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FRIDAY MORNING AUGUST 7, 1885.

To be Read Between the Lines.

The brief report which the cable gives us of Lord Salisbury's reply to the British sugar refiners will bear very careful reading; and it does appear as if there might be a good deal of reading in it between the lines. He tells the deputation plainly enough that nothing can be done to meet foreign war upon British manufactures, unless the country's commercial system be changed. Long ago the country deliberately adopted free trade, and still adheres to it; and this is what exposes Britain to commercial aggression by foreigners without any power to retaliate on her part. Or, as we may say—having abandoned protection, she is no longer able to protect herself. Between the lines the hint appears to be conveyed that if the sugar refining or other British interests feel themselves aggrieved by foreign bounties and foreign protection generally, their course in plain: they must lend a hand to restore to home industries the protection which they once enjoyed. But if British manufacturers refuse to do this, then the government can do nothing for them, and they must simply "grin and bear it." In other words, the government has not the power, and will not make the attempt—to remedy by executive action certain alleged evils, which can be remedied, if at all, only by the action of the legislature. "Come not to me" he says in effect, "but go to the constituencies, and get them to elect men who can see the policy of protecting home interests against foreign aggression. I cannot help you, but parliament can, whenever parliament chooses to do so." We take this to be a fair, common sense interpretation of what the Premier said on the occasion. As for hoping that foreign countries would ultimately see their way to abolish *duties* altogether, that is evidently a slip of the cable: according to the context *bounties* must be understood.

An inquiry into the working of the sugar bounties system in the United States having been ordered by the treasury department, the question is up on this side of the Atlantic too. And the Montreal Star is of opinion that the American sugar bounties are a good thing for the Canadian consumer; though it rather inconsistently adds that "of course it would be a short-sighted policy to allow sugar refining to be crushed out of Canadian industries." But why so, we beg to ask? If foreign sugar bounties be really a good thing for the Canadian consumer, then let us have them by all means, even should every refinery in the dominion be shut down in consequence. Be consistent, friend Star, and either "go the whole hog" or none. This attempt to steer a middle course—or rather, as we may say, to steer two courses at once—in order to escape the unwelcome practical results of a mistaken theory, is foreordained to failure every time. And the failures in this line are becoming more conspicuous with every year that passes.

The Whisky Duties Question.

Just now the largest distilling firm in Canada is at issue with the government on a question in which time is of the essence of the contract. And, as if to complicate matters, the Globe rages, almost as furiously as the heathen of old, because no new distilleries are likely to be established. This seems strange conduct on the part of a professed temperance organ, but odd things will happen sometimes, you know. Our contemporary should remember that the collection of excise duties, on articles of home manufacture, *always* tends to destroy competition, and to build up monopolies. When the tax on whisky was only two or three cents per gallon there were over a hundred distilleries in Ontario alone; with the tax at a dollar and over there are only seven. We must remember, however, that the seven do actually produce—or are capable of producing—more whisky than the hundred. The position of the Globe on this question is inconsistent to a degree. For, while on one hand our contemporary clamors for laws which would make whisky difficult or perhaps impossible to obtain, on the other it abuses the government for so legislating as to make whisky dear. On the Globe's temperance argument, it would be a public benefit were whisky put up to ten dollars a gallon; still, it denounces the government for legislating so as to make whisky dear.

Only yesterday the Globe returned to the charge, saying that "already the whole distilling business has, *by recent legislation*, been thrown into the hands of a few wealthy monopolists." This is a most unmitigated misstatement; in fact a stronger word would be nearer the mark. All the hundred and more of small distillers in the country were driven out of the field years ago, and that by the operation of the very system which the Globe has always advocated—the placing of high excise duties on whisky. These words—"by recent legislation"—are words which the Globe will yet be compelled to withdraw.

