THE TORONTO WORLD.

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 15 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

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W. F. MACLEAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, 1884.

PRESS FOR SALE.

The double cylinder Hoe machine on which The World is now printed.

Will print a sheet 31 x 54 inches or anything smaller. In first-class condition.

Also two Stonemetz folders, which will be sold with the machine or separately. The whole at a bargain.

A Corporation Jobber of the Premier Class.

For some years now a man in this town has denounced every alderman and terrorized every city official and every contractor and every man who did business with the corporation. He has been able to do this because he owned a newspaper. His name, as anyone will have guessed, is John Ross Robertson.

His latest piece of jobbing is in connection with the advertisement of the sale of properties in the city for non-payment of taxes. This advertisement is worth this year to the paper publishing it between seven and eight hundred dollars; in 1882 it was worth four hundred; in 1880 about the same sum. For the past three sales this advertisement has been given to the Telegram, though there is a well-understood rule, affirmed over and over again by the vote of the council, that all advertising of the city or within the patronage of the city shall be distributed *equally and in turn* among the various city dailies. The city clerk faithfully follows this rule. But the statute leaves to the city treasurer the giving of this particular advertisement, and he has seen fit to give to Robertson three sales in succession, and will doubtless continue to do so until doomsday if no one protests. And how does Robertson get it? By nosing round the city hall, running to the treasurer day after day, getting pointers as to when the time for its giving out approaches, and all the other tricks of the corporation jobber. The man who couldn't be found when the pumping investigation was going on managed to get back into the country as soon as it was over and watch the city hall for plunder. No other newspaper proprietor, or even newspaper canvasser has ever done this but Mr. Robertson: they have left it to the city officials to deal fairly by them, and Mr. Harman doubtless would have done fairly in this case if the jobber had not been about. Any one of the four other papers was entitled to the advertisement before the Telegram. For years the Telegram has been exposing what it called jobbery at the city hall; the case in point is worthy of that paper's attention.

Whoever says The World's head is sore says what's right; and if he says that The World is not going to let it rest here he will not be wrong in the prediction. For we have two things to perform: first, that which merely concerns the papers to the end that the city business is fairly divided among them and left to the city officials to distribute; the other to show that the man who has terrorized over every one in connection with alleged corporation jobbery is the most hypocritical jobber of them all.

The World would be slow to believe that an order possessing the reputation of the masonic body could be prostituted to the end of jobbery of this kind; but The World when it began to make inquiries into the job in question, the inquirier was asked with a look that was intended to be very significant if the proprietor "was on the Square."

The Scott Act and the Clubs.

The success of the Scott act in Halton tells visibly elsewhere already. The promoters of the act are jubilant and aggressive; its opponents depressed and unhappy.

It is understood that the brewers and distillers have decided to abandon the platform in the counties now under canvass, which means that the majority of these constituencies are given up by them as lost. If the act prove to be anything like a success therein, the area of prohibition will gradually widen until our country becomes a larger Maine. Now if we are to have prohibition, let us have it in its purity. There is no sense in closing up the ordinary drinking house and permitting the evil to take another shape. Already combinations of persons calling themselves "clubs" sell and consume alcoholic liquors, without leave or license, Sunday, Monday and holy day. This is the outcome of class legislation which, if not amended, will bear a large crop of evil under the Scott act. If the vulgar whisky bars must go, let the higher toned whisky clubs be sent after them.

Territorial Patriotism.

Who will give us a passable definition of what we may call territorial patriotism? Shall a man best establish his claim to the title of "patriot," by fighting for the rights of his town, his county, his province, or his country? Were we to adopt the old Roman idea, the question would be settled at once in favor of the wider reach and longer range. But we are not Romans of the ancient days, though perhaps it might be better for us if we had more of their *pro patria* spirit. That the old Roman spirit was national, in contradistinction to provincial, no student of history will deny. If we come to later times, and take the poet Campbell for our mentor, shall we say that "the patriot Tell," and "the Bruce of Bannockburn" were champions of provincial rights merely? Or did freedom shriek because Kosciusko fell in just that kind of a contest? We think not; if the poet were alive to-day he would most certainly repudiate any such diminished rendering of his burning words.

