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WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1886.

A Great Nation Crippled by a False Theory.

We learn by cable that the London Observer ably supports the suggestion of Lord Salisbury that the terrible distress existing among English workingmen constitutes a more urgent appeal to the hearts of English law-makers than the Irish question. A personal enquiry in districts lying at the east end of London shows that on an average 40 per cent. of highly-skilled workmen are unemployed. In one street it was found that as high as 60 per cent. were idle. The workhouses of the metropolis are full to overflowing with respectable artizans, who, through the extreme dullness of trade, have been forced for the first time to seek parish relief.

Another despatch says that the defeat of the government is expected to happen before June, and may occur earlier on the budget proposals. This is one of the ugliest snags in the way of the Gladstone ship of state. The financial deficit reaches several millions of pounds, and this is a most perplexing weight with which to move on the commons. Trade is continually getting worse, and the temper of the country is very forcibly expressed against any further increase in the income tax, *which is about the only thing the government can have recourse to.*

Why should it be said that an increase of the income tax is about the *only thing* to which the government can resort as a means of meeting the deficit? There is another and a better way, and that is by taxing imports from abroad. At present, while many British ironworkers are idle, iron for construction purposes is being imported in large quantities from Belgium, some of it for government works. While carpenters and other workers in wood can find nothing to do, finished woodwork comes in duty free from Norway, and we believe also from the United States. French clocks, kid gloves, silk fabrics of all kinds, and articles of luxury without number, come in duty free, because British statesmen have committed themselves to the false theory of free trade, and shrink from making open confession of the tremendous mistake they made when they opened to foreigners the immensely valuable British market, without securing fair trade in return. Nor is it only in the free importation of articles of luxury, purchased by the rich only, that Britain favors foreign artizans while her own artizans beg for work and bread. French, and Belgian, and German woollen goods are piled up on English shelves, and are profusely displayed on counters and in shop windows, while English woollen factories are running short time. Miserable imitations of Sheffield cutlery are made in Germany, imported free, and sold at prices nominally cheap, but really dear to those who buy them for use. Thus the work and the bread that should be provided for the British workman go to foreigners instead, without anything from the latter to make the exchange a fair one.

It is likely that the new voters in the manufacturing districts will have something to say about this before long. The grievous wrong from which British artizans now suffer will have to be righted. But as yet free traders in high and influential positions have the mastery; and the false theory of free trade holds the country in fetters, and keeps it powerless to help itself in the present time of financial deficit and prevailing distress.

Young Man, Don't be an Office Seeker.

The man who seeks employment under the government should remember that fortunes are not made in the public service, and that the salaries paid subordinate officials are not equal to those paid by corporations and business houses. A government clerkship is not a proper occupation for an ambitious young man, as he is not likely to rise above the desk he is at first assigned to, and further the moment he enters the service that moment he loses his independence as a citizen. He is ever harassed by the thought that he may be "dismissed" or "suspended" at the whim of the working head of the department he is connected with, and he must "stand fa" with the heelers of the party in power if he hopes for a paltry increase of salary, although said increases are supposed to be regulated by the civil service act, which is practically a dead letter. At no time does he feel that quiet and content which do those engaged in the ordinary industries of life. Yet in the face of these facts it has become almost a passion with most men to hold a government situation.

The man who has spent years in the civil service, loses all interest in callings outside of it, and becomes unfitted for an active business life. He has no confidence in himself, and virtually becomes dependent on the government. Should he be ousted, he makes but a sorry figure in his attempt to battle with life. He is but a poor government clerk, and knows nothing outside of the routine of the department in which he so long labored.

Our young men had better commence life in a vigorous way. The foundations of a successful industry or business may be solidly laid in half the time that is now devoted by hundreds looking after a soft government berth.

The West Demands a Fishery Treaty.