But not alone in Canada is there a distillers' question before the public. Over the border the same battle is now going on, but on a far larger scale. The facts are briefly these: During some years past the production of whisky in the United States has been immensely in excess of the demand, and the surplus remaining in bond has at last reached an enormous quantity. For a year or two past the distillers have been under joint agreement to restrict production to one-fourth capacity in each case, but stocks in hand still continue to grow larger. But the law does not allow whisky to remain always in bond. After so many years it must be taken out and the duty paid. During several sessions the distillers have been trying their best to get congress to extend the term, but so far without success. However, last January the treasury department, on the strength of a legal opinion given by the attorney-general's department, granted a certain extension of time. That time has either expired or is about to expire, and now a further extension is urgently wanted. Meantime the production of whisky continues at an increased ratio and the distillers are daily piling higher their burden of indebtedness to the government and the banks. Despite rigorous "pooling" engagements to limit and diminish the manufactures the production of whisky for July, 1885, largely exceeds that of July, 1884. The extension of the bonded period by a treasury decision was regarded by the whisky men simply as a temporary respite, which they could use with effect at the treasury as a plea for still further indulgence, and during which they could devise plans and rally their energies for another effort to secure favorable legislation by congress. The end which whisky men seek to achieve is the indefinite extension of the bonded period, and they will be content with nothing less. Under the decision of Secretary McCulloch last winter, the holders of whisky who desired to postpone or evade payment of the tax due the government thereon gave bonds to export the same within seven months of the date upon which the tax became due, and to furnish satisfactory proof within two to eighteen months thereafter that the whisky so bonded for export had been actually landed at a foreign port. The circular of Secretary McCulloch, therefore, virtually postponed for a period of nine to twenty-seven months, in addition to the three years, allowed by law, the collection of the tax on all whisky bonded for exportation. The order was issued on January 3, and operations under it began about January 15. Between that date and July 1, a period of five and one-half months, the amount of whisky bonded for exportation under the order was about 6,000,000 gallons, the tax upon which, had it been collected, would have added $5,400,000 to the public revenues.

A Washington despatch says that the whisky men are as strongly opposed to the repeal or reduction of the whisky tax as they are to paying it. They are perfectly willing, however, to owe the government untold millions for taxes, the collection of which, they contend, would destroy an important home industry and bring financial ruin upon the men engaged in it. On the whole we think it may fairly be contended that our owl government manages the whisky tax business better than they do in Washington.

"On Active Service" is the name of an entertainment given by the 90th at Winnipeg illustrative of camp life. From all accounts the affair was a huge success, the scenes and incidents being realistic at times, and at times humorous. It is by no means difficult to excuse the general exuberance and bombast of the home-made songs that were sung, but, in view of the frequent denials that have been made concerning the charges of looting after the fighting at Batoche, it might have been as well if the following lines in one of the verses had been omitted:

And when no more of them were left around
for us to shoot,
We plundered all their household goods and
carried off our loot.

Admirals Hewitt, Hoskins and Hopkins declare England's navy is equal to that of any other two nations combined. That opinion possibly is due to the fact that the three H's happen to be officers of that particular navy.

PAYING THE PASTOR UNSCRIPTURAL AND TRADITIONAL. By James Beaty, D.C.L., Q.C., M.P., ex-Mayor of Toronto, Canada. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 26 Paternoster Square. 1885. Toronto: Winnifrith Bros., 6 Toronto street.

This is a handsomely got up volume of 200 odd pages, the text well-printed and easy to read, and the foot notes (which are numerous) clearly and conveniently placed. Just as good work could probably have been done, and has been done in Canada, after all, but we fancy Mr. Beaty wanted whatever *eclat* publication in London might bring to the appearance of his book. It is a bold venture, this of Mr. Beaty's, challenging the practice of all churches, Catholic and Protestant together, for many centuries. He must have expected the retort that he cannot show any church actually working on his plan of not paying the pastor, except on a very small scale; and this he has already got in Canada. On the face of it it seems almost madness to challenge the universal practice, and we fancy that Mr. Beaty himself entertains but small hope of bringing over to his views any of the vast majority who are against him. But this merit the book has—it is probably at once the most complete and the most concise treasury of scrip ure reference yet printed, on the special subject in hand.

