THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE 18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year.....$3.00 | Four Months....$1.00
Six Months.....1.50 | One Month.....25
No charge for city delivery or postage. Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:
(FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL)
Ordinary commercial advertisements 6 cents
Financial statements as reading matter.....12½ cents
Monetary, Amusements, etc.....10 cents
Condensed advertisement a cent a word.
Deaths, marriages and births 25 cents.
Special rates for contract advertisements (reading notices and for preferred positions.
Address all communications: THE WORLD, Toronto.

The World's Telephone Call is 523.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1885.

The Convention Discounted.

The young liberals who meet in convention this morning have been made the recipients of a deal of advice for days past. To-day they will have their first opportunity to speak for themselves. From what is known of the calibre of the men selected as delegates, the inference is drawn that the opportunity will not be thrown away.

Yesterday the Globe devoted a lengthy, and, upon the whole, moderate article to the subject. The article would have been all the more acceptable to the young men had there been omitted therefrom a passage designed to discount and minimize the importance and influence of the gathering. The Globe says: "This convention claims no official or authoritative character." This is tantamount to saying that the resolutions of the convention shall not be binding upon the reform party, and that any platform that the young men may adopt will be open to repudiation by their elders. This must be accepted as an unwise and uncalled for statement. It displays a want of confidence in the delegates that cannot fail to be prejudicial, and it will create in many minds a suspicion of a set purpose upon the part of the Globe management to prevent the deliverances of the convention from carrying their proper weight with the liberal party. The Globe has no right to do this, and had it been inspired by prudence and common sense would not have done it. Its assumption of authority to say what degree of importance shall or shall not attach to the utterances of the young liberals was out of the way. However, let the delegates speak for themselves, and let them be judged by their speech. The idea of "official" authority being necessary to the endorsation of their views will probably rather amuse most of them.

The other Convention.

It says something for the interest which the public attaches to the deliberations of the young liberals that their gathering should overshadow another which certainly cannot be considered as otherwise than of importance.

The prohibitionists who opened their convention yesterday on Richmond street are mostly men of earnest character and extensive influence. Upon the manner in which they employ their energy and their influence may depend the fortunes of politicians and the fate of parties. They occupy a position exceptional among those who appeal to the electorate. They are free from party ties and party obligations. They have no one to conciliate, and they entertain no doubts as to the righteousness of their cause, because they profess to be men of one idea, and the one ideaed man is often strong and always interesting.

We therefore attach to this "other convention," to this gathering of prohibitionists, a larger importance than it seems to be invested with in popular estimation. It possesses the power of making itself felt, and if it does not do so we shall be surprised. It possesses the power of putting an issue, which has never yet been fairly stated, squarely in the field, and we hope that it will. Upon the way in which that issue is presented and met, great results in Canadian politics will depend. The World will probably not be able to stand upon the convention's platform, but that is no reason why we should not appreciate the motives of the framers thereof, or why we should not welcome an honest attempt to put the prohibitionists' ideas into such a shape that trimmers and hypocrites shall be compelled to give straight answers to straight questions.

The World thinks that the time has arrived when prohibitionists and their opponents should fight it out once for all, and have done with the series of skirmishes which have inflicted injuries without deciding differences.

Northwest Traffic—A New Deal.

The latest deal of the Canadian Pacific railway company is one of great importance to ourselves and to our neighbors. By an agreement with the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway the C. P. R. has secured for its Lake Superior section the whole of the Northwest traffic. This agreement binds the Manitoba road to cease to-day taking passenger or freight traffic destined for Manitoba points from the lines in the Northwest traffic association at less than full local rates, thereby securing the traffic for the Canadian line. In consideration of this the Canadian Pacific agrees to pay the Manitoba road a certain percentage of the receipts from the traffic, and to cease competing with that road by the water route from Chicago. The St. Paul road secures a valuable ally and a consideration which enables it to be independent of the traffic from Canadian points through United States territory to Manitoba and the Northwest. The Canadian Pacific secures the whole of this business without having any expensive and ruinous competition.

