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BUSINESSES & TOWNS

WORLD OFFICE.

THE TORONTO WORLD

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SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1888.

Embarrassed Politicians.

The Globe came out with a solid chunk of truth the other day when it spoke of the Liberals as being embarrassed. Only, in order to keep a good face, it took care to add that the Tories were in the same box. The two parties were "analogously embarrassed," so it appeared to The Globe's view. But, as we said yesterday, it is necessary to remember that by "Tories" The Globe means all who oppose the Commercial Annexation of Canada to the United States. All Liberals are in favor of this, so the chief Liberal organ affirms, or takes for granted.

The embarrassment of the Liberals these days is of a very real and tangible kind; and the speeches at the dinner to Mr. Dewart on Thursday night help to show it. Mr. Dewart himself, who as ex-President of the club, is entitled to speak for the Young Liberals, said he was glad to see that the club had pronounced in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity. He also believed that the club had done a great deal for Canadian Independence, and that it was largely due to the club's efforts that there was now a strong feeling in favor of an independent nationality. Now either of these utterances may do if taken by itself, but to make the two run together is impossible. And Mr. Dewart will surely find himself "analogously embarrassed" with a vengeance, if he persists in the attempt.

It is of no use, Mr. Dewart, you are a clever young man, but the thing "can't be did." Positively you cannot establish Unrestricted Reciprocity with the States and still continue to profess that you are working for Canadian Independence. If you bring in the former, then the latter is forever barred out. You may risk your sweet life on it that the triumph of Unrestricted Reciprocity means the death-knell of Canadian Independence. All the time we bear it in mind that here Mr. Dewart speaks, not for himself alone, but for his party. For beyond all doubt he truly expresses the view of Canada's future to which the Liberal party stands to-day irretrievably committed.

The World proposes to keep before the public this crucial test question: Suppose Unrestricted Reciprocity adopted, with its inevitable accompaniment, of American goods coming free into Canada, British goods having to pay such duties as the American Congress might impose. In such case would you (a Liberal) consider Canada a part of the British Empire, or of the United States? Or could you have "cheek" enough to pretend that now Canada had achieved her independence, or was on the way to it? This is the Liberals' difficulty, and it carries with it embarrassment enough for the party to drown in. It comes upon the party through the sinister manipulation of Sir Richard, Mr. Edgar, and The Globe. To all appearance it is they chiefly who have beguiled the party into its present unsatisfactory position.

On the same occasion Dr. Goldwin Smith made some remarks which may suggest to us whence the embarrassment of the Liberal party mainly comes from. We quote from The Mail's report:

He called to mind the Canada First movement, which aimed at Canadian independence. He had felt a great sympathy with that movement, which was so bitterly abused and stamped upon. He hoped that now the Liberal party had become more liberal. If he were asked what the Liberal party had lacked he would reply it was a definite policy appealing to the *material interest* of the people.

"Material interest" is good: it suits us to a dot. Why, The World has of late used pretty frequently such an expression as this: That the crowning merit of the N.P. is that it makes available the means of creating the *material basis* upon which the country's political independence must rest. Clearly The World may claim to have got hold of a truth which is substantially the same as that which the Professor enunciates in the last of the sentences quoted above. Dr. Smith says that a party policy which has in it nothing appealing to the material interests of the people is defective. The World says that the separate political existence of a nation requires a material basis to stand upon. Not so very far apart, eh? after all. Only, while we maintain that protection helps to create the material basis aforesaid, the Professor says, "No, take free trade for that." And here we come to the real critical point in the controversy, the discussion of which must be postponed. But the need of a material basis to sustain a political position is conceded.

The want of a policy appealing to the material interest of the people the Liberal party, he says, had tried to supply by certain alliances which had proved hollow. But is not our great master of English just a trifle hazy in the following sentences?