The belief that if there is anything fishy going on "Blaine of Maine" is sure to have a finger in it seems to be pretty well founded. The advance sheets of his forthcoming book show that he regards President Cleveland's suggestion upon the fishery question as affording him an opportunity to "cast an anchor to windward" of the votes of the fishermen of Maine. The fact seems to be that he has not written a history but a campaign brochure, which may come home to curse him in 1888 as some of his previous writings did in 1884. His object is to create among his fishing friends the impression that their interests are not safe in Cleveland's hands, just as our own somewhat esteemed Deacon has bent all his energies to show that Sir John A. Macdonald is prepared to sell or give away the fishery rights of Canada. He complains that the United States was outwitted before the Halifax commission, to which the independent Chicago News makes answer that the responsibility for this must rest upon the republican administration of that day, who sent to Halifax representatives "utterly incapable of coping with the five distinguished Canadian lawyers" opposed to them. Tally one for the Canadian lawyers! But the News scorns to whine over getting the worst of an open bargain, and advises Mr. Blaine to let his spilled milk lie where it fell.

Our Chicago contemporary takes a much more reasonable view of the fishery question than do most of its compatriots. It affirms that Albert Gallatin and Richard Rush, who acted for the United States in the negotiation of the treaty of 1818, were men of undoubted ability and unquestioned integrity, and the treaty of 1818 "made absolute surrender of the right to take, dry or cure fish within three marine leagues of the Canadian coast, with certain specified exceptions. Under the reciprocity treaty of 1854, which terminated in March, 1866, American fishermen were restored to the right to fish in Canadian waters, and again for ten years by the treaty of Washington in 1871." This puts the history of the question in a nutshell, and is a complete though brief answer to all the long-winded stories that we so often read about the rights and wrongs of the New England fishermen, whose real grievance is that they are not allowed to do as they like upon our coasts. The News voices "the feeling in the west that the country should be protected from the dangers involved in leaving this an open question. The self-interests of New England are not higher than the peace of the nation." We feel satisfied that the vast majority of our neighbors have only to inform themselves fairly of the facts to render an amicable arrangement feasible. The trouble is that for every citizen of the United States who will read up the authentic history of the case, a thousand citizens will derive their misinformation from such partizan pleadings as Blaine's. Be the result what it may, it is the duty of every patriotic Canadian to say or write nothing that will weaken our position, sustained as that position is by the record, or to embarrass the minister to whose hands may fall the delicate task of averting all unpleasantness with the great people to the south of us. This is a case wherein the policy of "Canada first" ought to play a prominent and practical part.

Arnold Morley, M.P.

Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P. for Nottingham, whose house was badly wrecked by the socialists of London, owes this distinction to the fact that he beat Mr. Burns, their leader, at the late election. He has been made a whip of the liberal party lately. No doubt his house is replete with objects of art and curiosities from all lands. He is a son of the millionaire lace manufacturer of Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Morley, a leading philanthropist and principal owner of the London Daily News. His eldest brother, Mr. Hope Morley, is a director of the bank of England. Mr. Arnold Morley was in Toronto on a visit to Government house four or five years ago, and was one of the party who in 1872 accompanied the team of English gentlemen cricketers throughout Canada and the States. Mr. Samuel Morley will be remembered as having held a gigantic meeting of Methodists at his magnificent seat in Kent a few years ago at which several Torontonians, including Mr. John Macdonald, were present. Mr. Morley is not connected in any way with John Morley, the new Irish secretary.

Such stories as that about the devil attacking a blasphemer out in Pennsylvania are little better than blasphemies themselves. The powers both of light and of darkness have something better to do than smiting drunken revellers and dirty blasphemers, who can be safely left to work out their own destruction. No infidel with a brain bigger than a microbe would revile or burlesque those things held sacred by millions of his fellow men, just as intelligent and sincere as himself. The probability is that if there is any foundation for this Pennsylvania story at all it is that some practical joker assumed a satanic guise for the purpose of frightening the gang of mockers.

As an example of red tapeism and officialism, the London Naval and Military Gazette states for a fact that in a room in one of the government departments in that city, upon a recent occasion, a clerk at one desk was examining the application for a pension of the widow of a man who had died six weeks before, while at another desk another clerk was writing a letter to the dead man to ask him why he had failed to make any returns from his office for six weeks. The defaulting official probably treated the communication with silent contempt.