As religious work is now carried on in all the churches, Mr. Beaty's own church excepted, it seems like taking a flight into far off space to argue that the pastor should not be paid at all. And yet it may be replied that, on one view of the matter, this extreme argument is but an exaggerated or hyperbolical statement of a truth already acknowledged by many wise and good men— he over abundance of *religious machinery*, as we may call it—in the churches. Already the lament is abroad that the individual religious life of the churches is far too much lost sight of amid the crushing and crowding of an elaborate church machinery. And there may be more than a few who, while rejecting Mr. Beaty's extreme views, will admit that he points out a real evil, and is to some extent on the right track. How far the conditions of modern civilized life might permit of any change in the present church system, in the direction indicated by Mr. Beaty—is a question which even now engages the attention of not a few earnest religious men, who may be called enthusiasts but not visionaries.

Decoration Day for the Island.

Editor World: At all the large American seaside resorts one day in each year is set aside as a general holiday, when the place and all its houses, cottages, etc., are decorated and illuminated and shown to their best advantage. Why should not our Islanders decorate and illuminate their residences on the Civic holiday, 17th inst., and make it a still more attractive resort than it is now. A slight effort on the part of each islander, if concerted, will make the movement a success, and will show the Island in its festive garb to thousands who imagine it only a sandbank.

Toronto Island, Aug. 5. ISLANDER.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Aug. 6.

This was another *very* slow day on the local stock exchange. There was only one sale, 2 Federal bank at 95⅝, and this transaction took place after board.

Hudson Bay shares in London £18¼; Northwest Land 47s 6d.—Special cable to Cox & Co.

Oil City—Oil certificates opened 98⅝, closed 99 bid, highest 99¼, lowest 98⅝.

Consols opened unchanged at 99 13-16, closed 1-16 lower.

The Chicago and New York boards of trade and stock exchanges will close on Saturday on account of Gen. Grant's funeral.

The New York stock market was fairly active to-day. New York Central opened unchanged at 96⅞, touched 96⅞, and 97, closed 96⅞; sales 4400. Lackawanna opened ½ lower at 99¼, touched 99 and 100½, closed 99⅝; sales 23 800. Jersey Central opened ½ lower at 46¼, advanced to 49, closed 48½; sales 19,800. Lake Shore opened unchanged at 69⅝, touched 70½ and 69¼, closed 69⅝; sales 15,300. Manitoba opened unchanged at 106, advanced to 107½, closed 106½; sales 5300. Northwest opened unchanged at 99¾, touched 101 and 99¼, closed 100½; sales 25,400. St. Paul opened ½ lower at 78⅜, touched 79¼ and 78¼, closed 78⅞; sales 18,700. Union Pacific opened ½ lower at 47½, advanced to 48, closed 47½; sales 5800. Western Union opened ½ lower at 68⅝, advanced to 69⅝, closed 69¼; sales 30,900.

Posted asking rates of sterling exchange in New York unchanged at $4.86 for long bills and $4.88 for demand.

Canadian Pacific shares in London closed firm at 44½. Not quoted in New York.

Amount of wheat on passage: To the United Kingdom, 2,150,000 qrs, same as last week; to the continent, 150,000 qrs, a decrease of 70,000 qrs, equal to 560,000 bush. This is the lowest amount of wheat on passage this year.

Chicago closed: Wheat, Aug. 87⅝c, Sept. 89⅝c bid; Oct. 92c bid; Nov. 94½c bid. Corn, Aug 47c asked, Sept. 47c, Oct 46c. Nov. 42⅝. Pork, Aug. $9.35, Sept. $9 42½ Oct. $9 50. Nov. nominal at $9.30. Lard, Aug. nominal at $6.30, Sept. $6.35, Oct. $6.40.

Local street prices: Wheat 83c to 86c for fall and spring; 71c to 73c for goose. Barley sold at 50c to 57c. Oats brought 36c, peas 64c, rye 67½c. Hay—Timothy per ton $15 to $16, new hay $9 to $11, clover $8 to $12. Straw $12 to $14.

