The Toronto World,

An Independent Liberal Newspaper,

lished every morning at five o'clock at No. King street east. Extra editions are published whenever there is ews of sufficient moment to emand in.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Twenty-five cents a month, or $3 00 a year in advance, post-paid. Single copies, one cent. Sold on the streets and by newsdealers in every city and town in Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba.

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All dvertisements are measured as solid nonpareil, twelve lines to an inch.

Casual advertisements of whatever nature, FIVE CENTS a line for each insertion.

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Paragraphs among news items, double the ordinary rates.

Special notices, twenty-five per cent. advance on the ordinary rates.

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Address all communications to THE WORLD, No King street east Toronto.

The Toronto World.

The Only One-Cent Morning Paper in Canada, and the Only Exclusively Morning Paper in the City of Toronto.

ARGENTEUIL is alive with another election contest. Dr. Christie and Mr. Abbott are again the candidates, with the chances in favor of the latter.

THE EXPERIENCE which Dr. Howard Crosby has acquired in the course of his efforts to close the rum-shops on Sunday enables him, he thinks, to say with the utmost confidence that "both political parties in the United States are down to their elbows in the mire."

THE WIMBLEDON trials are undoubtedly of great value to the British volunteers, but only so far as they go. They by no means indicate that the shooting of the volunteer force as a whole is of extraordinary merit. It is true that there are numerous rifle butts, but we fear that these are generally used by the few, not the many; and then it should be borne in mind that at Wimbledon only a small number of selected marksmen compete.

STANLEY, the African explorer, is still searching for the source of the Nile. One of his guides, a young Arab sheik named Selim Hershman, who was recently interviewed in Boston, expressed his opinion against Stanley's chances of success, remarking: "He is a man who never made "friends with the natives, and on his "former trip his followers conspired to kill "him, but were dissuaded. I do not be-"lieve he will survive his present expedi-"tion."

THE SHAH OF PERSIA had the toothache and made a great fuss about it. He sent for his dentist, a Frenchman, and had the tooth drawn. The offending member proved to be a well-developed molar, and the shah was so pleased at his escape from pain that he ordered a thanksgiving. And shortly afterwards commenced the visits of congratulation, every dignitary and courtier bringing with him a handsome present to the shah, in practical testimony of his rejoicing over so happy an event. In the course of the afternoon the money offerings alone amounted to over three thousand ducats, a very sufficient compensation for the loss of a first-class molar.

THE ENGLISH HARES' MARCH is a piece of music published at the Hague, dedicated to the Boers of the Transvaal, and becoming very popular among the Germans and other Europeans who despise England and England's soldiers. The illustration on the frontispiece represents the British soldiers as hares scampering terror-struck from a single Boer, who calmly looks on whilst smoking his pipe with stolid indifference, not even taking the trouble to unsling his rifle. Though England retired perhaps ingloriously from the struggle in South Africa, no one, not even Germans, can afford to ridicule the bravery of the British soldier. It is the so-called statesmen who brought about the war that deserve opprobrium.

MR. BLAINE has snubbed the counsel of the nihilist Hartmann rather cleverly. The lawyer wrote a long letter to the secretary, asking him in effect if Hartmann was safe in the United States. Mr. Blaine replied that he could not be expected to violate official propriety and disregard the traditions of the department of state by declaring in advance what would be the action of the government in a hypothetical case involving grave legal principles and important personal rights. As the secretary said: "You may with equal propriety ad-"dress a communication to the chief-jus-"tice of the United States interrogating "him as to the decision which he would "render if the case of Hartmann should "come before him on a writ of habeas "corpus." In effect, Hartmann will have to wait till he is arrested and tried before he can be sure of his liberty. To be on the safe side, he is now in Canada.

"ENCOURAGEMENT TO TREASON."

The union of Upper and Lower Canada was forced upon the people without their consent. Lord Sydenham was sent to the country with instructions to carry out the scheme; and while in the upper province a properly constituted legislature approved of it, in the lower province it was approved by a special council appointed by the previous governor. But the people were never consulted. And so at the time of confederation only the legislatures which were not elected on that issue gave their assent. Mr. Blake referred to this subject at New Glasgow the other day, and is reported as expressing his strong dissent from the course pursued by those who took the responsibility of putting the system in operation without submitting it to the voice of the people. The Toronto Mail calls this an underhand encouragement to treason. The Mail, of course, is an infallible authority on subjects of treason and loyalty. But what would it say if the legislature had passed a measure to annex the country to the United States without submitting it to the voice of the people? Would the expression of dissent from such a course be treason too?