Without venturing to launch upon the dangerous and delicate question of annexation, he would say that Canada must look towards this continent and not to Europe. He knew very well that the democracy in its present state presented many dangerous aspects. Still the development of humanity on this continent was by far the grandest thing in history, and those who aided it would have reason to be proud. They might do it without breaking off British connection. It would be an evil day when we were severed from the Old Land, because it was a grand thing to have such a history as England had. No man loved British connection more dearly than he did, but it was the moral bond to which he clung, and hoped they would ever enjoy it.

"They might do it without breaking off British connection." If this means that we may retain British connection while taxing British goods and at the same time letting American goods in free, then we reply: No, no, a thousand times no. Once you do that, your British connection is gone, and all the fine talk you may indulge in about "the old land" does not amount to a row of pins. We dare prophesy that our Ontario Liberals will ere long find themselves "analogously embarrassed" to an alarming degree. For this "fad" of theirs—Unrestricted Reciprocity—is utterly incompatible, either with British connection or Canadian Independence. With only one future for Canada is it compatible at all; and that is—Annexation to the United States.

Reform of the City's System of Government.

The matter of a reform of the system of Toronto's government should be pushed forward so that during the next session of the legislature it may be dealt with. Many changes are necessary. There are too many members of the council; the business of the city would be handled better with less than thirty-six aldermen, each one of whom is a law unto himself, often to the injury of the best interests of the place. If there is too much work for a less number of aldermen, more of what is now committee work ought to be put on paid officials who should be given greater responsibility and should not be at the command of the wishes of individual aldermen. Four wards would be a sufficient division of the city, and the effect of the larger wards would be that better men would offer themselves as candidates for the council.

The mayor should be elected for two years if he is to do the city thebest service. If a mayor's election were for two instead of one year he would be removed from the temptations to avail himself of the questionable means that are always presenting themselves of making himself solid for a second term. A second year is generally all that a mayor cares to sit in the civic chair, and if when he enters upon his duties he can look forward to two years of office he will undertake with more vigor greater works and reforms.

Not only the mayor, but the council, too, should be elected for two years. And by one half the aldermen going out each year the council would be organized all the time, and the first eight weeks in each year would not be lost as at present. As things now are there is always a delay of a couple of months before the aldermen and the new committees get themselves in shape to deal intelligently with the business that may in the meantime be suffering from neglect. There is now far too much ward wire-pulling and cozening to ward interests instead of working for the benefit of the whole city. The smaller the ward the smaller is the conception of its alderman that he owes any attention to the interest of the city as a whole. When an alderman's ward is not interested the average alderman may look at the interest of the city as a whole—unless he owes a good turn to the representative of some other ward for a helping hand extended to his own.

Very much of this would be remedied by a reform that would send to the council men with views and ambitions not bounded by the narrow limits of one of the twelve wards into which the city is now divided. This, The World thinks, would beeffected by the enlargement of the wards and the election of the aldermen for two years.

The subject will bear ample discussion.

The Electric Wires Nuisance.

The World has been given to understand that the Public Works Committee of the City Council will immediately instruct the City Engineer to refuse further applications for permits for the use of the space under sidewalks and pavements. This action was decided upon in view of the expectation, that, in the near feature, some such plan as that outlined in The World the other day, for the disposal of the electric wires under the pavements, will be adopted. The plan has been approved by everyone with whom The World has spoken on the subject; and now that there are suggestions advanced in the direction of a feasible scheme, the public feeling that the reform should be accomplished next spring, at the latest, is growing stronger.

The Dominion Parliament should see the advisability of granting the necessary legislationnext session, and the work could be commenced as soon as the snow is gone. The companies concerned may object, although the experience in the cities where the wires are underground shows that it is the truest economy. It is said to cost nine times as much to put the wires underground as to suspend them on poles, but far more than the first outlay is afterwards saved by the reduction of the repairs account.

