rev. J. P. Stoddard at the Richmond-street Hall on Tuesday, Aug. 23, at 8 p.m., and Wednesday at the Y.M.C.A., Yonge-street, 8 p.m. Free. Ladies invited.

HOUSE WANTED IN THE VICINITY of Bloor-street and Huron, Madison-avenue or Spadina-road, about $25 or $30 per month free of taxes, for a careful tenant—only three adults in family. Possession required Oct. 1, but would rent from 15th Sept. if suited. Owners open for a good tenant for a semi-detached or detached house in first-class order in the above locality will please give particulars to

R. J. GRIFFITH & CO.,
18 King-street east.

HOUSES FURNISHED
From Cellar to Roof
ON EASY TERMS

Young couples about to be married are invited to consider our ability to furnish homes throughout on liberal terms. Let us send you an estimate of the cost, or, better still, call and see the great quantities of new goods for every room in the house. We're not amateurs at the business. We understand exactly what's wanted, and we are prepared to make easy terms of payment. 135

RAYMOND WALKER
75 & 77 Queen-st. W.

Healthy Children.

The use of Dyer's Improved Food for Infants has been proved of great value in preserving the health of infants. It is made from pure pearl barley, is always fresh, and sold at 25c per package. Druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

MONDAY
M'KENDRY'S
BARGAIN DAY.

80 dozen men's fawn and grey Under shirts, 15c.

160 dozen elegant Silk and Cashmere Derby Scarfs for ladies and gentlemen, always sold at 20, 25 and 35c. Monday 10c.

11 dozen boys' fine Ceylon Flannel Shirts, laced, W., G. & R., were $1, for 50c.

18 dozen Men's full-size Flannelette Shirts, 25c.

Case white toes, rib top, medium weight socks, 10c.

50 dozen Elastic Web Braces, full men's size, 7c pair.

30 boxes Silk Bow Ties, worth 15 to 25c all in a bargain lot Monday, 5c.

Men's pure Linen Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25 cents.

100 dozen Men's Turkey Red Handkerchiefs, large size, 5c each.

60 dozen Ladies' Elastic Ribbed Cotton Undervests, blue and pink trimmed, 5c each.

38 dozen Ladies' Fashioned Cashmere Hose, ribbed and plain, secure half dozen pairs, 25c pair.

Ladies' and Misses' Lisle Thread Hose, 15c pair.

Misses' full fashioned Cashmere Hose double heel and toes, 15c a pair.

Ladies' and Misses' Lisle Thread Gloves, tan and colors, 5c a pair.

Ladies' 60c Balbriggan Vests for 35c.

Ladies' pink and blue stripe Ribbed Vests 10c.

All Paper Patterns Monday from 25c to 50c at 10c each.

Ladies' Washing Reefers, also Misses' sizes; think of it! 25c each.

Light-weight Jackets 49c.

Rubber Circulars, Princess style, 75c. Odd sizes for 25c.

Ladies' Fall Traveling Circulars, $5.50 down to $2.50.

Two great drives in White Check Muslins, 5 and 10c.

Open work Swiss Muslins, were 15c, for 7 cents.

38-inch Skirting, tucks and open work, 15 cents.

Remnants of damaged Linens and Tablings, half price.

French Figured All-Wool Flannels, 25 cents.

3 0 pieces Scarlet All-Wool Flannels, 10 cents.

Reversible Crepe Cretonnes 10c.

Linen and Cotton Towels 10c pair.

Pure Surah Silk S