The question above stated is brought up by events of the day. In another column we print an extract from an article from the Railway Times (London, England), bearing the significant title of "Canada's Worst Enemies." Its substance is, in brief, that certain Canadians, or "persons in Canada," have for political purposes cried down the credit of the country, and done what they could to obstruct its progress. The progress of the Canadian Pacific railway, which is most distinctly a national work, has been hindered by Canadians, who profess to have the good of their country at heart.

It cannot be said that The World has been lukewarm or backward on the subject of Ontario's rights. But the people of Ontario are citizens of a country as well as of a province—aye, citizens of a "new nationality," too. Now, it so happens that some of those who are most forward in urging our duty of loyalty to the province of Ontario, have been guilty of treason to the nation of Canada. That is not working to much purpose for the good of the country, we should say. Praise up Ontario, say it is the greatest province on earth; and then add that the dominion of Canada, of which it is a part, is all going to the devil. Here is where the lack of a proper definition of territorial patriotism comes in.

Shall the man who shouts for Ontario's provincial rights be held a true patriot, while all the time he is stabbing Canada under the fifth rib? Consistency has rights which even "patriots" are bound to respect. Is this true patriotism, or is it not rather national treason, under the thin disguise of local loyalty? We say this—if you are a traitor to Canada, you are no true citizen of Ontario. Or, more directly—the Toronto Globe is chief among "Canada's Worst Enemies," spoken of by our London contemporary.

The Prince of Wales and the Press.

In the United States almost every public man of great note has his "home organ"—or newspaper which is supposed to speak for him. In England the Times generally speaks for the government of the day, not on home matters, however, but decidedly whenever important questions of foreign affairs are pending. It now appears, pretty conclusively, that the prince of Wales has chosen for his "home organ" Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, a London journal, an avowed workingman's paper, claiming the "largest circulation in the world." The following appears in Lloyd's of Sept. 14:

The Times of Thursday gives special prominence to the following paragraph:

The prince of Wales was recently represented in a journal to hold somewhat advanced political views. His royal highness's attention was called to the matter by a correspondent, who has received the subjoined reply:

"I am directed by the prince of Wales to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to inform you in reply that as his royal highness is not holding any official position, any opinions to which he may give utterance must necessarily be unofficial."

Our readers will not need to be reminded that the journal referred to is Lloyd's News, which in its issue for August 10, contained a "communicated" article on the prince of Wales. Its substance, we find was immediately cabled to New York, and the opinions expressed by his royal highness have very naturally created considerable interest throughout America and Canada, as well as in this country. The correspondent who brought Lloyd's article under the immediate notice of the royal subject is, we hope, satisfied with the reply he has received, which, though marked by dignified courtesy, is not calculated to provoke further questioning, or to require the addition of a single word to the opinions already expressed in our columns respecting the unselfish views and unbounded energy of the prince of Wales, who, by his devotion to so many national and beneficial movements, has won for himself vast popularity and the lofty title of "a patriot prince."

The article above referred to appeared in The World of Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The New Courthouse and City Hall and the Police Headquarters.

We hear that the aldermen are averse to having the police court and chief station under the same roof as the new civic building, alleging that the necessary delivery and removal of the daily "drunks" and other prisoners would be a constant eye-sore to those who may be called upon to occupy or visit the building. Now, we desire to point out that this is a totally false conception of the true state of the case: suitable accommodation can be given in the proposed new building to be erected at the head of Bay street for the police staff and the court room in such a manner as will thoroughly obviate this objection—one does not even require to be an architect to be enabled to plan a building such as would meet the requirements of the case. The police department could be placed in a wing by itself with an entrance from the north—Albert street—where the van could deliver prisoners at a safe lock-up, situated, as it should be, on the ground floor, with gates placed at the entrance which would be closed immediately on the van being driven in; thus keeping out of the premises the customary attendant loafers. The police court ought to be in the same wing, of easy access to the lock-up, and the other necessary offices ought to be adjacent. The desirability of having the police court under the same roof as that covering the assize and county courts, would be a direct accommodation to the bar; and the fact that the respective offices of the mayor and civic authorities, including those of the city commissioner and county attorney, being also in the same building, would make our suggestion more than desirable, we might perhaps, say imperative. Another feature to which attention ought to be called is this: During the sitting of the courts of assize and the criminal side of the county court, the detectives attached to the force, besides many of the constables, are constantly required to be in attendance at both these courts and also at the police court at almost the same hour, and this remark applies to the county attorney also, hence if the police court and courthouse are in different locations, as at present, delays, loss of time, and confusion is, and would continue to be, the constant result, and produce indirectly loss to the city—a loss falling in reality on its taxpayers. Let any reasonable man examine into this matter, and that he will endorse our conclusions we feel confident. In a recent issue we have already called attention to the fact that the present building used for police headquarters is entirely unfitted for the purpose, that it was condemned as a nuisance a year ago, and that the site whereon it stands is totally inadequate for the erection of a new building; the conclusion is plain, viz., the accommodation needed must be found elsewhere, and that without delay.

