FOR

ROBINSON BROS.

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The Toronto World.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1882.

The monopoly enjoyed by the Associated Press of New York has long been a serious drawback to many papers in the United States. Here in Canada, any newspaper that cares to pay for their despatches can get them, but in the United States only certain papers have the right to use The Associated Press is made up of four of the morning and three of the evening New York papers. No other paper in that city can get their news and in all the other cities throughout the union there is one or more papers in each city barred out. The profits of the Associated now being made to start a rival association, not only for the purpose of sharing in the profits but putting newer and equally as enprising papers in possessien of cable and American news. The new agency is called the United Press association and its headquarters are in New York. The newspaper world generally will have no cause to regret the establishment of competition in the matter of supplying cable and general American news

THE OUTLOOK

If the present appearance of the Egyptian difficulty is not particularly ominious, there is enough of the uncertain about it to make it interesting. Notwithstanding the unceremonious manner of his leave-taking, Arabi Bey is still extant and increasing both his forces and influences, if the latest advices are correct. Now that the English land forces are arriving on the field of acon, he will have an opportunity of showing to the world the kind of stuff he and his army are made of. The greatest farce in the whole affair is the tardiness of the Turkish government in co-operating against a rebellion in which their fairest province is presumably at stake. This would be inexplicable were it not a peculiar characteristic of the Turk in his ordinary mood, to do things by proxy, or not to do them at all. But these indications may point in another and more serious direction. The ancient glory of Turkey has grown dim, and conscious of her weakness she seeks to intrench herself by keeping aloof from the contest, and by diverting the fury of the insurrectionists against the English and christians in general. Should Arabi and his partizans succeed in their present tactics of turning the revolt into a general conflict between the moslems and christians world, it would be a difficult matter to forecast the result. The occurrence of such a struggle would be fraught with import to the British empire, whose Asiatic possessions might be largely at the mercy of the fanatics. Already have they endeavored to instill into their immediate followers hatred of everything christian; already have the ulemas and emissaries raised the standard of the prophet, urging on all true believers to rise in defence of their faith and sounding the war cry of Mahomet to the four winds of heaven. It is also a significant fact that prayers are being offered for Arabi in the mosques throughout Hindostan, as announced by yesterday's cable. If the Saracen hordes be thus thoroughly aroused England will have her hands full for some

THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE. We publish a letter signed "Miles" in regard to the establishment of a Canadian seaport on the Hudson Bay. The letter is in reply to an article which appeared in the Globe of yesterday, and which suggested that the imperial authorities should has prompted this latest resolve, it is imcommission a steamer to survey and make observations in regard to the feasibility of such a project. Our correspondent objects on the ground that Canada. having assumed a spirit of semi-independence towards the mother country, should pay for such explorations herself. We agree with our correspondent. We think, as Canada would reap the greatest benefit from the demonstration of the feasibility of a Canadian seaport on the Hudson Bay she should pay for it. From what has already been learned in regard to the navigation of the Hudson Bay we are inclined to think that the establishment of a great Canadian inland summer seaport is but the matter of a few years. If its posers to examine into them; they let loose sibility is demonstrated the whole transportation problem will be greatly changed thereby, and Canada will be the chief gainer. The Hudson Bay seaport will shorten the distance to Europe by many hundreds of miles. It would also reduce railway travel for American produce

hundreds of miles. It would

THE COURT MARTIAL ON KISSING What in the middle ages was called a Court of Love was held the other day we Canada the command of upon a clergyman well known in Yorkville,

So vital do we consider Canada's interests ford to pay for making suitable observa-

and more in favor of setting up national put up with, even if it cannot be shown to Georgia's word is not to advantages are so pronounced and the gains so numerous that the return for any in vestment in this direction would be manifold of the outlay.

orrespondent undertakes to prove that Cranner, Latimer and Ridley, approved of the onfessional. It is easy, in the case of writers who lived in a period of transition and revolution, to prove by extracts from their voluminous publication, that they held doctrines the reverse of those popularly associated with their names. John Wesley has, by ritualist manipulation of a few isolated portions of his works, been shewn to be a ritualist. But the common sense of christian people holds firmly to the fact that so far from being in real sympathy with Anglican exclusiveness, John Wesley was from the first outburst of his mission, the champion of a gospel not in any way connected with mere ecclesiaticism. Martin Luther likewise, in the hands hairsplitting casuists has been made to Press are simply immerise and an effort is approve of doctrines against which his brave life did such memorable battle. No common-sense student of history can doubt that Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer fought in the advanced ranks against that system of ecclesiasticism of which confession was the social mainstay. And, granting that they did so, they were only struggling out of the darkness of the middle ages, whose ghosts and vampires still hovered around them. Still, we maintain that their impulse was towards the light, towards protes tantism, not towards the past. A to confession, we object in toto, but in the Catholic church it is