It is very evident that the people will never find a friend in the Toronto Mail. The snob from Halifax is above having respect for the opinions of anyone less than a cabinet minister.

TREATIES DISCRIMINATING AGAINST THE COLONIES.

We showed yesterday the extent of participation occasionally permitted to Canada in the negotiation of imperial treaties. But the rule is that treaties are concluded between Great Britain and foreign nations in which our interests may be directly affected, and in the making of which we are not even allowed the privilege of urging a suggestion. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the colonies should frequently be exempted from the operation of treaties advantageous to Great Britain. Sometimes, in the negotiation of British treaties, Canada is treated as an integral part of the empire; sometimes she is ignored. She is treated as an integral part of the empire when it is desired to bind her, for the interest of Great Britain, to do or not to do a particular thing; her existence is ignored in treaties by which Great Britain stipulates to gain special and exclusive advantages. Of both kinds of treaties there are many examples. Of the latter kind are the treaties with China, Japan, and the Argentine confederation.

The colonies may reasonably object to this one-sided treatment. Either they are entitled to be treated at all times as integral portions of the empire, or they are not. If they are, their interests ought not to be ignored in the conclusion of treaties with foreign nations; if they are not, they have a right to object to be put under the restrictions and disabilities to which, in numerous treaties, they are put. The old notion that colonies are useful because they afford the mother country the means of enjoying a widespread monopoly of trade can no longer be carried out in practice; but that they may legitimately be made makeweights in imperial treaties is a belief still acted upon.

In the treaty with Japan, Great Britain stipulates for herself, in the matter of shipping, the most favored nation treatment in the ports of Japan then open or which might hereafter be open to foreigners. She makes a similar bargain in regard to consuls and trade. But the privileges of the treaty do not extend to the colonies. In China, in like manner, she obtains for her consuls, and in respect to import and export duties, the most favored nation treatment, besides privileges, immunities and advantages for her subjects, provided they do not belong to the colonial portion of the empire. The colonies are excluded from the advantages of the treaties with these two great nations. In the treaty with the Argentine confederation we have another like example. The treaty has special reference to the navigation of the rivers Parona and Uruguay, so far as they belong to the confederation. Here, again, Great Britain obtains for herself the most favored nation treatment, prospectively as well as actually; but for her colonies she obtains nothing. They, as in the treaties with China and Japan, are excluded.

We may be told that Great Britain has the right to make partial and exclusive treaties with foreign nations. Be it so. But in that case what is our position, virtually put out of the pale of the empire, excluded from participation in treaties of which the metropolitan country, on one side, monopolizes the benefits? Have we no rights? Great Britain having failed to admit us to share the benefits of the treaties she has concluded, have we no right to stipulate for benefits for ourselves? Morally, yes; politically, no. But Great Britain has it in her power—we will not speak of rights—to make treaties which bind us to do and not to do a number of things; among the rest to come under the yoke of treaties in the making of which we had no voice. This is our position. It is well that we should know precisely where we stand.

WHO SHALL SUCCEED DEAN STANLEY?

The post of dean of Westminster was always a difficult one to fill. There is more opportunity for the exercise of purely personal preferences in the deanery of Westminster than in any deanery in England. The man who stands guardian of the nation's sepulchre has a most delicate position, and this position has been rendered still more difficult by the graceful and courteous manner in which the late Dean Stanley discharged its duties. Four names have been mentioned as suitable to fill the vacant place—Dr. Butler of Harrow; Dr. Vaughan, master of the Temple; Dr. Liddon, canon of St. Paul's; and Dr. James Frazer, lord bishop of Manchester. Of these four, the bishop of Manchester would be on many grounds the man most to be desired as the future dean. He has given a vigorous, healthy meaning to the word bishop during his ten years as bishop of Manchester, and has won for himself and his office universal respect in the north of England, and especially amongst a class not greatly given to respecting mere official dignity. He is a man of wide scholarship and of very broad sympathies. He has travelled a good deal, and is well known on this continent. If the bishop should become a dean, the diocese of Manchester would probably suffer for a time, but Westminster and the nation at large would gain.