An inspection of the Parkdale subway furnishes an illustration of modern work, as distinguished from the work which went to make the old aqueducts and causeways, and temples and abbeys which have stood the ravages of time for centuries past. The stone and brick of the subway are being laid in mud and dirt. Mortar used to be made of sand and lime. Scamping was a way of doing business unknown to the ancients, but their clerks of works must have been men who knew their business and didn't pass inferior work. It is safe to say the subway will not exist for centuries. It is not intended to do so. "Contractors must live," will be the general verdict, though a few old fogies will be saying that they don't see any particular necessity for their so doing.

Information for Manager Hickson.

From the St. Thomas Times.

St. Thomas is the proper place for car shops.

Expert Evidence from Brantford.

From the Brantford Telegram.

Our friend of the London Advertiser seems to have become hopelessly demented.

A Coronet for Griffin.

From the Port Hope Guide.

We would advise the conservatives to make a coronet of codfish and crown the editor of the Mail king of the long-eared kind.

The Dominion in Suspense.

From the London Advertiser.

Mr. Griffin has not yet decided whether he will accept the librarianship of parliament at Ottawa, or a position on the staff of the high commissioner in London, England.

Free Baths Handy to Winnipeg.

From the Victoria Post.

Winnipeg will be within fifty hours of Burrard inlet when the Canadian Pacific is completed. Consequently Manitoba people will look to the Pacific coast, and not to the Atlantic for their sea-bathing and seaside outings.

Complimentary, but Obscure.

From the London Free Press.

Moses Oates' weather forecast was as true as the needle to the pole for yesterday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday's weather may also strengthen the opinion that Moses knows more about the weather than he thinks he does.

A Touching Tribute.

From the Parkdale Times.

Mr. Woods makes a very efficient and diligent watchman, ever careful and always on the lookout for any person in the way of danger and always at his post. May he long remain in his present position unless prompted to something higher, then we will wish him all speed.

Mr. Blackburn as a Humorist.

From the London Free Press.

Learned men say that the bad case of colic which distressed Mother Earth on Friday last was caused by a large quantity of water slipping down through a crack into the heated internal regions of our respected parent. It is assuring to know that the symptoms do not indicate any serious indisposition on the part of the patient, and that her indigestion, although somewhat chronic, is of a mild form, being gastric rather than cardiac. It is to be hoped, however, that Mother Earth will in future put more restraint upon the manifestations of her disorder, the public exhibition of which is frowned upon in good society.

English Catholic's Letter.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I wish to make a few remarks on the letters signed English Catholic which from time to time appear in your columns. It would be useless to enter into anything approaching an argument with the writer, whoever he may be, because his absurd ramblings indicate an entire absence of any knowledge of the subject he seems to be reaching after, far less any idea of truth or justice. His highest purpose seems to be to insult the venerable archbishop of Toronto, and to effect his purpose stops at nothing. He cannot hope, however, to alarm his grace nor to work him any harm, but still the dust he throws in the eyes of those who have no means of knowing anything of the church of which his grace is the venerated head in this province evidently is a source of savage and vulgar delight to him.