Chicago papers, notably the Tribune, speaking in the interests of the roads forming the Northwest traffic association, threaten the Manitoba and Canadian Pacific with competition by the building of a new road to the frontier from St. Paul, and with the building of the Saskatchewan Valley railway, for which there is still a charter in existence. The Tribune claims that the Grand Trunk will obtain possession of this charter if it has not already done so, and build the line through itself. The Tribune even goes further and threatens the Hamilton line with the vengeance of Chicago roads. It suggests that they will withdraw "all prorating arrangements on all kinds of business with the Manitoba, and charge the latter full tariff rates between St. Paul and Chicago." Up to a month or two ago the whole business between Chicago and St. Paul was in the hands of the Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Chicago Rock Island and Pacific railways, who formed themselves into the Northwest Traffic association. But since that time the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has built and leased roads which give it a direct entrance into St. Paul from Chicago and enables them to compete for this traffic. The Manitoba road has made strict alliance with the new road, and now is in no danger from the retaliation of the other roads. It is in fact entirely independent of them.

Who Handles the Money?

There is a "nigger in the fence" somewhere about this "salvation army" business. Some of the very best men we have in Toronto support it with their money. And money comes in from other minor sources, we suppose. Who gets it all, and who actually handles it? There is reason for this question; but, suppose we leave the "officers" alone for the present.

Whence comes the "army" of "privates," both male and female? Shall we not voice public opinion when we say that they are a lot of lazy people who join the "army," so that they may live without work? This looks a severe thing to say; but it has to be said some time, and it may as well be said now. Look at their faces, and you will see the proof of it. It is there. Not much need of any further inquiry.

These men, and women, are simply out of a job, and they have taken the best chance open to them of making an easy living. That is the real bottom truth of the matter, whatever attemps may be made to gild the appearance of it. The truth had better be told at once. The "recruits" are nine-tenths of them composed of the people who want to live without work. And there are in this city thousands of honest hard-working men, who, along with their families, do not in a whole year enjoy as much of the good things of life as these lazy, good-for-nothing salvation army "touters" do in a week. The salvation army, so called, is living in comparative idleness and luxury, while poor, hard working men can scarcely make both ends meet. Let us leave the "officers" aside for the present, though their time may come, money will have to be accounted for. But the privates, why do they join? Why is the whole machinery made an organization for the support of cunning, but ignorant and uneducated idlers, who pull the wool over the eyes of some of the best men in Toronto?

Ah! but, the apostles were uneducated men, they were from the "lower ranks" altogether. True, but they did not make money in the business: they had other ends in view. The trouble about the salvation army business is that, while a few are making money out of it, a great many are on the strength of it living in comparative idleness and luxury. Salvation army "banquets" and equipments generally make a startling contrast for poor people to look at. The question of "who handles the money?" must come up.

It is estimated that about forty thousand people visited the exhibition yesterday and last night. This is an encouraging opening for the second week. To a portion of Toronto's citizens at least the fair is the goose whose eggs are gilded.

The prohibitionist candidate for governor in Ohio is accused of the heinous crime of putting toast in ale "for medicinal purposes." Such a method of drinking toasts violates tradition and practice, and the offender will no doubt be badly beaten.

Alfonso of Spain has apologised to William of Germany, and William of Germany has accepted the apology of Alfonso of Spain. Now let them take a drink together and shake hands. That is the way we settle such tiffs between friends in a free country. Here's hoping that friendship may prevail.

The Buffalo Republic says that "The Toronto World is conceitedly trying to make out that the American Cheshire cheese, which is paralyzing the English dairy market, is not American cheese at all, but Canadian." There is no conceit about it. As a cheese producer Canada leads the world, and it is only the conceit of our neighbors in calling themselves Americans, coupled with the credulity of the British press in accepting them at their own valuation, which has caused any misunderstanding of the fact. It is about time for the great people to the south of us to get themselves a name of their own, and give up pretending that they own this whole continent.

The Winnipeg Manitoban says that "the provincial buildings of Ontario are a disgrace to the premier province." That is what everybody says who sees them, still the grit and tory politicians act as though the expenditure of a million dollars in the erection of a decent place for the transaction of public business would be an unprecedented extravagance.

We would warn visitors to the exhibition to beware of the danger of crowding on to the footboards of the open cars. The space between the parallel tracks is so small in many instances as to leave little room for the passage of two adjoining cars when the human freight of one of them projects out over the roadway. During the rush on King street yesterday there were many tight squeezes from this cause, and quite a number of people had narrow escapes from being badly crushed. Better miss the exhibition altogether than break your ribs.

