THE TORONTO WORLD.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 28 1885.

About Flanagan's Offer.

In the News of Friday there appeared a letter, over the signature of "Citizen," in which an attempt is made to put a fair face on Mr. Flanagan's magnificent offer to relieve the city of all further trouble with regard to the cattle market. We are reminded that the day Mr. Flanagan fails to provide accommodation for all the live animals coming to the market, for both through and local trade, the city can at once cancel his bond, assume control, and remove the market elsewhere, in which case the lessee must lose whatever improvements he may have made. He must have little experience in the working of such contracts between civic corporations and individuals who does not see in all this a good prospect of an expensive and long-continued law suit. Better let the city hold on with its best grip to as many of its original properties and rights and franchises as are still left. Too much has been given away already, as the citizens have found out, to their sorrow. Many years ago Toronto allowed a water company to be chartered; and a pretty penny it cost the city to buy back its own rights again. We lent the Esplanade to the Grand Trunk—merely lent it, to do the company a favor—and now we have to buy that back again, too. Once hand over the cattle market to any private individual, or syndicate, or company, and that will be the next expensive re-purchase that the city will have to make of its own property. At a time when English exporters and importers were not as well versed in the ways of trade as they since became, it was said that they used to sell hides to the Dutch for sixpence, and buy back the tails for a shilling. Something proportionate to this would be the result were the cattle market handed over to any individual, or to a syndicate of speculators.

It is going away from the point for "Citizen" to try to ridicule the idea that what the lessee had secured for only $40,000 might soon be worth $400,000 to him. It might never be worth that to him for its annual return in fees collected. But it might be worth all that to him, and possibly far more some day, for what he could extort out of the city as the price of giving it up, and releasing the city from the bargain. The dog in the manger could not eat the hay that he prevented the ox from eating: to him it was really worth nothing at all as food. Yet had the ox been possessed of money, and had both been capable of making a bargain, he might by stress of hunger have been compelled to pay the canine Shylock ten times what the provender was worth. No, Mr. "Citizen," the present miserable sink-hole of mud and mire, in an exhausted brickyard, can never be worth $400,000 intrinsic value, either to Mr. Flanagan or to any other man. But it *might* some day be worth that much to him, and even more, as a means of compelling the city to pay him an enormous sum for going out of it, and cancelling the foolish bargain which the city had made. The "startling calculation" which we submitted to the public was as follows, taking the city's whole population at 110,000. With an average daily consumption of half a pound of meat per head, a saving of one cent on every pound would make an aggregate of a little over $200,000 per annum. Put the saving down at only half a cent per pound, and the total per year would still be over $100,000. But perhaps some may think the estimate of half a pound per head per day too high, therefore let us try the calculation of only a quarter of a pound per day, which would be at the rate of a pound and a quarter daily for a family of five. One cent saved on each pound would then make an aggregate of $100,000 per annum, while if only half a cent per pound were saved, the total would still be up to the respectable figure of $50,000. That, along with what the present site would bring, if sold for other purposes, would be a good bit more than enough to buy twenty acres—aye, forty acres—of a far better site, and to fix it up in first-class style.

From "Citizen's" remarks it is to be inferred that he thinks our first estimate of an average consumption of two and a half pounds each day for a family of five too much. Well, put it down to just half of that, and put the saving down at only half a cent per pound, and the gross saving would still be $50,000. Not a lump sum saved once for all, remember, but a permanent saving of $50,000 each and every year continued, increasing of course with the population. Reduce the estimate to only one pound of meat daily—bones, waste and all—for a family of five, and the *annual saving* would still be $40,000. Below this latter estimate we positively refuse to budge, and it is quite sufficient for our case.

But of course the main practical point in the case lies in the question: Would there really *be* any saving after all? To which we reply that the retail butchers affirm, and that by a large majority—that if a cattle market having good and sufficient accommodation, and accessible to *all* the railways, were provided, they would be able easily to sell meat at least one cent a pound cheaper than at present. We cannot now give the names of those who say so, because it might be ruin to any individual among them were he to offend the syndicate of monopolists who now control the cattle trade in Toronto. It is probable, however, that means will be found ere long of making it plain to the citizens that an estimated average saving of one cent per pound on meat is below rather than above what the resulting benefit would be, were the present monopoly broken up. But the monopoly cannot be broken up, be it remembered, until we have a clean, decent, properly fitted up cattle market, with good and sufficient accommodation, and easily accessible *to all the railways alike*. Destroy the existing railway monopoly, and the monopoly of wholesale butchers will quickly die out of itself. The two hang together, "and don't you forget it."