Prices at St. Lawrence market: Beef, roast, 11c to 15c, surloin steak 12½c to 15c, round steak 12c to 13c, mutton, legs and chops, 12½c to 15c, inferior cuts 8c to 10c, lamb, per pound, 12½c to 15c, lamb chops 12½c to 16c, veal, best joints, 12 to 15c, outlets 15c to 16c, inferior cuts 8c to 10c, pork, chop and roasts, 9c to 10c butter, pound rolls, 16c to 18c, cooking 8c to 12c, lard 9c to 10c, cheese 8c to 12c, bacon 10c to 12c, eggs, fresh, 16c to 17c, cooking 12c to 14c, turkeys $1 to $2 spring chickens 45c to 70c per pair, ducks 80c to $1, hogs are selling at $6 to $6 75, fore quarters of beef bring from $3.50 to $5 hindquarters from $9 to $10. Mutton sells at $6.50 to $7.50 per cwt. Spring lambs per carcase, $2 50 to $4.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

Bank of Montreal 202, 201; Ontario 109, 108; Toronto 187, 185½; Merchants' 116, 115; Commerce 127¾ 127½; Imperial, buyers 123; Federal 96, 94½; Dominion 198⅝, 196; Standard, 115⅝, 115; Hamilton 124, 123½; British American sellers 76; Western Assurance 100 95; Confed. Life Association 250, 230; Consumers' Gas 165, 163½; Dominion Telegraph 87½, 87; North west Land Co. 44s, 42½; Canada Permanent 202, 200; Freehold 167, 166; Western Canada, buyers 190; Canada Landed Credit, buyers 122; B. and L. Ass., buyers 104; Imperial S and Invest., buyers 109; Farmers' L. and Savings, 112½; Lon. & Can. L. and A. 144⅝, 144; National Investment, sellers 103; Peoples' Loan 108, 106; Dominion Savings and Loan buyers 113; Ontario Loan and Deb., buyers 123; Hamilton Provident, buyers 124½.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 10,500 brls.; sales 13,500 brls. Wheat—Receipts 82,400, bush.; exports 119,000 bush.; spot lots advanced ½c to ¾c closing firm; options opened ¼c to ⅜c lower, subsequently advanced ½c to ¾c, closing firm; sales 1,520,000 bush. future, 242,000 bush. spot; No. 2 Chicago 91½c to 92¼, store and elevator; 92½c to 93½c afloat, ungraded red 85c to $1.01c, No. 2 red $1.00½c elevator; No. 1 red 1 ate $1.03, No. 1 white 89½c. No 2 red August 99½c to 99¾c. September $1.01c to $1 01⅜. Rye dull, weak. Barley and malt quiet. Corn—Receipts 89,500 bushels; sales 276,000 bushels, future, 12 ,000 bush. spot; ungraded 52c to 55c. Oats—Receipts 120,000 bush.; cash ¼c to ⅜c lower; options higher: sales 540,000 bush. future, 8 ,000 bush. spot; No. 2 35c to 35½c mixed. Hay steady. Hops dull and heavy. Coffee—Spot fair, Rio dull 8½c. Sugar quiet, fair to good refining quoted 5 1-16c to 5 3 16c, standard 6c, cut loaf and crushed 6¾c, powdered 6 9 16c to 6¾c, granulated 6 5-16c to 6⅜c. Molasses dull, 50c, test 17c. Rice firm. Petroleum united, closed 99c to 99½c, crude 7½c to 7¾c, refined 8½c. Tallow steady, 6¼c. Potatoes steady. Eggs steady, state 15c to 15½c, western 14c to 14½c, Canad an 14½c. Pork steady. Beef dull. Lard higher. Butter quiet firm for choice grade, state 14c to 19½c, western 14c to 19c. Cheese firm, state 6¾c to 7½c, western flat 6c to 6c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull: sales ranged: August 87½c to 88⅝c, closed 87⅝c to 87¾c; September 89½c to 89¾c, closed 89½c to 89¾c; October 91½c to 92½c, closed 92c; No. 2 spring 87¾c. No. 2 red 91c to 92c. Corn firmer; cash 47c to 47½c, August 46½c to 47½c, closed 47c; September 46½c to 47½c, closed 47c; October 45½c to 46½c, closed 46c. Oats stronger; cash 26½c to 26¾c, August 26½c to 26¾c, closed 26½c, September 25¾c to 25½c closed 25½c. Rye firm; No. 2 58½c Pork active; opened 5c over, rallied 20c to 25c and closed steady; cash $9.37½ to $9.50, Sept. $9.25 to $9.50, closed $9.45 to $9.47½. Oct. $9.30 to $9.50, closed $9.50 to $9.52½. Lard higher; cash $6.30 to $6.32½, Sept. $6.30 to $6.37½, closed $6.35 to $6.37½. Oct. $6 35 to $6.45. closed $6.42½ to $6.45. Meats firmer; dry salted shoulders $6.35 to $6.45; short rib sides $5 45 to $5.47½; short clear sides $5.80 to $5.85 Whisky firm at $1.15. Receipts—Flour 8,000 brls., wheat 38,000 bush., corn 102,000 bush., oats 41,000 bush., rye 5000 bush., barley 1000 bush. Shipments—Flour 7,000 brls., wheat 9,000 bush., corn 18,000 bush., oats 45,000 bush.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—Spring wheat 6s 8d to 6s 10d; red winter 6s 9d to 6s 11d; No. 1 California 7s to 7s 2d; No. 2 California 6s 8d to 6s 10d. Corn, 4s 7d. Peas, 5s 7d. Pork, 55s. Lard 34s. Bacon, long clear. 30s 6d; short clear 31s 6d. Tallow, 28s. Cheese 39s. Wheat unchanged; maize firm, fair demand.