By declaring that the question of disestablishing the Kirk must be referred to the arbitrament of the Scotch people, Mr. Gladstone has pronounced for the principle involved in what is called home rule. If Scotchmen may say yea or nay upon such an issue, surely they may be allowed to legislate upon such minor matters as city waterworks and police. The logical application of the principle of local self government, as it is understood in Canada, would relieve the British parliament of many comparatively small but vexatious duties.

The London Times, which, thanks to the dynamiters, has an abnormally keen nose for explosives, states that a new destructive agency of unprecedented force has been invented by one Hellhoff, after whom it is called Hellhoffite. It is easy to foresee what sort of a time there will be when this article comes into general use.

The fool farmer is out with his annual autumnal complaint of the duplicities of the lightning rod fiend, the hay fork fraud, and the shoddy cloth sharp. Our stock of sympathy for the farming fool is about exhausted. These swindles have been exposed in the press time and again, and the farmer who does not take a live newspaper and profit by its advice is fit food for the sharks that prey upon wilful ignorance.

The Trunk Sewer.

Editor World: One cannot help feeling a sympathy for Mr. Phipps in his enthusiasm in regard to his new idea on the proposed trunk sewer. Even in our earliest days, and perhaps most of all then, glowing schemes for the benefit of our race have filled the minds of us all. The trouble always turned out to be that the actual conditions never permitted a realization of our dreams. I am persuaded that something of that nature will befall Mr. Phipps' scheme. Several questions of a practical nature come up which, if they do not destroy, at least seriously shake one's faith in its practicability. For instance: What will be the probable size of the trunk sewer? Six feet in diameter? The Garrison creek sewer alone is that large. Well, then, will twelve or fourteen do? Remember we are to have little, if any, grade, and it must therefore be large. Say, even ten feet will do. Place that above water level in the bay, and where will the road surface come to? What depth of covering will we have for our sewer? Perhaps the new street can be made higher than the level of the tracks, for surely the tracks are not to be raised also. In that event what are the warehouses to do about loading, and more especially unloading, cars? Supposing all these details settled, we must pump. The sewer is cheap, say. It required no simple digging in the ground. I have not been in Boston, but I have seen quite a number of plans of their extensive sewer works. From what I have seen I am convinced that a pumping station—one that will last and be in keeping with the other city works—will far exceed in cost the simple digging for a sewer on Front street.

Compared with other kinds of work digging is cheap. Why, then, make such an item out of it?

I am afraid neither of us can at present speak to any effect on the question of the diversion of the Don. Its influence on the conformation of the island and harbor may be small or great. On looking at the map of the island one cannot help feeling that the two are necessary correlatives—no Don, no island. Now, what is the objection to placing the trunk sewer on Front street. Surely the few houses on the south side are not going to injure the bay so very much by their drains, as long as it is not necessary to drink the water. Their drainage into the bay would be a mere drop in the bucket in any case. Sufficient fall would doubtless be obtained on Front street to make a large sewer practicable, and at the Don a siphon tube could be used to cross over to the eastern side. So, taking a general view of the situation, I fail in enthusiasm for Mr. Phipps' scheme, but none the less urge the strong necessity for an intercepting sewer along our front. The question of efficient sewerage is one of health and therefore of life and death. This is not generally realized by people in its true proportions when a discussion comes up. It comes home to every household and affects for weal or woe the tenderest ties of kindred and friendship. Bad sewerage has already determined days of darkness to countless households in this city; and still all this is preventible. Does good sewerage pay? Ask some of those affected and you will get a ready answer. But an intercepting sewer is not the only desideratum. That will render the lower portion of the city safe. Proper ventilation of sewers is equally necessary to render the higher parts of the city even as safe as the bay front is now. Calling manhole and lamphole gratings (covered for six months in the year with closely packed snow) ventilators is simply a contradiction in terms. What is the result? Zymotic diseases of every kind most prevalent in the high and, to all appearances, most healthy districts of the city. These diseases have been shown to be positively preventible. That means that every life lost through them is a sacrifice to the demon of imperfection in our sewage. If these facts could be thoroughly grasped by the public, improvement would soon be brought about.

Now as to Mr. Phipps' opinion of "professional opinion." Has its formation been due to the fear lest professional opinion should blow out the word "inevitable" from his scheme and substitute therefor the ugly word "impossible?" It was a professional man and not a voodoo doctor who established the circulation of the blood; Stephenson was a thoroughly practical engineer; steam navigation was almost entirely in the hands of engineers; and DeLesseps himself simply gave effect to a scheme that had already been proved practicable by a French engineer, M. Talbat. With these facts to argue from, I fail to see how he can make out much of a case against "professional opinion."