> administered under a strict discipline by men trained to consider cases of conscience. and to vivisect sin according to an elaborate system. In the episcopalian imitation of manism got up by Dr. Pusey forty years ago, there is no such safeguard, every young parson, hot from his divinity school, is to and daughters of his congregation Confession as used in the Catholic church for which as outsiders we have every respect, may be all very well. But The World, being wordly, does not approve of any system which puts the priest between conscience and God, which allows a man, under the sanction of religion, to explore the most sacred recesses of a woman's heart. Most ordinary christians will agree with us that the Episcopalians of Hamilton are welcome to their Rev. Sutherland sitting in his throne in the "chancel" to hear their confessions, but most Protestants object to such practices, and in expressing our sympathy with them we quit a nauseous subject.

THE UNCROWNED CZAR. The czar of Russia, it appears, is ambi-

tious of being celebrated in history as a reforming monarch, with the title "great" attached to his name. So far he has dene little to deserve that appellation and vacillating instead of powerful would be the proper term to apply to his rule since his accession to power. It is not so long since we were assured of his great anxiety to be at once crowned emperor of all the Russians, and now we find that that anxiety has given place to a desire, whether from fear or expediency it is impossible to tell, to defer his coronation until May, 1883. The excuse, however, for this postponement is that he is desirous that some considerable reforms in respect to the social and political status of his people shall precede his formal acceptance of the crown. Probably the czar thinks that as the reforms essential in the system of his empire have been so long delayed the inaugural glorification of his reign may be put off a little longer-but report has it that his coronation has been postponed, owing to his fear of dynamite and the nihilists. Whether it be an instinct of policy or fear. or the advice of wavering counselors that possible to predicate. / Certain it is, however, that no other monarch in Europe could remain so long uncrowned without the validity of his title being called in question or the homage due to it withheld. The pretext of making the coronation coincide with the concession of reform is not of much validity. A great deal-perhaps too much-has been heard of these contem plated reforms during several years past, they have been talked of prior and subse quently to imperial assassinations. And they must now be referred forsooth. to imperial commissioners. This is the way in which arbitrary rulers play fast and oose with their subjects. They organize a series of reforms; they appoint commission

questions of imperial and local administration, and thus, in the name of enquiry. be gathered together. they obtain delay-a custom not altogether unknown under happier institutions.

Willoughby's defence reminds us of that extent would have been done had the lain the demonstration of the feasibility of an inland seaport that we think she can well with injuring a borrowed kettle, claimed, office holder in the United States is assessed second, that it was injured when he got it, thirdly, that he never borrowed it at all. Mr. Willoughby claims first, that he never kissed Georgia Graham at all, secondly, that if he did, she condoned the offence by keeping up a close friendship with Georgia's word is not to be believed at any price. The Rev. Mr. Starr is to be congratulated on the christian meekness which led him to tolerate, without any attempt to violate the peace, an indelicate assault committed in his presence first that the kettle never was injured. only say that it was through no feeling of Mr. Willoughby claims first, that he never jealousy that Canadians are becoming more kissed Georgia Graham at all, secondly, and more in favor of setting up national that if he did, she condoned the offence by housekeeping on their own account. It is keeping up a close friendship with inevitable, and what is inevitable must be him afterwards, and thirdly that be advantageous. The view we have always | believed at any price. The Rev. Mr. Starr taken of the independence of Canada is is to be congratulated on the christian that it is for the benefit of the two coun. meekness which led him to tolerate, withtries. "Miles" has a good enough case out any attempt to violate the peace, an against the Globe, but he proves nothing indelicate assault committed in his presence gainst those who favor the political as on his betrothed. We fear few laymen well as the commercial independence of would have had the same self-control. Miss Canada. It may cost something to make Georgie Graham, now Mrs. Starr, sent the this survey; it may cost Canada more to followining telegram to Mr. Willoughby : set up entirely on her own account, but the 'Pa and ma are away, come and have a heavenly time." How very ladylike, and how very christian! How proud the Rev. Starr must be of his wife! and how the blushing bride must look up to a husband who allowed her to be insulted in his presence ! and how much reason the Methodist Under the oseudonym of Protestant a church at Brampton has to be proud of Mr. Willoughby! He has fearlessly carried out to the letter the sacred text, "Greet ye one another with an holy kiss." He has revived an ancient institution of the madiæval church, the "kiss of peace." But he had better confine his ministrations to the wives or betrothed girls of his brother-ministers. Laymen might be tempted to administer an unhallowed kick o the clerical os coccyzis.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The Saturday Review in discussing the trouble in Egypt says, "Te England the Suez canal is an instrument of war : for France it is merely a commercial enterprize," all of which means, the American papers think, that England is determined to maintain control of the Suez canal, and the lesson they draw from it is that the United States would be a great fool to allow England, under the plea of commercial neutrality, to gain any share in the custody of a canal on this continent. They hold that while other nations might regard it merely as a commercial enterprise England would forthwith proceed to treat it as her exclusive instrument of war. For this reason the New York Telegram thinks that England should have no foothold on the western continent, so, far, at least, as any are concerned. On the contrary, the Telegram thinks the United States, and the United States alone, can guarantee to the world the fneutrality of any international canal constructed on American soil.