Cotton firm; Uplands 5¾d, Orleans 5 9-16d.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCHES:—"London, Aug. 6—Floating cargoes—Wheat inactive; maize. nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, heavy; maize, rather easier. English country markets steady. French quiet. Liverpool—Spot wheat inactive; maize, upward tendency. Paris—Wheat and flour quiet."

—Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists.

Michael Hirsch, owner of the building at Point Pleasant, Ohio, in which Gen. Grant was born, has sold it for $7 000 cash. The building, which is of frame, will be removed to one of the New York parks.

—The people of this country have spoken. They declare by their patronage of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, that they believe it to be an article of genuine merit, adapted to the cure of rheumatism, as well as relieves the pains of fractures and dislocations, external injuries, corns, bunions piles, and other maladies.

A Texas gentleman discovered his servant helping himself to the former's cigars. "Sam, I am surprised." "So is I, boss. I 'lowed you had done gone out inter de country."

—Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

In times of new paper mourning it is a poor column rule that will not work both ways.

A bar in the river and a bar on shore have the same name, because water is scarce in both places.

—Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

An exchange says that there is a large falling off in the population of the western part of Massachusetts. The bicycle is bound to make its way everywhere.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures liver complaints, female disorders, rheumatism and all diseases of the blood.

A terrible male aria—The song of the Thomas cat.

—Among the warmest advocates of the use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure are ladies formerly in delicate health, whose vigor and bodily regularity have been restored by it. Cases of debility of long standing, chronic biliousness, weakness of the back and kidneys, feminine ailments, and obstinate types of nervous indigestion, are overcome by it.

A Cure for Drunkards.

—Opium, morphine and kindred habits. Recipe and valuable treatise sent free. The medicine can be given in a cup of tea or coffee and without the knowledge of the person taking it if so desired. Send 3c. stamp for full particulars and testimonials. Address M. V. LUBON, agency 47 Wellington st. east, Toronto, Canada. ed

An exchange states that bananas equal to those grown in the Sandwich islands are raised at Yuma, Arizona. Yuma believe it or not, as you like.