Mr. Justice Henry's Opinion.

One of the judges of the supreme court of Canada having expressed the opinion that the ruling of the imperial privy council upon the McCarthy act invalidates the Scott act, the large number of laymen who had previously formed a similar opinion will be confirmed therein. It does not follow, of course, that there are not other judges who will give a different opinion, but this very difference of opinion renders it all the more desirable that there should be some final authoritative ruling on the question. Guided by plain, common sense, almost any one would say that the permissive and the prohibitive power should and must reside in the same quarter; but the uncertainties of the law have been too often illustrated for any one to say that an anomaly will not receive the sanction of the courts. As the liquor laws stand now, the constitutional theory is that a provincial government may issue liquor licenses within its jurisdiction, while the federal parliament may pass a law prohibiting the issuance of such licenses, though the federal authorities shall have no power to enforce the federal law. This anomaly throws a doubt upon the constitutionality of the Scott act, and until that doubt be removed the act will remain exposed to attacks in the courts, some one of which attacks may at any moment prove successful. We had better have the question settled before any more constituencies are put to the trouble and expense of adopting a law that is at best of doubtful utility, and that may at an early day be found to have been passed by an incompetent assembly. Under existing circumstances the Scott act cannot be enforced, because there is no certainty upon whom the responsibility of its enforcement devolves.

Aristides Howland.

About 2300 years ago there lived at Athens an eminent statesman and lawgiver named Aristides. So great was his reputation for uprightness and virtue that he came to be called The Just. Misguided friends or shrewd enemies flaunted this title before the eyes of the Athenian world until the entire populace became wearied by its constant repetition, and concluded that Aristides was making an effort to prove himself the only honorable man in Athens. The prevalence of this idea contributed in no small part to his ultimate ostracism. Now, the friends of Mr. Howland are pursuing exactly the same course as that of Aristides' friends years ago. To hear their glowing descriptions of Mr. Howland's charitable works and of his personal goodness and nobility of character, one would imagine that he is at present the only "truly good" man in Toronto. The sequel of the story is that the Athenians, recognizing Aristides' worth, recalled him, and he thenceforward held the reins of office. But this was not until he had recognized the fact that personal goodness, unsupported by other necessary attributes, was not a sufficient qualification for holding the position of chief magistrate.

Sir Ambrose Shea has received the reward of his long public service to the province of Newfoundland in his appointment as its governor. Of Irish Catholic extraction, Sir Ambrose is a native of the province he has been appointed to govern, and his appointment therefore suggests that it is not impossible for a native Canadian to fill the vice-regal chair at Ottawa. It has been heretofore held that the governor-general of the dominion should be of British or Irish birth, as a connecting link between the empire and the colony. The loyalty which can endure a native governor for Newfoundland could survive a native governor-general in Canada. If not, why not?

The Globe asks advice from its readers as to the best means of perfecting the Scott act. This is right. An editor who has no views of his own is always in a position to be advised. But to save the deacon and his readers trouble we state that the best way to perfect the Crooks act is to enforce it, by insisting that the license commissioners and their inspectors do their duty.

Mr. Howland and the Lawrence-Towneley Estate.

Editor World: Does Mr. Howland know that by allowing his name to appear as a trustee of the so called claimants of the Lawrence-Townley estate, that it is on the strength of his name that money is being obtained from parties all over Canada and the United States. I am assured by city lawyers who have investigated the matter that there is no estate and no money to get. Indeed, one of our Lawrences has offered his interest for 10 cents. What I would like Mr. Howland to do is to deny the statement (made to me) that the trustees are to get a percentage on the "division of profits" when it takes place. To me it appears that Mr. Howland has simply been humbugged into lending his name to the Geere-Stewart combination.

ONE OF THE LAWRENCES.

The Printers.