What's in a Name?

The virtue of most of the patent medicines with which the market is flooded lies in the name, but the virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters lie in the *fact* that they cleanse the blood of impurities and cure dyspepsia, biliousness and indigestion. Price $1.00, trial bottle 10 cents.

CAMP LIFE IN MUSKOKA.

THE PORCUPINE CLUB TAKE A THREE WEEKS' TOUR,

And The Scribe Thereof Recounts What They Saw, and Heard, and Did—Through Lakes Muskoka and Rosseau—Shadow River—An Evening Scene.

NO. I.

"I'll bet you they're Injuns!"

"No they ain't, Bill. Guess they're lumbermen from up the river!"

We did not wonder at all at the remarks of the two chubby urchins, as they curiously eyed us and wonderingly peered into the interior of our tent. To a stranger it would have been a self-evident fact that we had been properly classed, judging from our personal appearance as we leisurely sat on the banks of the Muskoka river. But in truth we were no more or less than the Porcupine club, composed of our worthy captain, imbued with a high sense of his position; the voluble lieutenant, in command of the ham and eggs; the experienced chef de cuisine, coupled with the office of crockery renovator and cutlery cleanser; and yours truly, the scribe—a happy and jolly company of four, out on a three weeks' camping excursion through the Muskoka lakes.

THE MUSKOKA RIVER,

as indicated above, formed our first camping ground, but the sterile look of the country around us and the unromantic scene of a log-blocked river, so far disagreed with our æsthetic tastes as to induce us to re-embark again at the first opportunity. Birch island, a little wooded gem near the mouth of the river, proved to be a convenient way-station for a night's rest, as we headed our craft for Port Carling, passing on our way Beaumaris, an alleged ministerial resort; Horseshoe bay and McKay's point, where a pleasant-looking but somewhat eccentric Englishman lives and moves and has his being in bachelloric fashion on his little clearing of fifteen acres, his eccentricity taking the form of erecting a diminutive but tasty Episcopal church at his own expense. The liberal Anglican, however, complains that his efforts in that direction are not at all appreciated by his scattered neighbors. A fifteen-mile run brought us along Lake Muskoka and through Indian river to Port Carling—a prettily-situated village at the head of Lake Rosseau. A noble hill, with a series of plateaus leading to its summit, and a copious spring of icy cold water oozing from its base, provided an eminently suitable place for the next encampment. While here we indulged in a series of rambles and excursions that were always full of interest. From the top of the hill

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

was obtained of the surrounding country within a radius of several miles, Lake Rosseau and Port Carling lying to the right, the zigzag Indian river to the left, and in front of us an immense stretch of densely-wooded and rocky hills, dotted here and there with a saw-mill or a settler's cabin. A few steps to the east we discovered a lonely burial place—a little group of six graves, encircled by plain picket fences and adorned with a few straggling roses and sickly beds of mountain moss. A wild and rugged spot, truly, for such a scene, but the bevy of leafless and fire-scorched pines that lifted their weather-scarred forms to a tremendous height above them seemed to be the chosen sentries of an all-watchful providence to guard the humble tombs that lay at their feet. Leaving the melancholy spot, we aimlessly wandered into a seemingly impenetrable jungle, but suddenly came upon a glittering sheet of water, aptly named Silver lake, that abuts on the government road, and thus every turn brought us to a spot of fresh interest and renewed beauty. On a bright and bracing morning, after an elegant breakfast served by our indulgent cook, we again struck camp and set sail for fresh fields and pastures new. Our course led us through the entire length of lake Rosseau—a beautiful body of water some eighteen miles long. Immediately on leaving Indian river we plunged into

A MARVELLOUSLY LOVELY LABYRINTH

of islands, of all shapes and sizes and forms; perfect jewels of nature set in a sea of silver. By the aid of a favorable breeze, the cosy village of Rosseau was sighted after an exciting and exhilarating sail. There Porcupine camp remained in statu quo for a few days, and the inmates thereof settled down to real, earnest sport. Whether it took the form of gathering round a rousing camp fire and filling the adjacent woods with the strains of "Way down the Suwanee River," or whether it consisted of a twilight excursion to that arbor of beauty, Shadow river, or even whether it resolved itself into taking a rain bath on a rock, with the lightning as an illuminator, it matters not; happiness reigned supreme. Fishing, too, proved to be a fruitful source of amusement, even though there were ups and downs to it. One of our piscatorial jaunts from Rosseau led us into Skeleton bay—a large sheet of water, which is entered through a narrow aperture between two granite bluffs. Cruising along its shores we accidentally discovered the mouth of a river, and, actuated by a spirit of exploration and possible dangers, proceeded at once to investigate it. No sooner had we left the bay behind than