The city of Toronto has a good case to take to the Dominion Parliament. The telegraph, telephone and electric light companies derive a very large revenue from the city. They can afford to pay their share of the cost of the reform and the city has a right to ask that they recognize the wishes of the people for the removal of their nuisance. More especially when the city is itself willing to incur a portion of the cost.

The World's outlined scheme included the water and gas mains; these in the future, when very extensive repairs become necessary, might be placed under the pavement, but it was not suggested that they be taken up before it becomes necessary and removed to the excavation in which the wires are to be placed. The removal of the water and gas mains would be an after consideration, but there would be ample room for them if required.

The National Policy—A Direct Benefit to Canadian Wheat-growers.

Under the heading of "Commercial Items," The Globe of last Thursday reports as follows: "American flour is selling lower than Canadian, in Quebec and some cities of the Maritime Provinces."

In the face of this and many similar facts which The Globe is frequently compelled to publish, it persists in a constant reiteration of the absurd assertion that the National Policy can never benefit the Canadian farmer by increasing the price received for his wheat. This price, it maintains, is invariably governed by its value for export. The above item from its own columns furnishes direct and conclusive proof to the contrary. All American flour imported for consumption into Quebec or any of our Maritime Provinces is subject to customs duty of 50 cents per barrel. Compare the position of an American miller, say in Chicago, and that of a Canadian miller, say in Toronto. Assume that the freight and selling charges to the Lower Provinces are 10 cents per barrel higher from Chicago than from Toronto; also that the export value for England of flour per barrel is $5.00 in Toronto, and $4.90 in Chicago; allow 40 cents per barrel for freight and charges for shipments to Quebec from Toronto, and 50 cents from Chicago. The Chicago miller would require to be able to sell his flour in Quebec; (1) export value in Chicago, $4.90; plus freight and charges, 50 cents; plus Canadian duty, 50 cents; in all, $5.90. The Toronto miller could deliver and sell, export value, $5.00, freight and charges, 40c.; in all, $5.40. But as he obtains in Quebec $5.90, same price as Chicago miller, he is netting 50 cents per barrel more than the value in Toronto for export to England, and the Toronto miller is thus enabled to pay 11 cents per bushel more for farmers' wheat than he could pay if there were no duty on American flour. It is quite clear that if there were no duty, the markets of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces would be flooded with flour, until the Toronto and other Ontario flour markets were lowered down to export value. This was one of the objects which the National Policy was designed to accomplish; to secure to the Canadian farmer all the advantages of the home market, when, owing to deficient stocks or inferior crops, prices here should advance beyond export value.

Canadian farmers are not such credulous fools as to be misled by empty theories in the face of established facts, nor will they be induced to relinquish the direct and substantial advantages which they are reaping under the National Policy for the sake of the very vague and uncertain advantages promised them under Commercial Union.

Peculiar Arithmetic.

The latest absurdity in the discussion of the relative results of issuing 3½ or 4 per cent. city bonds is that by issuing 3½ per cents the city would "save to our overburdened tax-payers this sum of $115,000."

This saving is arrived at in this way:

Four per cent. on $1,000,000 for forty years (the bonds are not all forty year bonds, but this does not affect the calculation) is	$1,600,000
Three and a half per cent. on $1,000,000 for forty years is	1,400,000
Saving in interest from issuing 3½	$200,000
Deduct the 'shave' of 8¾ per cent. on the sale of 3½ per cents at 91½	85,000
Net gain	$115,000

All very pretty, but the calculations would disgrace a school boy. Does the city not lose the interest on the amount of the "shave"? Anyway the figures are arrived at on an entirely erroneous calculation. There is no reason to believe that the 91½ would be given for the 3½'s, but if such an offer were made from London capitalists it would only be equivalent to about 90.06 after the charges of exchange, freight and duties were paid, and 90.06 is nothing more or less than the equivalent for an offer of par for four per cent bonds. Therefore let us say that the 3½ bonds would realize 90.06 and the 4's par and let us do some calculation;

Three-and-a-half per cent. on $1,000,000 for forty years	$1,400,000
Interest on the shave of $90,600 for forty years which being taken from individuals is worth six per cent at least	$34,560
Total interest on 3½ per cent. basis	$1,434,560
Four per cent. on $1,000,000	1,600,000
Net gain on 4 per cent basis	$34,560

The Montreal-Toronto Passenger Boats.