Editor World: At the meeting of the printers Saturday night the committee appointed to visit the various labor bodies and ask them to assist in "downing" the Mail's municipal candidates did not feel inclined to report, but being compelled to do so by resolution, a strong reluctance was shown by them in giving a fair and frank statement of what transpired at the brewers' employes' meeting, where they came face to face with Mr. Manning. Visible endeavors to shield the whole truth, I am told, was quite apparent. One or two of the committee at least acknowledged what they heard from Mr. Manning on the occasion, and were quite satisfied that he did not believe or approve of the Mail's action towards organized labor. This statement was given to the printers last Saturday night. I would like to hear through the press from the officers of the Brewers' Employees association if such statements took place at their meeting, so that the unionists of the city will know the truth beyond doubt. It is surprising to me to hear that the printers' union adjourned without coming to a definite understanding on so serious a matter. I am told that a number of the committee who visited the brewers' employes' meeting are employes on a paper strongly opposed to Mr. Manning. The president of the printers also works on the same paper. This in itself may give rise to grave suspicions. UNIONIST.

Splendid stock of Piano and Table Covers, very suitable Holiday presents. Petley & Petley.

The Brave Elocutionist.

From the Chicago News.

About eight years ago the elocution fever reached its height. It had by that time broken up families, uprooted hearthstones, and filled the air with the quavers of "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night," "Sheridan's Ride," "Charlie Machree," "Kentucky Belle," "Shamus O'Brien," "Beautiful Snow," "How Ruby Played," and "Bingen on the Rhine." I remember hearing the first-named specimen of the genus oastanea (o. vesca) recited by a young lady of considerable elocutionary talent. She was making a very favorable impression, and as she neared the end she prepared to wind up with a flourish on the final line—

"Thy lover lives; curfew shall not ring to-night."

But the cursed alliteration "queered" her, and, as might have been expected, she said, in a voice that quivered with emotion:

"Thy liver loves; curfew shall not ring to-night."

THE MAYORALTY FIGHT.

JOHN HAGUE'S ARRAIGNMENT OF MR. HOWLAND.

Is He a Christian?—Is He the Workingman's Friend?—What Mr. Manning Has Done.

A Letter to W. H. Howland, Esq.:

SIR,—In your speech at St. Paul's hall you asked us to help you in your effort to become mayor of Toronto on the grounds (1) That you are a christian. Your words were "I am a christian," and on this plea you asked our suffrages. (2) You claimed to be a friend of the working classes because you have visited some of their homes, you said "I have been in some of their houses and know all about them." (3) You made a passionate appeal to us to support you because you are in favor of a strict Sabbath law. (4) You asked help because you are in favor of good drainage for the city. (5) You asked support because you will enforce the police regulations. Now sir, I am sorry indeed to hurt the feelings of a man who calls himself a christian, but I am satisfied that your conduct and language do not agree with your profession, therefore your claim for support as a christian is a claim which cannot be respected. That night you brought with you a lawyer to advocate your cause who made an attack upon the mayor of this city, whom he said was a local Ahab, that is, he compared Mr. Manning to a thief and a murderer. Was that the act of a christian? Is it christian-like to insult those in authority? Is it the act of a christian to slander one's neighbor? Is it Christ-like to cast a slur of infamy upon a fellow christian? Was that doing as you would be done by? Is that living in peace with all men? Was such abuse an exhibition of christian charity? Yet, as you approved of all that slander, abuse, vituperation and malice, you are as guilty concerning this thing as though you had yourself done this unchristian, unmanly, dastardly deed of slander. Christian! No man is so injurious to christianity as the man who befouls the name of christian by slandering his neighbor.

I never was more disgusted in my life than to see you—who had only just asked us to support you because, as you said, "I am a christian"—give your smiles to a man who was using God's sacred word to slander and insult his fellow-christian—the mayor of this city.

I have read every line reported in regard to this election, and fail to see any ground whatever for your candidature except malice and slander. Your claim to be a citizen's candidate implies a falsehood; Mr. Manning is as much so as you are; he was elected by a larger vote than you will get.

Your claim to be a supporter of the Sabbath implies a falsehood; Mr. Manning supports the Sabbath as much as you do.

Your claim to be an enemy to unlicensed drinking places implies a falsehood; Mr. Manning is as much opposed to them as you are, he has a more direct interest in their suppression than you have, for their existence is a damage and menace to a trade in which he is interested.

Your claim to be a sanitary reformer implies a falsehood; Mr. Manning is as anxious as you for sanitary reform.

In fact, your whole plea to us to support you is a slander of your neighbor; and your success at the polls will be simply and solely a triumph of malignant and unscrupulous slander.