Cardinal Newman is another red rag to your correspondent, and as there may be those of your readers who know little of this great Englishman beyond his name, it may be well to append the opinions of a few eminent men who, while expressing themselves as unable to accept his conclusions love Newman because he is worthy of love as few other men are. Mr. Gladstone, who once had a controversy with Dr. Newman, speaks of him as "the greatest living theologian within the communion of Rome," and looks up to him with a veneration and respect which is both a tribute to the cardinal and an honor to himself. Leslie Stephen, a sceptic of the school of John Stuart Mill, and until recently an Oxford professor, writes of Newman as "one of the two greatest masters of philosophical English in recent times;" Mill being the other. Justin McCarthy considered his "the brightest and most penetrating intellect in the church of England," and C. Kegan Paul "the subtlest intellect, the largest heart, the most unselfish life" he knew. The latter writer in closing a review of Newman's life uses these significant words, "his is a life which is now appreciated and honored not only by his spiritual sons, but by all fair minded men of English speech." I will add the testimony of another, who looks upon Newman much as a son would upon a father. R. H. Hutton, in a recent article in the Contemporary Review, says, "If it were even my hard lot to suffer solitary confinement, and I were given my choice of books, but were limited to one or two, I should prefer some of Dr. Newman's to Shakespeare himself. Not, of course, that there is any comparison possible between the two; but * * * * Dr. Newman's influence would help me, as none other of equal richness, variety and play of mind, would help me, to realize the comparative indifference of outward circumstances in a world ruled by God." And again, "His writings could never have existed at all except as the echo of a great mind living under the immediate eye of God." This is the man of whom English Catholic says "he was never known as a man of very wide learning, and is totally destitute of anything like logic." Let your readers judge for themselves; but not satisfied with stuff of this kind, silly but venemous, he attempts to hide himself behind the great cardinal's name when abusing the catholic church. The book, Via Media, to which he refers was written when Dr. Newman was still in the anglican church, and a bitter opponent of the church of Rome, when of course he said many hard things of that church which he believed to be true, but which he afterwards retracted when he found he was wrong. The end of it all was that he submitted to the catholic church, content to turn aside from all the worldly advantage which lay before him in the church of England, and to place his great intellect at the service of God in a lowly and humble position in what he believed to be the "One fold of the one shepherd," where all that can be said against either himself or his faith can work him no ill.

M.

Toronto, Sept. 25, 1884.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: So long as your correspondent English Catholic confined his attacks on catholicity to questions purely of doctrine, which he possessed neither the grace nor intelligence to understand, it would, I think, have been much to be regretted had they elicited any recognition or been accorded, as until now they have not been accorded, any notice other than the contempt eloquent of silence. Nor, save for a momentary ebullition of indignation, should I have deemed his description of Cardinal Newman, the great oratorian, whose literature is an imperishable treasure, and his rank admittedly among the greatest of the great scholars of Europe as "a man destitute of all ideas of logic," who "was always odd" and "never considered to be a man of deep learning;" or the absurd allusions to Cardinal Manning, which a reference to any of his writing of late years would immediately dispel; or, his reference to another distinguished convert, the earl of Ripon, as a man "who would have been no one if he had not inherited a title," who "simply gained place by his connections, is subject to epileptic fits, and has made rather a mess of India," as anything of more concern than the muttering of a man whom bigotry has made mischievous, and who finds a congenial occupation calumnating a church, "the pillar and the ground of truth" upon whose divinity all christendom depends.

But when your correspondent so far forgets himself as in his letter of 23d to accuse the venerable archbishop of Toronto, a prelate grown old in the service of God, of "uttering what was deliberately false," and that in which there "was not one word of truth," I think the writer may justly be suspected of acting upon motives of more than common enmity. It is against such language I am constrained to protest. The archbishop of Toronto needs no defender. Venerated alike by protestant and catholic, to refer to him in tantis verbis as a liar is unjust, unjustifiable, ungentlemanly and unchristian. While I must respectfully decline to enter into any controversy with English Catholic apropos the marquis of Ripon, I append the following from the Week of to day's issue on the press of India as being pertinent to the question:

The Times' correspondent is the organ of a set of Englishmen in Calcutta who would crush out the nascent liberties of the Indian people, especially the liberty of the press, and who are above all things anxious to discredit everything done by Lord Ripon and a liberal government. For this purpose they want to show that the native press (set free by Gladstone and Ripon) is vicious and seditious, and that municipal and local self-government, introduced or fostered by the present regime, are wretched failures. Lord Ripon's reforms, which were nobly conceived, are being frustrated by these men, and their unfortunate results are mainly due to them.