J. McDOUGALL.

The Young Liberals' Convention.

Editor World: Sir—The convention which meets to-day will not only be the means of bringing into prominence young men who hereafter will make their mark in the politics of the country, but may be looked to to indicate in some measure what the policy of the Liberal party is to be in the immediate future. Politicians with hobbies may attempt to commit the convention, but the good sense of that body will no doubt in the main resist the impetuosity of the hobbyists. Still there is a little danger here of partial compromise. A customs union with the United States has its attractions and its good side; but how about the manufactures and wholesale trade it would endanger, if not destroy. Prohibition to some minds may appear to be popular, but its majorities are very delusive, and even a slight endorsation of this radical piece of paternal government would ruin the party by alienating thousands of its best men who feel keenly on the subject. As a matter of principle, opposition to prohibition would be consistent with liberalism; but expediency might demand comparative silence for the present, or better still, a new and more liberal method of dealing with the subject. Independence has a strong support, but more on sentimental grounds than on practical. It has not yet been fully considered, and its endorsation would be premature. The right to make our own commercial treaties is a sound measure of reform, and would be popular with those who wish enlarged trade with the United States and France. It would meet a strong support in Quebec and the lower provinces.

Senate reform is a most important matter, which should be practically dealt with at once, but on mature thought. Sweeping the senate away or making it directly elective by the people would perhaps be popular, but liberals must consider higher grounds. A senate properly constituted, recent experience of the commons shows, is necessary. How would its election by the local legislature on the basis of minority representation and for an eight or ten year term, with retirement of half the members every four or five years, fulfil the desirable object of securing an able and tolerably well balanced upper chamber, not irresponsible, but yet not too much afraid to oppose the will of the commons when it thought that body carried away by a popular wave. Change merely for the sake of appearing to have an advanced platform is greatly to be depreciated. The demand for honest and economical government, and the policy of mitigating as far as possible the evil effects of the government's misconduct, make good points which the country must not be allowed to forget. The N. P. blunder, so far as it is historically interesting, may be silently remembered, but it is a dead issue. The expenditures to which the country is committed make a substantial change of tariff policy unpracticable; a little readjustment to give our most natural and most important manufactures a little relief from oppressive taxation is desirable, and if the convention took a stand in this matter reassuring to the country it would disabuse many people of erroneous fears as to the real sentiment of the reform party on tariff legislation.

The tone of young liberals should be one of cheerful, even enthusiastic, confidence in the leadership of our party, and of genuine Canadian feeling in a federal, as opposed both to centralistic and provincial sense. Grumbling at French Canadian solidarity and prejudice will do no good; we must allow for prejudice, and if some of us look upon French Canadians as ignorant and afflicted with smallpox, we should remember that they look upon us as ultra-puritanical and afflicted with Scott act. If the French Canadians have a weakness for France and its language, that is only natural. France and Britain are both of them the mother country of Canadians, and all Canadians should boast of this fact. We can do more by cultivating a feeling of unity with and appreciation of French Canadians, than by finding fault with them. We must make the best of it—get French Canadian public men to attend our political gatherings and mix freely with us, and send our public men down to fraternize with Quebec. We are one, and the tone of young liberalism should make the fact apparent. It will break down sectionalism quicker than anything else. Let our convention check pessimistic tendencies, which are too prevalent in our ranks, and take a broad, patriotic, natural stand, and it will make its influence strongly and beneficially felt on the country.

YOUNG LIBERAL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Sept. 14.

There were only three transactions on the Toronto exchange to-day: 8 Standard at 115¾, 2 Dom. Tel. at 89½, and 20 Northwest Land at 40½. Cox & Co's. advices from Chicago to-day were: Wheat dull and tone weaker, despite some foreign buying and filling of one small export order without any elevator rebate. Fine weather in Northwest, with prospects better receipts, and 600,000 visible increase causes some long selling; may sell lower temporarily; advise buying on the weak spots. Corn dull and easy; west again selling October, November and year on good weather; shipping demand light. Provisions quiet, tone easy. 130 cars wheat, 440 corn and 235 oats to-morrow. Fleming & Boyden.