For some time past there has been a movement on foot amongst some well known Toronto gentlemen which has for its end the running of Clyde built palace steamers between Toronto and Montreal. The fact is that for several years past the matter has been mooted at the end of each lake season, everybody being disappointed with the existing line, but the promoters of the present scheme are, we believe, determined now to give the public a line of steel boats which will be in every way first class.

Toronto is better appreciated the better it becomes known, and the mass of pleasure seekers from the west who now go over the Bridge to spend their holidays in the States will, we feel sure, be only too glad to visit this city and take in the St. Lawrence to Montreal, Quebec, and the Saguenay, provided the accommodation is everything to be desired. The gentlemen interested in the proposal will shortly call a meeting of citizens to discuss the project.

The trip to Montreal by water during the summer season is one of the most pleasant that can be had on this continent. The St. Lawrence, with its Lake of Thousand Islands, and series of magnificent rapids, its ever-varying and delightful scenery, the historic cities of Montreal and Quebec, the wild and majestic Saguenay, is of world-wide fame.

But the steamers that constitute the daily line from Toronto are not attractive to the tourist or good enough for the ordinary citizen who wishes to travel first-class.

The reason is not far to seek—some of the boats were built about forty years ago with the object of carrying heavy loads of freight as well as passengers, besides endeavoring to combine in one hull the opposite qualities of a lake steamer, with light draft of water necessary to safely run the rapids of the river.

It is impossible to have on a boat of 180 feet length, stateroom accommodation for more than 100 passengers, and at the same time to have a dining room large enough for the three or four hundred passengers which the boat will be able to carry, and it is an every day occurrence during July and August for these boats to land 250 to 350 passengers in Montreal.

What is wanted is a line of say two large lake steamers (similar to the C. P. R. boats on Lake Superior), of ten feet draft of water, to make daily trips to Prescott, leaving here at seven o'clock each evening and at Prescott transhipping into the boats of the present line, but these should be fitted up as day steamers similar to the Hudson River line—no stateroom, ample open saloon, with dining room for at least 200 persons. The lake steamers at a speed of 16 miles per hour would make the same time to Prescott by leaving at seven as the present boats do leaving at two o'clock, thus giving the tourist from Niagara and the west all day in which to see Toronto, and our business men an opportunity of taking a trip down the river at very little expense of time. The lake steamers, being fitted up exclusively for passengers, could easily berth 350 passengers in staterooms.

For the up trip the Montreal passengers could leave by the 9 a. m. train, go as far as Prescott and take the lake steamer for Toronto at 2 p.m., arriving here at 6 o'clock next morning, passing the river in daylight and doing the up trip in 21 hours instead of 44 to 47 hours as under the present arrangements.

We have thus outlined a plan that if carried out will tend to cause tourists going to the seaside from the south and west to come to Toronto instead of going down by rail on the south shore of the lake, and give them an opportunity of seeing our city and spending some of their surplus cash.

If such a line were gotten up and the boats fitted up with all the modern appliances for the comfort and safety of passengers, it is safe to say that the present traffic could be doubled in one season and the boats could easily earn a 25 per cent. dividend on their cost.

Will not some of our enterprising capitalists take the matter up and make the much needed improvement and at the same time help themselves to a good dividend?

Call It West Toronto.

The Council of West Toronto Junction have appointed a committee to find another name for that growing burg. The World suggests the present name without the "Junction." "West Toronto" tells its own history and geography, and carries with it all the privileges of the metropolis. There is an "East Buffalo," a "South Chicago," etc. "Manchester," "Gilmour's Corners," "Davenport," "Carlton," may all have their advocates, but they also have their defects; but "West Toronto" is simple, significant and appropriate.