Toronto, Sept. 25, 1884.

F. W. F.

Canada's Worst Enemies.

From the Railway Times of London, Sept. 18.

Those who know Canada well tell us that the growth of a healthy national sentiment has, since the confederation was established, been most marked, that the pulse of the young nation beats strong and full, that pride in Canada and in Canadian achievements is warmly felt, and as warmly expressed, and that, with a few regrettable exceptions, the old tone of violent abuse and unscrupulous disparagement of opponents is perceptibly passing away.

When in common honesty, if not from patriotism, both political parties ought for instance to support the Canadian Pacific railway from the violent organs of one party the railway company suffers most persistent and unscrupulous attacks, made with the avowed object, if possible, of breaking down its credit and of impeding the successful completion of the undertaking.

What is the cause to which this policy so damaging to the general interests of Canada is to be attributed! Colonial papers give us the choice of two reasons—viz, strong political feeling, and the influence of the Grand Trunk railway. On the latter point we can merely say that the allegation, though pointedly made by other Canadian papers, has, so far as we have observed, not been denied by the leader and organizer of this policy, which is a certain Toronto paper, whose reputation among Canadians for scurrility and recklessness seems to be not a thing of recent date.

Still, the fact remains that for some motive which is not love of country, with some object which is not love of truth, there are persons in Canada deliberately striving to prejudice the public against undertakings admittedly essential to the prosperity—nay, existence—of Canada itself, and in the successful completion of which thousands of persons in England and elsewhere are financially interested. We say "deliberately" because these are evidences of a system in these attacks. It is not mere chance that throws into the hands of congenial newspapers in England the ingeniously suggestive paragraphs from colonial sources with which we have all become familiar. The English public is asked to believe that if a colonial paper condemns a colonial undertaking, condemned that undertaking must be. And the schemers know, and trade upon the fact, that to most of us the utterance of one colonial paper is just as good as that of another, and they palm off the most worthless rubbish on the unsuspecting British public.

A VERY CLEVER WOMAN.

How a Store Clerk Was Beaten Out of His Money.

From the Detroit Journal.

A woman neatly attired, and with a young and uncommonly pretty face, might have been seen walking alone on Woodward avenue Saturday evening. Now and then she would turn her dark flashing eyes on some passing gentleman. Many heads were turned after her. Finally she halted in front of a clothing store. A sweet, baby-like expression passed over his face when she accosted a clerk in the store and said:

"Is there a gentleman employed here with a small blonde mustache?"

The clerk thought for a moment, and said:

"Oh, yes. There he is now."

A young man came walking toward the front door.

"Were you looking for me?" he asked politely, not recognizing her face.

"Does my husband purchase clothing and ties here?"

The young man surmising at once that his answer would make a customer, said:

"Yes, madam; can I do anything for you?"

The woman's eyes twinkled mischievously as she replied:

"Yes, I would like to get some neckwear for my husband."

"Step this way then, please."

"Do you know what kind of ties he wears?" asked the lady.

"Well, really, I have almost forgotten."

"I want $6 worth. You can select some that you would wear yourself."

"But what would please me might not please your husband."

"I think I can rely on your taste," she returned, with a laugh.

While the clerk was selecting the ties, the time was passed in the most agreeable conversation, and the young man became quite smitten with his fair customer. Finally, the lady said:

"Do you mind my taking these ties over to my husband for his approval before purchasing?"

The young man hesitated, but only for a moment. The black eyes made him say:

"Why, certainly not."

"I will bring them back in a few minutes," she said.

She took the ties and left the store, and to-day the clerk is awaiting her return. That Saturday night the proprietor of the store said:

"Let me see, what was the price of these ties?"

The clerk, with a sinking heart, replied:

"Six dollars."

"Very well, I shall have to dock you that amount."