The sales on the Montreal exchange this forenoon comprised only 5 Montreal Telegraph at 128, and 60 Passenger at 116½. The brokers laid off in the afternoon to see the cricket match.

Petroleum opened at 101½ and closed 100½ bid, highest 101½, lowest 100.

Consols stand unchanged at 100 1 16. There is no change in Hudson Bay or Northwest.

Bradstreet's report that the steadiness and strength manifested by the demand for dry goods and for woolen fabrics have encouraged many dealers at eastern distributing centers to look for steadiness in the movement. The American pig iron market is firm; sales at New York average about 3,000 tons daily. Eastern agents and jobbers of dry goods continue to do a fair business, but as retailers are fairly well stocked up sales are not as large as they have been. The demand for woolen goods is rather better than otherwise. Boots and shoes are in much better request, but prices are low. Anthracite coal and wheat and Indian corn and flour are all suffering from extremely depressed prices and a slack demand. The prices of the leading cereals continue low from causes now well known. Provisions and hog products are dull and steady. The farmers at the northwest are refusing to market their grain at existing rates, and in many instances are preparing to hold it until quotations offered are much higher. Dairy products are in slow demand. There were 183 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 169 the preceding week, and with 180, 136 and 139 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 83 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5000. Canada had 21, an increase of 4.

Toronto Stocks.

Closing prices: Montreal 201½, 200; Ontario 108, 107½; Toronto 186¾, 186½; Merchants, sellers 116; Commerce 127½ 126½; Imperial 127, 125; Federal 96½, 96; Dominion 202½, 201¾; Standard 116, 115¾; Hamilton, buyers 125; British America 75½, 70; Western Assurance 98½, 96½; Consumers' Gas, sellers 164; Dominion Telegraph, buyers 87½; Northwest Land 40½, 40¼; Canada Permanent, sellers 203.

Montreal Stocks.

Closing prices: Montreal, 202, 200½; Ontario 109, 107½; Toronto 187, 186; Merchants' 116, 115½; Commerce 127¾, 126; Montreal Telegraph 129, 127½, xd, 127, 126; Richelieu 59½, 59; Passenger 116¾, 116; Gas 189½, 189; Canada Cotton 45; Dundas Cotton 50, 45; Northwest land 41, 38.

The Fruit Market.

At Lumbers' market to-day there was a larger lot of peaches received than on any previous occasion this season. Prices are from 30 to 40 cents less than the last quotation, ranging at from 80 cents to $1 40 per basket. Very ripe Bartlett pears sold at from $4 to $4.20 per barrel. Common blue plums were 40 to 50 cents per basket and 60 to 70 cents per crate.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Cotton firm, uplands 10 1-16c. New Orleans 10 3-16c. Flour—Receipts 24,000 bbls., strong; sales 17,000 bbls.; No. 2 $2.30 to $2.35, superfine, etc., $3.05 to $3.35, common to good $3.10 to $3.80, good to choice $3.85 to $5.25, western extra $4.75 to $5, extra Ohio $3.10 to $5.25, extra St. Louis $3.40 to $5.35, Minnesota extra $5 to $5.25, double extra $5.25 to $6.40. Wheat—Receipts 27 000 bush., firm and higher; sales 4,776,000 bush. futures, 676,000 bush. spot, exports 128,000 bush.; No. 2 spring 86½c to 87c, No. 2 red 92½c to 95¾, No. 1 white 92c, No. 2 red September 93½c, October 93½c to 95c, November 93½c to 96½c. Corn—Receipts 214,000 bush., firm; sales 298,000 bush. future, 210,000 bush. spot; exports 200,000 bush; No. 2 49c to 50½c, yellow 50½c, No. 2 September 49c, October 49½c to 49¾, November 49½. Oats—Receipts 350,000 bush; stronger; sales 205,000 bush. future, 163,000 bush. spot; mixed 25½c to 32c; white 35c to 43c, No. 2 September 29½c to 29½c. Pork easier; mess $10 to $10.25. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; rib bellies 6½c to 6¾c; middles dull, long clear 6c. Lard, firm at $6.45.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Flour unchanged. Wheat opened firm, closed ⅛c higher than Saturday. Closing sales: Sept. 80½c to 80¾c, Oct. 81¾c, Nov. 83½c, May 92½c. No. 2 spring 80½c to 80¾c; No. 3 spring 70c, No. 2 red 83¾c to 84c, No. 3 red 81c to 82c. Corn quiet and steady, cash 43½c; Sept. closed 43½c; Oct. 42½c; Nov. 39½c. Oats very dull and steady; cash 25½c to 26c; Sept. 25½c; Oct. 25c; May 29c. Mess pork trading moderate prices, irregular; cash $8.70 to $8.75; October $8.67½c to $8.75; closed $8.72½ to $8.75. November $8.65 to $8.72½, closed $8.70 to $8.72½. Lard fairly active and stronger, prices 2½c to 5c higher; cash $6.20 to $6.22½, October closed $6.22½, November $6.12½. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders $3 75 to $4, short rib sides $5.62½ to $5.65; short clear sides $6.05 to $6.10. Receipts—Flour 11,000 bbls., wheat 78,000 bush., corn 170,000 bush., oats 156,000 bush., rye 6000 bush., barley 22,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 9,000 brls., wheat 104,000 bush., corn 252,000 bush., oats 162,000 bush., rye 8000 bush., barley 10,000 bush.