AUCTION SALES.

THE MART.

By OLIVER, COATE & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1834.

BULBS, BULBS.

Hyacinth, Narcissus, Snowdrop, Etc.

We are in receipt of a consignment of

3 CASES BULBS.

Direct from Cultivators (in Holland) which we will sell

ON MONDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Catalogues may be had on application to the Auctioneers. Terms cash.

OLIVER, COATE & CO., Auctioneers.

JUDICIAL SALE.

Patterson et al vs. Wheeler et al.

PURSUANT TO THE JUDGEMENT herein there will be sold by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, OCT. 20, 1888,

At the Auction Rooms of

OLIVER, COATE & CO.

KING-STREET EAST, TORONTO

The following lands, namely: The southerly 26 feet 4 inches of lot No. 23, and the northerly 7 feet 8 inches of lot No. 24, on the east side of North Lisgar-street, in the City of Toronto, according to Plan 799, upon which are erected two unfinished brick dwelling houses.

The conditions of sale to be the standing conditions of the court, and the vendors are not to be called upon to produce any abstract of title, title deeds or evidence of title other than those in their possession. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale to the Vendors' solicitors, and the balance within one month without interest.

This property will be sold subject to a mortgage to the London & Ontario Investment Co. for $1200, which the purchaser is to assume.

For further particulars apply to A. M. Denovan, Esq., 31 Adelaide-street east; Haverston & St. John; 34 Wellington-street east; John Hendrie, Esq., Parkdale; or to MILLS, HERON, INGTON & URQUHART, 31 Adelaide-street east, Vendors' Solicitors.

JAMES S. CARTWRIGHT,

Registrar, Q. B. D.

Dated this 4th Day of October, 1888.

AUCTION SALE

OF VALUABLE

HOUSE PROPERTY!

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF THE power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Messrs. Oliver, Coate & Co., Auctioneers, at The Mart, 57 King-street east, Toronto, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 3rd day of November, 1888, all that parcel or tract of land and premises situate in the City of Toronto in the County of York, and being composed of part of lot No. 212 on the east side of Markham-street in the said city, according to plan No. 374 filed in the Registry office for the said city, which said parcel of land may be more particularly described as follows:—That is to say, commencing at the north-westerly angle of said lot, thence easterly along the southerly limit of the lane shown on block "A" on said plan, and the northerly limit of said lot to the eastern limit of said lot 135 feet, thence southerly along the easterly limit of said lot 29 feet, thence westerly and parallel with the northerly limit of said lot 135 feet to the westerly limit of said lot, thence northerly along the western limit of said lot 29 feet to the place of beginning.

On the said lands is erected a substantially built solid brick, detached, 2½ storey house with Credit Valley stone facings and trimmings, side verandah, conservatory and balcony, known as 333 Markham-street. Cellar full size of house divided into furnace room, vegetable cellar and laundry with stationary tubs. House contains 9 rooms and bath-room, consisting of a large drawing room with walnut mantel, dining room and kitchen with cupboards, four large bed-rooms with clothes closets and bath-room on second floor and two rooms in attic, gas from cellar to attic, "Steel Body" furnace. Terms of sale:—Ten per cent. to be paid at time of sale to the vendor's solicitors and the balance within 30 days thereafter. Arrangements may be made for a first mortgage of $3000, over the said premises. The said premises will be sold subject to a reserve bid. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bain, Laidlaw & Co., Imperial Bank buildings, G. M. Gardner, Quebec Bank Chambers, or to MESSRS. LAWRENCE & MILLIGAN, 15 Toronto-street, Toronto.

Vendor's Solicitors.