"Moire antique sashes six or eight inches wide are becoming more popular," but they should not be worn by the more antique ladies.

—Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

Chemists are just now puzzling over a new substance obtained from leather. A Milton shoemaker says it is simply an ox-ide.

—West Toronto Junction is within a few minutes walk of the Union station by the trains of either the Ontario and Quebec and the Grand Trunk or the Northern. Real estate in the neighborhood has steadily risen in value and promises to advance still more rapidly. Some of the best lots in West Toronto are to be had from Geo. Clarke, 295 Yonge street.

The man who lost his balance at the bank went under, and is now in a sea of difficulty and in great financial straits.

—Ayer's Ague Cure is strictly a vegetable preparation, harmless, and warranted to cure all malarial disorders.

The difference between the human race and a horse race is disappearing. You can't bet on either nowadays.

—Some persons have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or diarrhœa, and have to use great precautions to avoid the disease. Change of water, cooking, and green fruit, is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all summer complaints. If a few drops are taken in water when the symptoms are noticed no further trouble will be experienced.

The guileless banana peel can down anything but the thermometer.

A boy will eat, and a boy will drink,
And a boy will play all day;
But a boy won't work, no a boy won't think,
Because he ain't built that way.

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, nor has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there lurks SCROFULA in the system, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will dislodge it and expel it from your system. For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, CATARRH Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the true remedy. It has cured hopeless cases. It will stop the nauseous nasal discharges, and remove the sickening fetor of the breath, which are indications of a scrofulous origin.

ULCEROUS "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882. "At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted SORES with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. SORE EYES Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by a adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE.
BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,
And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

Now is the time to lay in a stock of choice flour before the new wheat comes to market.

I have the choicest brands Pittsburg's Minneapolis and E. W. B. Snider's Patents always on hand at low prices.
Telephone 421.
A. W. GODSON,
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231 QUEEN STREET WEST.

THE DOMINION
MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED.

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HANDSOME MEDAL,
as a souvenir of the late N. W. Rebellion

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26 AND 28 MELINDA STREET.
Largest and best equipped laundry in Canada. Work put in before 9 o'clock Friday morning will be delivered Saturday. Newly manufactured and shelf-worn goods a specialty. All work guaranteed. ed
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HOLLY FOOT POWER
SCROLL SAWS.
Demas' Scroll Saws and Lathe combined, Patterns, Saws, etc.
Rice Lewis & Son,
52 and 54 King street east,
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ROAD MACHINE
Will grade and clean more than 20 men can do in the same time. Call and see them at
P. Paterson & Sons,
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DOWN GO PRICES.
Ten dollar suits for six. Fourteen dollar suits for eight. Six dollar suits for two. Eight dollar suits for four. Boys' suits one dollar. Suits for big boys, bigger than men, only four dollars.
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BREWERS AND MALSTERS,
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XXXX PORTER
Warranted equal to Guinness' Dublin Stout, and superior to any brewed in this country. Canadian, American and Bavarian Hopped Ales and Porter. Our
"PILSENER" LAGER
has been before the public for several years, and we feel confident that it is quite up to the best produced in the United States, where Lager is fast becoming the *true* temperance beverage: a fact, however, which some cranks in Canada have up to the present failed to discover. 563
O'KEEFE & CO.

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NEW FANCY GOODS BAZAAR
A GRAND DISPLAY OF
Musical Instruments, Just Opened,
159 KING ST. EAST,
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VOLUNTEERS' RETURN!
Prepare for their coming and order some of the
OAKLAND'S JERSEY ICE CREAM
Made out of celebrated cream supplied by the
OAKLAND'S JERSEY DAIRY,
131 YONGE STREET.
For sale in boxes at the dairy and delivered in freezers from 1 quart upwards. 135

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DIRECT FROM MINES,
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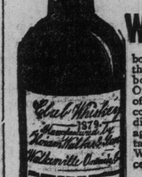

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