BEERBOHM'S TELEGRAM:—London, Sept. 14.—Floating cargoes—Wheat, firmer; maize, nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmer; maize, steady. Mark Lane wheat a turn dearer, maize firm. Good cargoes of No. 1 California wheat off the coast at 34s 6d was 34s to 34s 6d. English and French country markets generally dearer. Farmers' deliveries for the past week were—Wheat 35,000 to 40,000 quarters. Weather in England wet. A large portion of the crop is unsecured. Liverpool—Spot wheat firmer, held higher maize dearer at 4s 7d, half-penny dearer. Paris—Wheat and flour firm.

CHINA HALL,
49 King street east, Toronto.
SIGN OF THE BIG "JUG."
New Goods Arriving Every Day.
Breakfast Sets in China and Stoneware; Dinner Sets in China and Stoneware; Dessert Sets in Painted Landscapes, &c.; Tea and Coffee sets in great variety; Five O'Clock Tea Sets and Cups and Saucers; Ice Cream Sets and Fruit Sets; Porridge Bowls and Porridge Plates; Ornamental Goods, great variety; Silver-plated Knives, Forks and Spoons; Silverplate Cruets and Butter Coolers; Rodgers' Ivory-Handled Knives; and an endless variety of Goods; Hotel Goods of every description; Bar Fixings of every kind and shape. The store will be lighted every night during the Fair.
GLOVER HARRISON, Proprietor.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!
Volunteers wishing to sell their
Government Scrip,
SHOULD APPLY TO
COX & CO.,
26 TORONTO STREET.

COX & CO.
STOCK BROKERS,
TORONTO.
(Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange.)
Buy and sell on commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in on the
Toronto, Montreal, New York STOCK EXCHANGES,
Also execute orders on the
Chicago Board of Trade
in Grain and Provisions.
Hudson's Bay Stock bought for cash or on margin.
Daily cable quotations.
Continuous New York Stock quotations received by direct wire.
26 TORONTO STREET.

HUNTLY & PALMER'S
Vanilla, Chocolate and Lemon Wafers Orange and Lemon Dessert Biscuits, Sponge Rusk Biscuits.
CARLSBAD
"Favorit" and Sugar Wafers.
MIDDLEMASS'
Albert Biscuits.
KENNEDY'S
Oswego Biscuits.
A Large Assortment of
VAN DERVUR & HOLMES'
Celebrated New York Biscuits.
FULTON, MICHIE & CO.,
7 King Street West. 25tf

LOWNSBROUGH & CO.
Exchange & Stock Brokers,
22 KING STREET EAST.
Deal in Exchanges on New York and London American Currency, Gold and Silver, etc. Buy and Sell on Commission Canadian and American Stocks. 246

GARVIN & CO.,
Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Brokers, Valuators, Arbitrators and Financial Agents.
Real Estate bought, sold and exchanged. Houses to let, Rents and Mortgages collected. Debentures bought and sold.
OFFICES—30 King st. east, Toronto, Ont. Correspondence solicited. 246

CALL AND SEE
OUR EXHIBIT
AT THE EXHIBITION.
Rice Lewis & Son,
TORONTO.