Dated, 9th October, 1888. 6036

AUCTION SALE

OF

Valuable City Property.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A POWER of sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale there will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Auction Rooms of John M. McFarlane & Co., No. 8 Adelaide-street East, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1888, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following valuable land and premises, viz.: All and Singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, composed of lots numbers fifty, fifty-five and the most easterly five feet of lot number fifty-eight, throughout from front to rear, according to registered plan number 309, said lands having a frontage of one hundred and five feet on the south side of Marlborough avenue.

On the above described premises are partly erected three pairs of semi-detached brick fronted houses on stone foundations, situated about one hundred and fifty feet west of Yonge-street. Terms: Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale; for balance terms will be made known at time of sale. For further particulars apply to

6054 JOHN LEYS, Solicitor, Toronto.

John M. cMFarlane & Co.,

No. 8 Adelaide-street east.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED

AUCTION SALE

OF VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Upright pianoforte, by R. S. Williams & Co., nearly new, handsome drawing-room suite in black and crimson fancy rep, a quantity of silver plate, valuable steel engravings and water color paintings, No. 8 Duchess range, Telephone hall stove, Queen do, 10 tons coal, lawn mower, wire flower stands, mirrors, patent vapor bath, White sewing machine, etc., etc., at the residence,

No. 45 Gould-street, on

MONDAY, OCT. 15,

AT 11 A. M.

The subscribers are favored with instructions to sell the entire contents of the above residence, comprising the above and following: Brussels, tapestry and all-wool carpets, wide stair do., crimson rep and lace curtains, b. w. centre and fancy tables, pictures and ornaments, marble clock, bric-a-brac, large crimson wool hearth rugs, black walnut sideboard, do extension dining table, d. r. chairs, lounges, cut glassware and china, hall hatstand. The contents of five well furnished bedrooms, including hair, mixed and wire spring mattresses, feather pillows, china chamberware, etc.

Sale at 11 o'clock. Terms cash.

JNO. M. McFARLANE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

THE MART.

By OLIVER, COATE & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1834.

SALE OF

Household Furniture, &c.

AT THE RESIDENCE.

NO. 181 SHERBOURNE-ST.,

ON

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11.

We are favored with instructions to sell by Auction at the residence, No. 181 Sherbourne-st., on Thursday, Oct. 11th, the whole of the household furniture, comprising Handsome Morocco Covered Couch, Chairs and Easychairs, Handsome Sideboard, Pedestal Extension Dining Table, Bedroom Sets, Marble Top, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Oilcloth, Very Fine Duchess Range (Gurney), 100 feet. Hose, together with a number of articles too numerous to mention. Terms cash. Sale at 11 o'clock.

Oliver, Coate & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

OF VALUABLE FREEHOLD LANDS IN the City of Toronto.

Under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture by way of mortgage which will be produced at time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Oliver, Coate & Co., Toronto, on

Saturday, October 20th, '88

at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, the following valuable lands and premises, being composed of the front part of Lot No. 10, on the South side of King-street west, and east side of Massey-street, as shown on a plan made by Dennis & Gossage, P. L. S., dated at Toronto, the 1st day of January, 1857, and of record in the Department of the Interior, a similar plan being registered in the Registry Office for the City of Toronto, having a frontage of 90 feet on King-street, by a depth of 54 feet on Massey-street. On the property are erected 2 brick fronted Stores and Dwellings, Nos. 601, 603 and 605 King-street west. Side entrance to each; containing 7 rooms, Bath, W. C., etc. These buildings should rent for from $17 to $20 per month each.

Terms:—Ten per cent. of the purchase money at the time of sale, the balance within 30 days thereafter. The Vendors will advance to the purchaser a loan on the property on favorable terms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Maclaren, Macdonald, Merritt & Shepley, 28 and 30 Toronto-street, Toronto, Vendors' Solicitors. 4656

THE MART.

By OLIVER, COATE & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1834.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE

CONCERT GRAND PIANO,

By Chickering, N. Y., Etc., at the residence of

C. T. BLACKSTOCK, ESQ.,

374 JARVIS-ST.,

ON

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18.