You told us that if elected you would not allow city property to be sold, only leased. You boasted that you had stopped the hospital selling property, that you had caused its lands to be leased. Now, sir, this is enough to ruin your business reputation as a civic candidate. The city of Toronto has suffered enormously by the hindrances placed by long leases in the way of building good structures. The city treasury would every year have thousands of dollars more to collect for taxes if these leases had not stopped building operations. You sneered at Mr. Manning's building at the southeast corner of King—but you gave yourself away badly in that sneer, because the meanness of that building is solely caused by the land being leasehold! I could show you property after property kept back in style and value, of whole streets being retarded in improvement, of the cheapest structures being put where very costly ones would otherwise have been erected, because of the land being leasehold—thus depriving the city of an enormous yearly revenue. Your lease notion is a policy of stagnation. All properties should be freehold, should be placed on the market, then the owners could erect permanent buildings and the city be pushed ahead and financially benefitted. If such old fogey notions as you cherish ruled this city, its progress would be seriously hampered. But, sir, I object chiefly to your being recognized as a friend of the workingmen. The claim is utterly bogus. Your allusion to your having visited a few homes of workingmen as a proof of your lively interest in their welfare is a demonstration that you are at sea on this question. The workingman has only two kinds of friends. The one is he who devotes capital to those works which provide a good market for the sellers of labor; the next is he who seeks to lift the working classes into a higher social condition by helping them to personal independence, who devotes his talents to their instruction in those economical principles upon which depends the redemption of workingmen from class disabilities and class thraldom.

Your record fails to support your claim to be a workingman's friend on either of these grounds. The very fact that you never devoted any time to friendly society work condemns you beyond excuse as one who never thought seriously over the grave problems connected with the present condition of workingmen and their future advancement. I have a right to speak plainly on this, as for over twenty-six years I have given time, experience and my most ardent sympathies to the work of friendly societies, which are the best friends of the working classes, for these societies protect members from the accursed humiliation you desire them to remain under, of being dependent on charity. I never met you or ever heard of you in that connection. My policy has been to stimulate and to help men to be self-supporting; yours seems to be to degrade them by undermining their independence through the reception of alms, a process which makes paupers, not men. The true workingman's friend treats wage earners as they are, that is, as labor merchants, whose calling is socially as honorable as your own—far more so, indeed, for wheat dealing is not the cleanest business in the market. The artisan sells labor and skill like other merchants sell their wares; and when blessed with a manly spirit he resents such coddling patronage as you bestow. The "broken victuals and a tract" style of treating workingmen, which you adopt, is most insulting to sensible artisans.

If the workingmen of this city are the men I take them to be, they will give your goody, goody patronage a very wide berth. They need neither your pity, nor your alms, nor your benevolence, nor your sanctimonious, grandmotherly anxieties and preachings.

The wage earners of Toronto could find dozens of men better fitted for mayor than you are, men who have won their spurs in the work of societies conducted for their mutual benefit and protection. The wage earners of Toronto would never commit the folly of placing a mere greenhorn like you at the head of any of their organizations. They let a man work up and learn the duties of office, then they reward skill and merit by honorable positions. Your demand to be made mayor without one hour's municipal experience is colossal in impudence.

A word to you on your position as a Scott act agitator. I speak here too as a life long, ardent temperance worker, who never needed anything but common sense to keep him from excess. In the Globe of Sept. 24 you are reported to have said, "We are fanatics on the Scott act—we must be fanatics." Now, Mr. Howland, a fanatic is one "MAD WITH WILD NOTIONS," so say dictionaries. We want for mayor a level-headed man, you having avowed yourself to be mad with wild notions are the very last man to be placed in the civic chair. But to gain the mayoralty you have given up the Scott act agitation, thrown principles overboard in an effort to grasp a post of social honor—seeking honor by dishonor! Yours truly,

JOHN HAGUE.

34 Prince Arthur avenue, St. Paul's ward.

The Lawrence-Towneley Estate.

Editor World: Permit us to say a few words in reply to some statements made by U. S. Minister Phelps, a gentleman of strict integrity and honesty of purpose, which are being extensively circulated through the press in Canada and the United States.

Mr. Phelps states that there is no money in the bank of England belonging to the Lawrence-Towneley estate or to any claimants under either.

Replying to this we may say the Consolidated Lawrence-Towneley association does not claim that there is any large amount of money in the bank of England for the Lawrence-Towneley or Chase-Towneley claimants, for though we have reason to believe there was, it has probably been gobbled up by the present usurping claimants who are now and have been for years wrongfully receiving the revenues of those estates.