MACDONALD'S
355 YONGE ST.,
(OPPOSITE ELM.)
Is the place to go for your
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING

WHY IS IT THAT
WM. BROWN
Can and does sell Furniture Cheaper than any one else in the trade
IN THE CITY?
That's easy to understand when one knows his circumstances. In the first place he buys his stuff in the best markets, from the best makers for
SPOT CASH.
In the second place he is under no expense comparatively speaking, no partners to share his profits and no large salaries to pay, and turns over his goods quickly for small profits. Note his address,
287 QUEEN STREET WEST.

Simpson Bros
Visitors to Toronto call at Simpson Bros. before sitting for Photographs, as they are the only gallery guarantees to give satisfaction to all. We have also the largest collection of Oil Paintings in the city. 357 Yonge. 246

GAS FIXTURES!
Fall Goods now on Exhibition. Newest, Best and Cheapest guaranteed.
KEITH & FITZSIMONS,
102 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO. 246

WM. BAILLIE,
Carpenter and Builder,
80 & 82 ALBERT ST.
Jobbing promptly attended to. Estimates given on application. 246

$200
IN CASH
As Extra Prizes
THE LI-QUOR TEA CO. of Canada (Geo. Clarke, Proprietor) have determined to offer the following PRIZES, viz.:
1st Prize - - $100 in cash.
2nd Prize - - $50 in cash.
3rd Prize - - $25 in cash.
4th Prize - - $25 in cash.
To the person sending in before September 1st, 1885, the longest list of words made from the letters composing the following:
The Li-Quor Tea Co.
In this phrase, as it stands above, there are EIGHTEEN DIFFERENT letters, five of them vowels, and many words can certainly be found in such a combination with ease. The prize will, however, probably find its way to one of the enterprising readers of these lines who goes beyond the obvious words. There is a chance for every industrious mind, as mere cleverness will not go for so much in this competition as perseverance. Boys and girls may occupy themselves with this problem as well as their elders, and there is no limit to the number of lists which may be sent from one family.
Any patron of the Li-Quor Tea Co. is free to mail us his list, and it is to be hoped that many will be heard from, one having as good a chance as another in this competition. Those not already customers may become eligible to compete by sending with their lists six Half-pound Vouchers taken from our packets of tea at either 50 cents, 60 cents, 70 cents, or 80 cents per lb., for which they may select as usual the books or bonuses to which they are entitled.
Rules of the Competition.
1. The words as printed above must be used as they stand. "Co." is intended to go for but TWO letters, and may not be expanded into "Company."
2. No letter may be used in one word more frequently than it occurs in the phrase Li-Quor Tea Co." O and U, for instance, may be employed twice, but L only once.
3. Proper names are excluded, but any word found in Webster's Dictionary (not a proper name) will be allowed, the actual words of the phrase excepted.
4. Words must be neatly written in columns and numbered thus—

1 Ace	4 Queer
2 Ache	5 Other
3 Lie	6 Rat
	—Total..6

The total must invariably be set down.
5. Envelopes containing lists (which should reach the office of the Li-Quor Tea Co., 295 Yonge street, not later than noon Sept. 1st), should be endorsed "Li-Quor Tea Co. Prize Competition," and directly beneath must be written *the number of words on the enclosed list.* The list itself must bear at the top the name and full address of the sender. An accompanying letter is unnecessary. The names and addresses of the successful competitors will be published in the Evening Telegram on Thursday, Sept. 3rd.
6. To EVERY list must be pinned six half-pound vouchers for our tea, for which the usual bonuses may be selected.
Failure to comply with one of the three first rules will result only in the cancellation of words gained by offending against them, but we cannot promise attention to lists not made out and sent in in accordance with rules 4, 5 and 6.
Address all communications to
GEORGE CLARKE,
Proprietor Li-Quor Tea Co.,
246 295 Yonge St., Toronto.