We are favored with instructions to sell by auction the whole of the Household Furniture, comprising Handsome Concert Grand Piano, by Chickering, N. Y., Mahogany 3-door Wardrobe, Morocco Dining Chairs, in Oak, Pedestal Dining Table, together with a large number of articles suitable for a gentleman's residence. Terms cash. Sale at 11 o'clock.

OLIVER, COATE & CO.

THE MART.

By OLIVER, COATE & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1834.

We are authorized to sell by auction at the Mart, 57 King-street east, on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12TH,

To cover advances, the following effects, being the property of

John de Comb Pocheron, Esq., Montreal.

1 Bedroom Suite, 1 Piano (by Heintzman), 1 Gold Pin, 1 Diamond Stud, 1 pair Diamond Earrings, 1 Diamond Bar Brooch, 1 Diamond Pin, 1 Stud, 1 Gold Watch, 1 Gold Chain.

Terms cash. Sale at 11 o'clock. 624

Oliver, Coate & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

OF

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

BEING

NINE HOUSES

ON THE

North Side of Front-street East.

INASMUCH AS THE SALE OF THIS VALUABLE property was not made last Saturday as advertised, the Trustees of the estate of the late Charles Robertson will offer the same for sale on this coming

Saturday, October 13, 1888,

At 12 noon, at The Mart, 57 King-street East, Toronto, by OLIVER, COATE & CO., Auctioneers, in all respects under the same conditions as the sale that was advertised and was to have been made last Saturday.

DAVID SYLVESTER and PETER ARNOT, Trustees, under the will of the late Charles Robertson, by REEVE & THOMPSON, their Solicitors.

AUCTION SALE

OF

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY

IN THE

CITY OF TORONTO

IN PURSUANCE OF THE POWER OF SALE contained in several mortgages, there will be sold by Public Auction, at the Mart, 57 King-street east, in the City of Toronto, by OLIVER, COATE & CO.,

ON FRIDAY, THE 19th OCT.,

instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the following valuable freehold properties, viz.:

1. Four houses numbered 70, 72, 74, 76, in the west side of Beaconsfield-avenue, and the premises being Lots 84 and 85, Plan 300, having a frontage of 100 feet by a depth of 140 feet to a lane. These houses are of solid brick, having nine rooms each; Nos. 70 and 72 being of white brick, Nos. 74 and 76 of red brick.

2. The houses and premises 110 Bleecker-street. The Lot has a frontage of Twenty-five feet on Bleecker-street with use of lane ten feet wide running alongside. The house is of solid brick containing ten rooms and is well-finished throughout.

3. Houses Numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the South side of Moss Park Place, and premises being Lots J, H, and part of Lot K, according to plan 447, having a frontage on Moss Park Place of 117 feet 9 inches and a depth of 127 feet to a lane.

These houses are semi-detached of solid brick, containing 10 rooms each; besides a cellar laundry, have all modern improvements, extra fine cellars, 3 slate laundry tubs, &c., hot and cold water throughout.

4. Part of Lot One, west of Centre Road, plan 552 A, lying between Logan and Booth-avenues, Queen-street east, having a frontage on Queen-street of 242 feet by a depth of 327 feet.

On this is erected a large brick dwelling containing 8 rooms, also a brick cottage containing 5 rooms, and a two-storey cottage containing four rooms. There are also on this Lot a driving barn and stables.

These are all first-class properties bringing good rents, and parties desiring either a home or property for investment should attend this sale.

For terms and further particulars apply to J. E. BOUSTEAD, 12 Adelaide-street east, Toronto, or to ADAM H. MEYERS, 21 Scott-street, Toronto, Solicitors for the Vendors. 6215

DOMINION PIANOS

Full stock of these Famous Pianos in Rosewood, Mahogany and French Burl Cases. Tone of each instrument perfect. Touch light and sympathetic. Durability warranted. Prices and Catalogues furnished. Terms Easy.

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