A number of other Woodward avenue stores were visited by the woman. She was seen on the streets Sunday walking with a large and portly man.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Cotton steady; uplands 10 5-16c, Orleans 10 9-16c. Flour—Receipts 17,000 bbls; dull and unchanged; sale 16,000 bbls. Rye flour firm at $3.40 to $3.80. Cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 249,000 bush.; higher; sales 3,880,000 bush. future, 209,000 bush spot; exports 10,000 bush; No. 2 spring 84½c. No. 2 red 87¾c to 89¾c, No 1 red state 94c, No. 1 white state nominal, No. 2 red October 87½c to 87¾c, November 88⅞c to 89½c. Rye, barley and malt nominal. Corn—Receipts 120,000 bush.; lower; sales 576,000 bush. future, 143,000 bush. spot, exports 4000 bush.; No. 2 60½c to 60¾c, September 60c, October 59½c to 60c, November 58c to 58½c. Oats—Receipts 118,000 bush., weaker, sales 415,000 bush. future, 70,000 bush. spot; mixed 31½c to 33c, white 34c to 41c, No. 2 September 31½c to 31¾c. Hay unchanged. Hops nominal. Coffee—Rio at 10½c. Sugar easy; standard A 5 7-16c to 6c, cut loaf and crushed 7⅞c to 7c. Molasses unchanged. Rice firm. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow weak and unchanged. Potatoes firm at $1.50 to $1.75. Eggs steady at 24½c to 25c. Pork strong at $17. Beef steady. Cut meats firm, pickled bellies 9⅝c, hams 12½c; middles firm; long clear 9½c. Lard weak at $8.05. Butter firm and unchanged. Cheese dull and unchanged: prime mercantile unchanged.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Flour quiet. Wheat unsettled. September 76½c to 79½c, October 77½c to 78c, November 78c to 80c, December 80½c to 81½c, January 81½c to 82c, No. 2 Chicago and spring 76½c to 77c. Corn irregular; cash September 70c to 76c, October 55½c to 56½c, November 46c to 47c, year 39½c to 40⅞c. Oats quiet at 25½c, September and October 25½c to 25¾c, November 25½c to 25¾c, December 26½c, May 28½c to 29½c. Rye lower at 56c. Barley lower at 63c. Pork quiet at $16.25 to $16.50, October $16, year $11.90 to $12. Lard stronger at $7.75 to $7.80, October $7.62½ to $7.80, November $7.30 to $7.32½, December $7.27½, year $7.22½, January $7.30 to $7.35. Bulk meats—shoulders $6.75, short ribs $10.45, short clear $10.50. Whisky steady. Freights—Corn 1½c. Receipts—Flour 9000 brls., wheat 130,000 bush., corn 829,000 bush., oats 232,000 bush., rye 13,000 bush., barley 46,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 11,000 bbls., wheat 125,000 bush., corn 150,000 bush., oats 107,000 bush., rye 7000 bush., barley 23,000 bush.

AGENTS WANTED FOR BIBLES, ALBUMS and Standard Publications. LARGE PROFITS. APPLY AT ONCE TO 46 JAMES PEEBLES & CO., 46 ADELAIDE ST. EAST. (up-stairs).

JURY & AMES, *Tailors, 83 Bay Street.* Have just opened their Imported Fall Stock of WORSTED TWEEDS and all kinds of Overcoating. First-class workmanship and goods at moderate prices. 246

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J. B. ARMSTRONG, PRACTICAL TAILOR. Twenty years' experience in the most fashionable part of the world. Three years in Toronto. J. B. ARMSTRONG, 86 776 Yonge Street. N. B.—Prompt attention to all orders.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. 35c. size, 25c.; 60c. size, 45c.; $1 size, 75c.; $1.75 size, $1.35. Lime Juice—Pints, 35c.; quarts, 65c. Just received, a fine imported SWISS CHEESE. Canned Goods of all kinds for Excursion and Picnic Parties. 3-6 I. E. KINGSBURY 103 CHURCH STREET. Telephone. American silver taken at par.

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BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! STILL THEY COME. 20 bags of Old Books just arrived from England, on sale to-day and all next week. BRITNELL'S BOOK STORE, 298 YONGE STREET.

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