THE BEAR IN NORTH YORK.

As will be seen by our telegraphic despatches the worthy people of North York are much excited by the presence of a large be empowered to ask questions of the most bear in their locality. But as the editor since the election, it is more than suspected that he has taken to the woods, that he has become in fact a bear with a sore head. It may be fun for Erastus to play the bear, but these antics of his are depopulating the county, and if the continues this pranks it may be necessary to set a trap for him. Dr Widdifield wouldn't mind watching it.

THE BUDSON RAY ROUTE

(To the Editor of The World.) SIR: The Globe to-day in some remarks on the Hudson Bay route says a steamer ought to be kept cruising in the straits favors and services upon him without which he could not continue to exist.

OFFICE HUNTING IN CANADA LAND GRABBING-EXTRAVAG. ANCE-AND COMMERCIAL UNION.

(To the Editor of The World.) SIR: It is evident to all who look at what is taking place at Ottawa just now, and in Dominion official circles that since the late elections the chief business of the runners after the great men at Ottawa is to get office or land grabs in the Northwest, which amount to the same thing. New offices are constantly created and competent men are superannuated to make com for fresh shoals of hungry office-seekers at Ottawa. Colonization land societies are constantly hatched in order to get hold of the best lands in the Northwest. The curse of the United States is office-hunting and it is now the curse at Ottawa. The policy enunciated last autumn by Sir John A. Macdonald at the great tory Horticultural gathering there of the official clans was 'I want my party to support me, not only when I am right, but when I am wrong; "they must follow me right or wrong." Hence we see a new brood of right or wrong office-hunters everywhere in the Dominion looking after offices. Where the carcase s (otherwise the dominion treasury) with Sir John at its head, there will the eagles

How is the office hunting mania in Canada at least to be put down ?- to be got rid of? With the United States we have nothing to do. We know their politicians as visit. In speaking of them to us he sail:

a rule are after plunder and all we can hope

"I visited Mr. and Mrs. Lewes several for is that the public will soon take these tion of the exports and where he held the position of Methodist wire pullers into their hands and make a man, both in manner and appearance; but

mented Garfield lived his term out. Every no time for anything but writing from office holder in the United States is assessed so much per cent of his salary from Texas enough. It was an exceptionally ho look upon it as their hunting-ground for office and pelf. I always thought this would be the case and that it was a great would be the case and that it was a great pity the capital had not been—as it surely will be within twenty years—located at Toronto. The great Northwest will see to this within a generation. The boast of Britons is that at least their judiciary is above partizanship—that the judges are not partizans—will not remember their political antecedents. But it must be remembered that judges have the weaknesses of common humanity. Therefore rabid partizans should not be appointed judges. There is a tendency in Canada, especially in Quebec, to reward rabid political partizans with county judgeships. It is time to raise the cry of alarm at this. If Sir John wants to get rid of —wants to reward a played-out of -wants to reward a played-out political friend or runner he will give him a county judgeship.

This was noticed in 1873 and is now the This was noticed in 1873 and is now the case in Ontario to some extent. Much more is it so in Quebec. We want judges who know no man for his politics. We want judges who can do justice alike to friend or foe. I am not going to name any about the reward in this county of a whipper-in politician of Sir John's with a jedgeshid in our midst. It would be too big an
outrage to commit, and all the bad things
that have been done I don't believe this
could be. Let justice first be learned, next
pure and honorable.
You recently interviewed Dr. Goldwin
Smith as to his opinion about current events
in Canada. Whatever that learned pro-

in Canada. Whatever that learned pro-fessor says, although it may not always be right, or suit Canadian opinion, is interest-ing and well worth reading. I see he still ad-heres to his opinion that what we Canadians want is a commercial union with the United States.
Commercial union—what is it, how far