A SCENE OF WONDERFUL ATTRACTIVENESS

was unfolded to us, which seemed to increase in brilliancy and expand in magnificence at every bend. Now a grove of gigantic pines would join their waving tops and form a natural archway, followed by glades and dells redolent with the fragrance of a luxurious growth of wide-spreading ferns and tropical-like plants; then a massive boulder reared itself like a wall, or a sloping hill enclosed the pearly stream. Numerous deer and bear tracks on the occasional bits of sandy beach indicated their immediate presence. A coming shower and the lowering sun only induced us to leave this vale of beauty for the highly-appreciated change of a warm supper, one of the delicacies being a plate of frogs' legs a la fricassee. The following day we bade farewell to our Rosseau headquarters, after spending a very enjoyable week in its vicinity, and a few hours' trip brought us to the entrance of Joseph river, another of those connecting streams that abound in exquisite natural scenic effects and distant vistas of panoramic loveliness. This river connects lake Rosseau and lake Joseph, the latter body of water being the last in the triple circle. A sail of a short distance from the mouth of the river soon impressed us with the fact that we were in the Muskoka Eldorado.

AN EVENING CAMPING SCENE.

Chaplain's island, a high flat table-land adorned with a growth of young trees, was chosen as our tenting place on account of the extended view to be had from it—a comparatively wide sweep of lake Joseph being discernible both west and north. In the west the sun was slowly sinking in a blaze of color,

Flooding the founts and forests, fields and rills,
While the shadows of the wooded islets
grew deeper and darker; the water became as calm as a sea of glass; the air was almost oppressive in its stillness, broken only by the human-like cry of a coon or the wild shriek of a lynx. Overhead the stars were kindling in the firmament—miniature angels of light—as the northern heavens were illuminated by the ever-changing rays of the aurora borealis, which only faded away as the last ember of our camp-fire blackened, and the Porcupiners wrapped themselves in slumber and blankets.

GRECCA.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

Arranged specially for the Toronto World.

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK.

Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe Streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
East.		
Montreal Day Express	7.12 a.m.	11.07 a.m.
" Night Express	6.52 p.m.	10.52 p.m.
Mixed	11.12 a.m.	6.52 p.m.
Belleville Local	5.07 p.m.	9.37 a.m.
West.		
Chicago Day Express	12.15 p.m.	6.10 p.m
" Nigh tExpress	11.45 p.m.	6.15 a.m.
Stratford and London Mixed	7.30 a.m.	11.10 p.m.
" " Local	3.45 p.m.	1.05 p.m.
Stratford Local	5.25 p.m.	11.00 a.m.
Georgetown Mixed	6.40 p.m.	8.25 a.m.

GREAT WESTERN.

Stations—Foot of Yonge and foot of Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Mail	3.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m.
N. Y. (Central) & Erie Express	9.55 a.m.	4.30 p.m.
London Local & Detroit Express	7.10 a.m.	1.15 p.m.
Susp. Bridge & Detroit Express	5.55 p.m.	10.20 a.m.
Detroit & Chicago Express	12.50 p.m.	10.35 p.m.
New York & Chicago Express	11.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.

Trains leave Simcoe street five minutes later.

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

For Mimico, calling at Union station, Queen's wharf, Parkdale, High Park, and the Humber, going and returning (every day except Sunday).

Leave Yonge street 10.30 a. m., 2.00, 4.10, and 6 20 p. m.

Returning, leave Mimico 8.15, 11.15 a. m., 2.00, 4.50, and 7.10 p. m.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN

Stations—City Hall, Union and Brock street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Barrie, Collingwood and Meaford, Mail	7 45 a.m.	9.15 p.m.
Collingwood Express	5.10 p.m.	10.10 a.m.
Gravenhurst and Meaford Steamboat Express	11.30 a.m.	2.15 p.m

Trains leave Union Station Eight minutes and Brock Street Fifteen minutes later.

CREDIT VALLEY.