Mr. Phelps again states there is no such estate in England as the Lawrence-Towneley estate, nor any known family of that designation.

No one with any great knowledge of the matter has ever claimed that there was a Lawrence-Towneley estate in England, nor has it been claimed that there is a family of that designation in England. There is, however, a Towneley estate in England, to which the Lawrence-Towneley and Chase-Towneley families of America claim to be entitled, and justly so; of which fact we have incontrovertible evidence in our possession which we can show any person who will call at the office of our association, 21 Yonge street arcade, Toronto. We have a copy of the act of the parliament of Great Britain and Ireland passed August 4th, 1885, intituled "The Towneley Estates Act," defined as follows: An act for carrying into effect the division of certain hereditaments known as the Towneley estates in the counties of Lancaster and York, the estate in the forest of Bowland and the Stella and Stanley estates in the county of Durham, and for other purposes, 48 and 49 Victoria session, 1885.

The estate is not in possession of any one at the present time, but is held by several trustees in the interests of the true heirs. The names of the trustees as given in the said act as follows: Sir Nicholas William George Throckmorton, Sir George Russell and Henry Riversdale Grenfell for the Towneley estate; and for the Bowland and Stella estates, Edward Henry Petre, Henry Stourton Arnold, William White and Samuel Bircham. These trustees appear to have certain powers over the income of these estates, and are paying the greater portion of it to certain parties, who, by long occupation in the absence of the true heirs, have gradually become recognized as the owners, but who have no legal claim to these estates, a fact which we are prepared to prove to the world, and proofs unquestionable of which are now on file in the English courts. It is true the act was passed directly in the interest of the present occupants, and for well known reasons only goes back to 1836.

It is not absolute, and the interests of the Lawrence-Towneley claimants are amply protected by saving clauses, in which statement we are confirmed by the opinions of the best English and Canadian solicitors before whom the act has been laid. It is an incontrovertible fact that there is a Towneley estate of immense value in England, the heirs of which are in America, as recorded in the chancery books of the English courts, and no statements, from whatever source, can alter this fact. Minister Phelps is not in possession of full information regarding the case, and perhaps it would be well to ask Minister Phelps to kindly look into and investigate the following points, and give the result of his investigation to the American and Canadian claimants.

First.—Ascertain the true reason why the act of 1885 does not go back of 1836, as all the claimants base their claim prior to that date, and therefore none of their names appear in the act.

Second.—By whom, and in whose interest, was the Stella act of 1836 passed?

Third.—Find out for what base purpose and for whom the re-creation act was passed on March 15, 1831.

Fourth.—Why does the act of 1885 commence with Peregrine Edward Towneley in 1836, substantiating him as a legal heir without telling anything about who he was, or where he came from?

Fifth.—Ascertain who Peregrine Edward Towneley was, and what were his antecedents. If he was not a legitimate heir, as was decreed by the English tribunal before which the case was laid, certainly his descendants would have no legal claims to the estates.

Sixth.—Why have things been kept so thoroughly in the dark in connection with the estate, that nearly fifty claimants, some of them of high standing in England, have been compelled to present their claims through us, utterly failing to get any information from English sources? And why have important family records which relate to these estates been seriously tampered with!

These are questions of great importance to the Canadian and American claimants, and should Mr. Phelps fail to investigate them and give the result, this association is in a position to answer them fully and satisfactorily, and will be pleased to do so.

By order of the executive committee of the Consolidated Lawrence-Towneley association.

WM. NORTHCOTE GEARE, President.
STURGEON STEWART, Secretary.

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49 King street east, Toronto.

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Makers as follows: Wedgwood & Sons, Copeland & Sons, Minton's, Ridgway's, Doulton's, Worcester Royal, Davenport's, George Jones & Son's. French China, Haviland's. Irish China from Dublin and Belleek. Joseph Rogers & Sons' Table Cutlery, Silver-plated Knives, Forks and Spoons. Tea Trays, Table Mats, etc.

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26 TORONTO ST.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Dividend No. 37.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Saturday, the 2nd day of January Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th of December to the 31st of December, both days inclusive.

W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.
Toronto, Nov. 24, 1885. 4d361

UNION LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

DIVIDEND 42.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Directors of this Company for the six months ending 31st instant, and that the same will be paid at the Company's offices, 28 and 30 Toronto street, Toronto, on and after FRIDAY, the 8th day of January prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th to the 31st instant, both inclusive.

