

windows, the contents of which furnish impressive proof of the city's wealth and buying capacity, as well as of the enterprise and taste of its native manufacturing and importing houses.

Proceeding eastward on King Street (see illustration) we pass the offices of the great organ of Liberalism, THE GLOBE, and many of the finest retail stores in the city, and reach Toronto Street, at the upper end of which is the Post Office, the proximity of which has attracted to the neighbourhood a number of the leading financial and money-lending institutions, insurance companies, and business corporations.

POST OFFICE:—This handsome building (see illustration), situate on Adelaide, at the head of Toronto Street, is, with the Custom House, the property of the Dominion Government, and is one of the most substantial and elegant edifices in the city. It is constructed of richly wrought Ohio stone, with a finely carved *facade*, with the Royal arms over the entrance, and from the dome or Mansard roof the Union Jack may generally be seen flying. Its volume of business ranks it first among the post offices of the Dominion; and with its branches in various sections of the city and its system of pillar boxes and street delivery it abundantly meets the wants of the citizens. It has a staff of nearly 150 employees, including letter sorters and postmen.

In Toronto Street is the RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, a cut stone building, after the Græco-Ionic order of architecture; and alongside is the MASONIC BUILDINGS, containing a fine hall and the various offices of the Masonic order. In the neighbourhood, also, is the Court House, and the local Scotland Yard, the headquarters of the POLICE DEPARTMENT and the FIRE BRIGADE. Regaining King Street, and turning eastward, we come upon ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL. This fine historic edifice rears its noble spire to the heavens from a suitable enclosure at

the intersection of King and Church Streets. It is the third edifice of its name, fire having consumed its early prototypes. The building is in the Gothic style, of the early English period, and is built of white brick, dressed with Ohio stone. Its length is about 200 feet, the width of transept 95 feet, and the height to the ridge crestings 84 feet. At its entrance is a great tower, with five peal of bells and an illuminated clock; and from the tower a graceful spire shoots aloft, some 300 feet from the ground. It has a grand nave and spacious aisles, with apsidal chancel, underneath which, in a crypt, sleep the first Bishop of Toronto, John Strachan, D.D., and its long-time rector, the beloved Dean Grasett. There are galleries on the three sides, that on the south being appropriated to the uses of the organist and choir.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, immediately to the north of the Cathedral, at the intersection of Church and Adelaide Streets, is well worth a visit. The nucleus of the institution was the old Toronto Mechanics' Institute, which, on the passing of the Free Library Act,—a bit of intelligent and far-seeing Provincial legislation,—became merged into the Free Public Library. It is supported by an annual municipal tax, of \$25,000, some portion of which is devoted to the maintenance of branches in the northern and western parts of the city. There is a spacious reading-room, abundantly supplied with magazines and newspapers, local and foreign, a well-selected lending library of some 50,000 volumes, including a valuable comprehensive reference department, the gift, in the main, of a public-spirited citizen. It is under the supervision of an able and experienced chief librarian, Mr. James Bain, jr., who is assisted by a zealous deputy, and a corps of intelligent young women.

A little further southward, on King, is the ST. LAWRENCE HALL, in rear of which are the chief markets of the city, the CITY HALL and corporation offices, the ARMOURY