Station—At the foot of Brock street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galt, Woodstock, Ingersoll, Fergus and Orangeville Mail	8.1 a.m.	10.35 a.m.
Galt Woodstock, Ingersoll, Fergus and Orangeville Ex.	4.30 p.m.	6.55 p.m.

A free 'bus leaves the ticket office, 20 King street west, at 8.15 a.m. and 4.0 p.m. Trains leave Brock street station 15 minutes later.

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.

Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Owen Sound, Harriston, and Teeswater, Mail	7.30 a m	3.00 p.m.
Owen Sound Mixed	12.20 p. m.	9.40 p.m.
Orangeville Express	5.00 p.m.	10.30 a m.

TORONTO AND NIPISSING.

Station, foot of Berkeley street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Through Mail	7.45 a.m.	6.30 p.m.
Local	4.00 p.m.	11.15 a.m.

STAGES.

EGLINGTON STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m., 1.30 p m., 5 p.m. and 6.20 p.m.
Arrives 8.45, 9.55 a.m., 2.30 and 6 p.m'

THORNHILL STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 p.m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.
Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street east 3.20 p.m.

COOKSVILLE STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 5 p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

RICHMOND HILL STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.10 p.m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY,

for Leslieville, Woodbine driving park, Victoria park, and Ben Lamond.

Station, Don bridge, foot of King street.

Leaves Don Station 6.30, 8.00, 10.30 a.m.; 12.00, noon, 2.00, 3.30, 5.00, 6.30, 8.30 and 10.30 p.m., (on Saturday night only).

Returning leaves Ben Lamond 6.00, 8.30, 10.00, 11.30 a.m.; 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 6.00, 8.00 and 10.00 p.m. (on Saturday night only.)

HOTELS.

ROSSIN HOUSE

IS THE LARGEST, COOLEST IN SUMMER. Unequalled in Cleanliness, Best Ventilated, best Furnished, and the best managed Hotel in Canada. Graduated Prices.

HENRY J. NOLAN, Chief Clerk. MARK H. IRISH, Proprietor.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, TORONTO,

is one of the largest and most comfortable hotels in the Dominion of Canada, elegantly furnished throughout; rooms en suite, with bath-rooms, &c., attached on every floor.

McGAW & WENNETT, Pro rietors.

SIMCOE HOUSE,

(Late Marlborough)

Corner Front and Simcoe streets,

The best $1 per day hotel in the Dominion; large, comfortable, well-ventilated rooms; first-class table.

WM HANCOCK, Late Steward U. E. and Toronto Club, Proprietor.

BRIGHTON TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

92, 94 and 96 Bay street, Toronto.

First-class board; well furnished apartments, splendid drawing-room; all home comforts; good attendance.

Most Moderate Charges.

E. SMITH, - - Proprietress.

MITCHELL & RYAN,

Royal Opera House.

Sample and Billiard Room,

99 King Street West,

TORONTO.

WOUDBINE HOTEL & RESTAURANT

88 YONGE STREET,

Six doo above King street, Toronto, renovated and improved.

LEM. FELCHER AND ROBT. OSBURN

Late of American Hotel, Owen Sound. Proprietors

TAILORING

NOTICE.

If you want a First-class Spring Suit, at a reasonable price, go to G. & J. Fawcett's, 287 Yonge St., where you can get a first-class fit without the trouble of trying on.

Messrs. Kennedy & Co.,

TAILORS

91 KING STREET WEST,

Have on hand a full assortment of

SPRING TWEEDS,

Worsteds, Serges, &c.,

and are turning out the finest work at the *Lowest Prices in the City.*

Remember the Address:

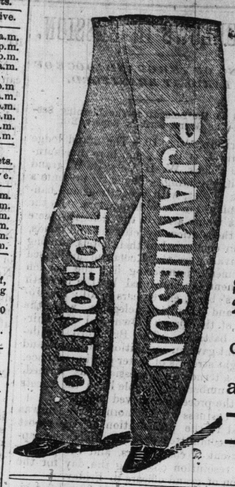
KENNEDY & CO.,

91 King St. West.

RETAIL DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

JAMIESON,

THE GREAT CLOTHIER AND OUTFITTER.



JAMIESON'S for Fine Ordered Clothing.

JAMIESON'S for the Celebrated Original $3.50 Pants to order; two pairs for $6.75.