By order, W. MACLEAN, Secretary.

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Invested Funds,	31,470,000
Annual Revenue,	4,000,000
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W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.
C. GREVILLE HARSTON, General Agent, Toronto.
135 Office No. 9 Toronto street.

NOTICE.

THE LATE MRS. CATHERINE McEVOY

Died in the House of Providence in this city, on the 10th of October last, without having made a will and without leaving any children or other relatives in this country. After payment of her debts the balance of her estate will be distributed among her brothers and sisters in Ireland. Any information in respect of the deceased must be sent to the undersigned before that date.

O'SULLIVAN & O'REILLY,
Solicitors for the Administrator.
Toronto, Dec. 5th, 1885. 1111

Notice to the Creditors of Thomas R. Barry, deceased.—Pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, chapter 107, and 46 Victoria, chapter 9, the creditors of Thomas R. Barry, late of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, hotel-keeper, who died on or about the 21st day of November, A.D. 1885, intestate, are hereby required to send by post, prepaid, to George Haskings, 211 Berkeley street, Toronto, administrator of the estate, on or before the 23rd day of January, A.D. 1886, their Christian and surnames and full particulars of their claims, with a statement of the securities (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby given that the said administrator will, after the said 23rd day of January, A.D. 1886, proceed to administer the assets of the said deceased and distribute the same among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and the said administrator will not be held liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Toronto, the 17th day of December, A.D. 1885.

MORRIS & McNAB,
1111 Solicitors for the administrator.

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JOHN E. MITCHELL,

ASSIGNEE IN TRUST,

Financial Agent, Accountant and Auditor.

Room 10, Commercial Buildings, 65 and 67 Yonge street. 135

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R. J. EDWARDS, ARCHITECT, ROOM "J," Arcade, Yonge street.

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(Entrance through the Shedden Co.'s office.) 246

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AT THE

METROPOLITAN ROLLER SKATING RINK,

Corner Queen and Shaw Streets.

Grandest of Attractions. Engagement at an enormous expense of the World's Historical Carnival, representing all the

Nations of the World,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 30.

During the evening the following attractions will be introduced: Indian Race for a Wife, Races of All Nations, etc., for which Valuable Prizes will be awarded. A Program containing 200 grand costumes can be seen at the box office of the rink. Tickets including Costumes an Admission, $1; General Admission, 25c. Don't fail to see this, the Grandest Specular Entertainment ever introduced into any rink in Canada. First-class Brass Band in attendance. Don't forget the date, Wednesday Evening, Dec. 30th. 12

WINES. WINES. WINES.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have just received into bond, per Steamship "Arland," a LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of Graham & Sandemann's FINE OLD PORTS, vintage of 1875. Some of these Wines have gained for themselves a world-wide celebrity for their fine medicinal qualities, and come highly recommended by the medical fraternity for their purity and sterling value. They are now being put on tap, and can be had for moderate prices at 35135

JAMES SHIELDS & CO.'S,

138 YONGE STREET - OPPOSITE ARCADE.

PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS.

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BRITANNIA HOTEL,

254 and 256 Front street west, Alex. Scott, Proprietor. Commands a beautiful view of Toronto Bay and Lake Ontario. Strictly first class. Terms, $1 per day. Special rates for weekly boarders. Among the attractions on the premises are a Moose from the Rocky Mountains, Educated Bears, etc.

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Corner Leader lane and King street, opposite Post Office.

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BANQUETS AND DINNER PARTIES supplied in the most approved style. Table Decoration and Attendance a Specialty. Numbers no object.

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Now open for day boarders, $4.00 per week. Six meal tickets for $1.50. Give it a trial. 246

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BURGESS' EASY METHOD ENABLES anyone to sketch from life or copy. Complete outfit, with printed instructions, $5. Facial studies 25c. Leave Arcade, Toronto, Jan. 1st; open, Ottawa Feb. 1st. J. A. BURGESS. Portraits in crayon or oil.

ROBT. PIPER—MANUFACTURER OF Office Furniture of every description; Cornice Poles, Fancy Tables' Footstools in large variety always on hand, also Parlor Suites. Cor. Bay and Adelaide Sts.

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W. PAYNE, PIANOFORTE AND organ tuner, drum manufacturer, dealer in music and musical instruments, 355 Queen street west, Toronto. Music furnished for quadrille and evening parties. Tuning a specialty.