does it go, what would be its political effect, or its effect on our revenues? I have been speaking of shoals of office-hunters, and I believe as understood commercial union would kill off a good deal of this poison. In Canada we want a cheaper government, less offices, more farm working, more dependence on ourselves, less looking to government pap. Commercial union would kill off thousands of official flies and cheapen government expenses. It would give us all the neighboring states as markets, and wipe out thousands of custom houses. It would build up the towns and counties adjoining the borders of American cities like Detroit, Buffalo and Ogdensburg. It would give us American settlers and manufacturers, It would give us more foreigners from Europe and more emigrants from England, Ireland and Scotland. It would give more work to our railways and ships. It would kill off the corrupt politicians to a great extent at Ottawa. The true policy of the dominion is not to ape European aristocracies in political matters, but to simplify government and its expensions. Such works as the to government pap. Commercial union would kill off thousands of official flies and

self-raising.

Let any one go to the cities of Detroit, Let any one go to the cities of Detroit, Buffalo, Chicago, San Francisco, Boston, Cleveland and compare them and their surroundings with the best we have. Yet how beautiful—yes how beautiful in everything, are the cities of Toronto, Montreal Hamilton, London, Quebec and Halifax. Beautiful in all except advancing commerce. increasing populations, freedom of a wide continental trade, the power to invite the wide American populations to settle wide American populations to settle amongst us. CHARLES DURAND.

amongst us. CHARLE Toronto, July 20, 1882. GEORGE ELIOT'S HOME.

The Picturesque Abode of the Great Novel

little stream which turns the flour mill but a few yards below, and then rushes across the road on its way to another mill several miles farther on. Brookbank was occupied for many years by Mrs. Gilohrist after the death of her husband, and here she completed his famous work, "The Life of Blake." We have often endeavored to glean some information regarding George Eliot's lite at Shotter Mill, but she and Mr. Lewes lived in such seclusion that there was very little to be told. Thay sel-Mr. Lewes lived in such seclusion that there was very little to be told. They seldom crossed their threshold during the day, but wandered over the commons and hills after sundown. They were very anxious to lodge at the picturesque old farm, ten minutes walk beyond Brookbank, on the same yard, which was our home for two years, but all available room was then occupied However. our home for two years, but all available room was then occupied. However, George Eliot would often visit the farmer's wife, and sitting on a grassy bank just beside the kitchen door, would discuss the growth of fruit and the quality of butter in a manner so quiet and simple that the good country folks were astonished, expecting very different conversation from the great novelist. All the vegetables eaten at Brookbank were sent from the farm, and we have heard the old vegetables eaten at Brookbank were sent from the farm, and we have heard the old lady in speaking of it say: "It were wonderful, just wonderful, the sight o' green peas that I sent down to that gentleman and lady every week." They evidently knew what was good! Our old friend the farmer, who owns a neat horse and trap, was employed to drive them two or three times a week. They occasionally visited Tennyson, whose house is only three miles distant, though a rather tedious drive, since it is up-hill pearly all their since. distant, though a rather redious drive, since it is up-hill nearly all the way. George Eliot did not enjoy the ride much, for the farmer told us that, "withal her being such a mighty clever body, she were very such as a darking allow market to so

vervous in a carriage—allays wanted to go on a smooth road, and seemed dreadful feared of being thrown out."
George Eliot was writing "Middle-march" during her summer at Brookbank, and the term for which they had the cottage expired before they wished to return to London. The squire was away at the time, so they procured permission to use his house during the remainder of their times before they went back to town, and found the authoress a very agreeable woe North American continent. minister for over a year. The Rev. Mr. clean sweep of them. This to a certain her mind was evidently completely ab-

enough. It was an exceptionally hot summer, and yet through it all Mrs. Lewes would have artificial heat placed at her feet to keep up the circulation. Why,

St. JEAN BAPTISTE England's Greatest Painter-His Home and Nevertheless, it is as the painter of that