JAMIESONS'S for Nice Business Suits, $12.00 to $16.00.

JAMIESON'S for Ready-made Coats, full range, $2.00 up.

JAMIESON'S for Boys' Suits, from $2.50 $5.00.

JAMIESON'S for Men's Ready-made Suits, at the low price of $6.00.

JAMIESON'S for Handsome Suits to Order from $10.00 up.

JAMIESON'S for Extra Fine Worsted Diagonal Suits, Made to Order in Handsome Style, $18.00 to 27.00.

JAMIESON'S for Fine Scotch Tweed Pants to Order, from $3.50 to 6.00.

JAMIESON'S is the best place to buy clothing of all kinds.

P. JAMIESON,

Cor. Queen and Yonge streets, Toronto.

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KEEP COOL!

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS IN LIGHT CLOTHING.

We are selling our Linen and Lustre Coats and Dusters at LESS THAN COST. Light Tweed Suits greatly reduced. Blue and Grey Serge Suits at prices that are bound to make them go. We are anxious to sell all Summer Goods this month; consequently we will give great bargains.

OAK HALL, 115 to 121 King street east, opposite Cathedral.

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ESTABLISHED 1856. ESTABLISHED 1856

P. BURNS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

COAL AND WOOD.

Special Rates for Large Orders of Coal for the Next Ten Days, "Present Delivery."

Good dry beech and maple, long, delivered, per cord - - $5.00

Good dry beech and maple, cut and split, delivered 6.00

Pine slabs, long, delivered 4.00

OFFICES: Corner Bathurst and Front streets, Yonge street wharf, and 51 King street east.

Telephone communication between all offices.

ALE & PORTER.

McCORMACK BROS.,

431 Yonge Street,

GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Agents for the celebrated

PELEE ISLAND WINES!

which have been awarded the highest prizes and diplomas of merit at the Dominion Industrial and Western Fairs. Try them.

Also agents for

CARLING & CO.'S ALE AND PORTER,

which is now very fine and in prime condition.

McCORMACK BROS., 431 Yonge St.

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TORONTO

STEAM LAUNDRY.

LACE CURTAINS,

GOTTEN UP IN

SUPERIOR MANNER

—AT—

60c. and 75c. Per Pair.

56 WELLINGTON ST. WEST

GEO. P. SHARPE.

LADIES' WEAR ETC.

Beware of poor imitations, none are Genuine without our name stamped on Corset. 6

LADIES! NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GET ONE of my Celebrated Saratoga Waves, made out of

Natural Curly Hair in the latest styles. Also a large stock of all kinds of Hair Goods, as Wigs, Switches, etc., on hand. A call is respectfully solicited. A. DORENWEND, Wig-maker, Paris Hair Works, 105 Yonge street.

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HOUSEKEEPERS.

We buy, sell and exchange all kinds of STOVES and have also in stock a large lot of FURNITURE from the best factories in the country. COME AND SEE US!

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HOT AIR, STEAM and WATER-HEATING A specialty. Bath-rooms fitted. Tin and galvanized iron done on the shortest notice.

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Promptness and Personal Attention Given to All Orders.

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Cut Glass Globes for sale at Bottom Prices.

Apply for one week to

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Have your Hat done over and save buying a new one.

We can change the style of any kind of a hat.

HATS DYED AND CLEANED.

By our steam process we can make old hats look like new. Silk hats and pull over hats made to order new in any color or shape. A. S. SMITH, 67 Yonge street, Toronto.

COAL OIL STOVES.

E. GOFF & CO.,

167 YONGE STREET,

Are making a Tremendous Sacrifice in Clearing out stock of

COAL OIL STOVES

at Less than Cost.

Oil Stoves, Old, Price $4.00; New, $2.50.

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WEST END Hardware House

313 QUEEN STREET WEST.

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T. FISHER'S EXPRESS LINE

CHEAPEST EXPRESS LINE IN THE CITY.

5 Cent Parcel Delivery in Connection.

Arrangements made with merchants for delivery of parcels in large quantities.

T. FISHER, Proprietor.

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SNOWFLAKE.

Our Snowflake bread is made from the best "Patent Process Flour," 7 cents a loaf. Delivered daily.

CRUMPTON'S BAKERY, 171 KING ST. E.

The New Confectionery Store,

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