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JOHN B. HALL, M.D., HOMŒOPATHIST Homœopathist, 450 Yonge street, corner College avenue. Specialty—Diseases of the stomach and bowels. Office hours—9 to 10 a.m., 2 to 4 a.m., 7 to 8 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p.m.

DR. E. T. ADAMS, SURGEON AND Homœopathist, 459 Yonge street, corner College avenue. Specialty—Diseases of the stomach and bowels. Office hours—9 to 10 a.m., 2 to 4 a.m., 7 to 8 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p.m.

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BLUE MOUNTAIN MINERAL WATER

Analysis by Thos. Heys, Esq., Professor of Chemistry, Toronto School of Medicine, Toronto.

Results expressed in grains per Imperial pint, as follows:

Sulphate of Potassium	.983
Chloride of Potassium	.303
Chloride of Sodium	15.722
Chloride of Magnesium	3.125
Chloride of Calcium	6.937
Carbonate of Calcium	1.462
Volatile organic matter	5.625

GASES.

Carbonic Acid Gas	621 cubic inches
Sulphurated Hydrogen	526 cubic inches

Temperature, 45-50 Fah.

They form the very valuable combination of white sulphur and saline waters like the famous Harrogate Waters in England.

The valuable waters at Blue Mountain Mineral Springs are unexcelled as a remedy for Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney ailments, Salt Rheum and all Skin Diseases, Constipation, Blood Poisoning, Syphilis, General Debility etc.

Many testimonials can be shown.

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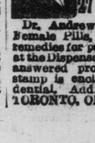

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Grand Trunk Railway.

EXCURSION TICKETS

Will be issued between all Stations east of Detroit for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR Holidays at the following fares:

CHRISTMAS.

At SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE on 24th, 25th, 26th December, 1885, good for return the same day following day.

AT FIRST-CLASS FARE AND ONE-THIRD on 23rd, 24th, and 25th December. Return journey to be commenced not later than Monday, 4th January, 1886.

NEW YEAR.

At SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE on 31st December, 1885, and 1st January, 1886, good for return the same day following day.

AT FIRST-CLASS FARE AND ONE-THIRD on 30th, 31st December, 1885, or 1st January, 1886. Return journey home to be commenced not later than Monday, 11th January. Tickets can be obtained only at the Ticket Offices, and will be valid for continuous trip in either direction by all trains except Limited and St. Louis Express Trains on the Great Western Division, and 3.10 a.m. train, Point Edward to Toronto. Children between 5 and 12 years of age HALF FARE.

JOSEPH HICKSON, Gen. Man.
Montreal, December 14th, 1885. 12-12

The Intercolonial Railway OF CANADA.

The Royal Mail, Passenger and Freight Route

BETWEEN CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN

and DIRECT ROUTE between the West and all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and Baie des Chaleur; also New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, Bermuda and Jamaica.

New and Elegant

PULLMAN, BUFFET, SLEEPING

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Passengers for Great Britain or the Continent by leaving Toronto at 8.30 a.m. Thursday will join Outward Mail Steamer at Halifax a.m. Saturday.

Superior Elevator, Warehouse and Dock accommodation at Halifax, for shipment of grain and general merchandise.

Years of experience have proved the Intercolonial, in connection with Steamship Lines to and from

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QUICKEST FREIGHT ROUTE

between Canada and Great Britain.

Information as to Passengers and Freight rates can be had on application to

ROBERT B. MOODIE,

Western Freight and Passenger Agent, 93 Rossin House Block, York st., Toronto.

15 **D. POTTINGER,**

Railway Office, Chief Superintendent.
Moncton, N.B., November 13, 1885.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Opening of the Canadian all Rail Route to Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains,

Commencing

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An express train will leave Toronto at 9.25 a.m. every week day for Port Arthur, Winnipeg and the Canadian Northwest.

The train will consist of Colonist Sleeper and elegant first class and sleeping cars, and dining car on train during day.

W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice President. D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILW'Y

WILL ON

December 23, 24 and 25

Sell round trip tickets at FARE AND A THIRD to all Stations, good to return JANUARY 4th, and on CHRISTMAS DAY at SINGLE FARE, good to return DEC. 26. On

Dec. 30 and 31 and Jan. 1

At FARE AND A THIRD, good to return until JAN. 11, and on New Year's Day at Single Fare, good to return JAN. 2.

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WM. WAITES, Manager. 246

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