ELLIOTT & SON.
STAINED GLASS,
SIGNS.
WHITE LETTERS,
FRESCO PAINTING,
DECORATIVE PAINTING
ELLIOTT & SON,
94 BAY STREET

JURY & AMES,
Tailors, 53 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

TYPHOID AND MALARIAL FEVER.
Prevent this by having your closets cleaned and deodorized by Marchment & Co. Then have your closets converted into dry earth closets, which we will do free of cost and clean them monthly at a mere nominal charge by contract. S. W. MARCHMENT & CO., City Contractors, 9 QUEEN STREET EAST 246

R. POTTER & CO.
ARE STILL LEADING IN
FURNITURE!
24
We guarantee the quality of every article to be as represented. The value we give cannot be surpassed. A personal inspection will certainly satisfy any intending purchaser. Our address is
Cor. Queen & Portland Sts

14 VICTORIA ST.
CANADIAN DETECTIVE AGENCY
Private Inquiry and Patrol Office. A Reliable Staff always on hand. Best of References given.
WM. WAITES, Manager. 246
BAILEY'S OFFICE.
Rents, Debts, Accounts and Chattel Mortgages Collected. Landlords' Warrants, etc., executed. Reliable company, quick returns guaranteed.
T. WASSON, Agent

Grindstones! Grindstones!
For wet and dry grinding. A large assortment to select from at lowest prices.
LIONEL YORKE,
Steam Stone Works, Esplanade, foot of Jarvis Street. 246

THE BELFAST TEA HOUSE
509 YONGE STREET.
Teas as blended in the "Old Country" a specialty. A 5 lb. caddie of excellent tea $2.00. A 5-lb. caddie of superior tea $2.50. A 5-lb. caddie of very fine tea $3.00. A 5-lb. caddie of finest blend tea $3.50. Inferior teas not quoted. Reliable teas 38, 43, 54, 63 and 75 cents per lb. Fresh ground coffees. Fine groceries and canned goods. 246
JAMES F. SCOTT
Late of Forster, Green & Co.'s, Belfast.

JOHN SIM,
PLUMBER,
No. 21 Richmond Street East.
Corner Victoria Street. 135

RECEIVED
THIS DAY FROM
BOSTON
10 Cases
LADIES'
FINE KID
Button Boots
Square Toe and common sense heel.

COMFORT — ECONOMY — CONVENIENCE
TORONTO SHOE COMPANY
HEADQUARTERS
144 146 148
KING ST. E
TORONTO.
THE GREAT ONE PRICE CASH ESTABLISHMENT

ALL THE RAGE IN
NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
ONLY $3.00.
246
Full Lines New Fall Goods, BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, RUBBERS. We invite your confidence and support.

PATENT NAPA BUCK GLOVES

W. H. STOREY & SON, Acton, Ont.

LETTER:
NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1883.
MESSRS. W. H. STOREY & SON.
Glove Manufacturers, Acton, Ont.
GENTLEMEN.—When you undertook the introduction into Canada of Gloves made from our celebrated "Napa" Patent Buck, in return for your outlay of time and money, you became entitled to such protection as we can give you in the quiet enjoyment of the benefit of the connection, and we therefore authorize you to publish, in such manner as you please, our statement *that you are the only parties in Canada to whom we supply the "Napa Patent" Buck,* and, consequently, goods offered by others as "Naps" are spurious imitations and not the genuine article.
ROSE, McALPIN & CO., Sole Agents for S. B. Sawyer & Co., Napa, California.
☞ All Genuine Goods are stamped "Patent Napa Buck," and also bear the impress of W. H. STOREY & SON.

PIANOS.

Chickering, Steinway, Haines, Gabler.
ESTEY & CO., (Organs). Second-hand Pianos in large variety. Special inducements now offered. Inspection invited. 624
A. & S. NORDHEIMER,
15 KING STREET EAST. Branches—Montreal, Ottawa, London, Hamilton.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
WHOLESALE MILLINERY.
Stock of BARBER, WARNER & CO. purchased at a very low rate on the dollar. We will offer at a big sacrifice to enable us to clear it out this month. Close buyers will find this a rare opportunity to make money.
FINE RANGE OF SEALETTES
JUST TAKEN OUT OF BOND,
We are offering at about THIRTY PER CENT. below regular value. Nothing to equal them in the market.
Mantle Cloths, Colored Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Hats, Passementerie Trimmings, Pearl and Beaded Gimps, Braids, German Knitted Wool Shawls in Squares and a fine range of Knitted Vests and Jackets.
N. B.—The above-mentioned goods are in prime conditions well worth the attention of merchants and milliners.
REID & BAYNE,
31 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO.

TWO SHOWS WORTH SEEING
LEAR'S NOTED GAS FIXTURE EMPORIUM
MAIN HALL UPSTAIRS, EXHIBITION GROUND,
ALSO 15 and 17 RICHMOND ST. WEST.
BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE DOMINION.
Prices Lower Than Ever. Come and See.
R. H. LEAR.