This thoroughly modern artist (Millais finds rather than creates, expresses rather ture and sesthetic appetite of his century, but Millais paints the century itself. artistic interest is comparatively confined Little pleasure in composition for its own sake—for purely decorative combinations color and line—is shown in his picture. They spring into their beautiful being by process, exactly converse to that of the They spring into their beautiful being by a pracess exactly converse to that of the minds of such men as Leighton, and each artist is supreme at his opposite pole of art. His peculiar gifts of seizing the very life he sees around him, and of painting it, with a power of expression and splendor of color never surpassed, hold the secret of his great deserved popularity—a popularity the like of which has never been seen in England since the death of been seen in England since the death of Landseer. Nor is this confined to his own country. By means of engravings (and he has been singularly fortunate in his engravers) his name is a household word in all over the world. Witnesses of his wide fame in the shape of letters from persons, great and obscure, at home and abroad, arrive-daily. But the other day the note of the late Lord Beaconsfield, which we all read, spoke of him as "Apelees;" still more recently has arrived a command from the queen to paint the portrait of Princess Marie. command from the queen to paint the portrait of Princess Marie, the daughter of the Duke of Edin-burgh; but perhaps still more gratifying are those epistles that show that his works penetarte, like the peems of Burns, into lowly cottages and uncultured minds, and there do their beneficient mission of hap-

lowed by others. Such works as the "Huguenot," "Autumn Leaves," and the "Vale of Rest" attain separate heights of beauty of expression and sentiment which he has acarcely endeavored to reach again; but these works have been the inspiration of thousands of pictures by younger men. His drawings on wood for "One a Week" and the "Cornhill" are not only the start-ing-points of the modern style of illustra-tion, but have also affected modern woodcutting. The genius of those two young artists—believed of the gods—Frederick Walker and George Mason is said to have owed much of its development to Millais, and the influence of his later work, especially in portrait and expression of the beauty and sweetness of children, is likely to be as wide and as wholesome as that of



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STAG.*S

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20 p.m.

COOKSVILLE STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m.,
Agrives 11 a.m.
RICHMOND HILL STAGE.
Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3. 10 p.m.
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CANADIA. Father Stafford's that he has to give

Political feeling Vancouver Island. tawa will be entirel A son of George (was drowned in a father's yard at Bu The conservatives are going to contest Foster on the groun reason of liquor, me reason of liquor, more practices.

Joseph Irwin's hor entered last night stolen from his coat and the house general that was in a bureau.

The volume ran B. The young man I jail at Belleville on

ter, has been granter fall on his furnishing self in \$1000 and two We did not adh issued next week—V terprising, isn't it? The dead body of escaped from the Lon ago, was found in a mouth Tuesday. T doubtful if during the Canada thistle. A
Australia declare a
t and better food for
tracted drouth than
grows. The flower
preference to any ki
The Georgetown H
Fraser, father-in-law
returned last week ing severely with dr been confined to be is over 80 years of In his ordinati Bishop Cleary stated of Trenton owed him fering in the internal Catholic church at cate says an apology the people in quest bishop to have been certain busy-bodies, a ing the conduct of Fa The corner stone of Episcopal church at Tuesday evening by ed by the Rev. W. B

> Rev. Mr. Ho
> Rev. Mr. Service.
> dollars free offerings
> corner stone by severi
> proceeds of the day we Fell from a Angola, N.Y., ieved to be a Swed senseless condition by Lake Shore railway. It is thought he fel No 6 while on its wa Self S

Rev. Mr. George of

of Riceville; Rev. I ville; Rev. Mr. Ho

KEATING, Pa., Jul letter and \$300 for two firms in Breme thousand dollars in a Another of Mac

JAMESTOWN, N. J Marlin, employed in was caught betwee casing to-day and te are slight hopes of h Heavy Stor Beston, July 19-

this afternoon cause the water front. Sand cellars were fill was covered to the mid and slime. Great Fire SMYRNA, July 19 here. Many hundr been destroyed. Late hours. Fourteen hu troyed; six thousand

ne life was lost. Earthquak CITY OF MEXICO, been a very severe sh lasting two minutes. knees in the streets, damage but the buil stood much more roc over the country.

Collision NEW YORK, July steamer Alhambra the Providence and Rhode Island off Shode Island thad Damage \$10,000. I hurt. The Alhamb Cowhided by h

BROOKLYN, July I' McGill, a well know turer, last night cov law, Joseph McGill, faming her charac cause of a divorce Mrs. McGill, who A Disast

COLUMBIA, Pa.,
heavy storm here the
signs were blown dered almost important and the circus tent was blowere drenched. Me to boats on the car zens were injured by Fighting WHIPPLE BARRA Troops of the 3d Chaffee commanding with renegades from

at Chevions Fork, Fort Verde. Chaffe ravine. A soldier w Five others were wou among them Lieut scont was wounded. Indians broke, leavi the ground. The the ground. The more killed and all

PORT CHAUTAUQU Point Chautauqua fifth annual meetin ception and literary in the Grand hotel. by a large number of speakers is a strong for the two weeks to be of unusual int favor an increased

Alleged W PHILADELPHIA,