The colored revivalist who has been having such a high old time in Glasgow and other British cities has added no lustre to the notorious name of Nero. Had he been in his historic namesake's place he might not have fiddled while Rome burned, but he would probably have plundered the homes of the men engaged in battling the flames. Revivalists have of late years been so successful where other influences have partially failed, and have so generally proved worthy of the confidence reposed in them, that some hypocritical scoundrels take advantage of that confidence to fill their pockets and gratify their passions. The better disposed the people among whom such scoundrels operate the less difficult do they find it to accomplish their base purposes. An undisguised scoundrel is bad enough, but he cannot mislead like the hypocrite who steals the livery of heaven to serve the devil in. Nor are many good people altogether blameless in the premises. They require from regularly commissioned clergymen positive evidence of their good standing, but they unquestioningly open their hearts, their homes and their pulpits to any glib stranger who comes along and calls himself a revivalist, forgetting that there are revivalists and revivalists. Had Nero and his paramour possessed ordinary prudence they might have gone on indefinitely, but they could not stand their evil prosperity, and so provoked exposure.

It is reported that Andrew Carnegie, the Scottish American millionaire manufacturer, proposes to convert his Braddock steel works into a co-operative concern. We have before now commented upon the seeming incongruity between Mr. Carnegie's utterances and his acts—between his arguments against monopolist fortunes and his acquisition of great wealth by every legitimate available means. The Pittsburg Times suspects that he means what he says, but that his policy has not yet developed itself. Many shrewd observers surmise that his object is not to found a wealthy family, nor to play the philanthropist by building cottages a la Peabody, nor to endow a university, but to initiate a great scheme of co-operation in various lines of enterprise. Should he do this, he will do more for the best interests of the working classes than was done by Peabody or even by Peter Cooper. Co-operation presents itself as the one possible solvent of the puzzle of modern civilization, with its very rich and extremely poor, its few in demoralizing affluence and its many in still more demoralizing pauperism. But Mr. Carnegie should not delay. Death never delays when it marks a man, and death can frustrate the best laid plans of mice and men. When a millionaire dies with a great beneficence upon his mind, his heirs are apt to pay little respect to his intentions, and then the lawyers come and the money goes.

It is no wonder some Irish landlords are cordially detested by the populace. Here is Lord Meath claiming seven miles of the ocean off the Wicklow coast, and refusing to let the half-starved fishermen ply their arduous calling within that limit. His neighbor, Mr. Smyth—Smith with a y—has forbidden the poor people to gather seaweed upon his beach, as they were privileged to do by his predecessors. Some years ago certain Scottish landlords forbade the fishermen of the western isles to fish within a certain distance of the shore, but their tyrannical purpose was frustrated. Such despots are not content to own the earth. They must have the sea also. It is a pity they cannot claim the stars and go and live in one of them. A falling star would make them a suitable abode.

To the Ladies.

—The millinery branch of our house was established in 1860. A word to the wise is sufficient. Leave your orders with us, and take advantage of twenty-five years' experience. Our house is headquarters for dress-making and dress cutting by Prof. Moody's new tailor system. Perfect fitting and work guaranteed. System taught and sold. Wholesale and retail agents wanted. J. & A. Carter, 372 Yonge street. 36

DAVID VICTOR NERO.

Sketch of the Career of the Colored Revivalist Don Juan.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—The arrest of the negro revivalist, David Nero in Glasgow, on charges of extorting money from religious old ladies and keeping up an immoral correspondence with young women, besides deceiving the British public generally, has caused a sensation in religious circles here, where he is well known. He had a brief career as a principal in the public schools at St. Louis. He is a native of Demarara, British Guinea, and is a stalward specimen of colored manhood. He is over six feet in height and is muscular and splendidly proportioned with graceful bearing. His skin is as black as coal. He has a thorough education, and when he applied for a position here in June, 1878, he stood the principal's examination with credit. He came to St. Louis from Canada, where he had taught in Kent and Essex counties, and at Georgetown, Halton, Ont. He was assigned to Carondelet colored school, No. 6, as principal. He had stayed there scarcely a year when charges were brought against him by a man named Dorsey, who claimed that Nero sold books which were given for free distribution among the pupils and pocketed the proceeds. He was also charged with immoral conduct and with making improper proposals to a girl in his school. These charges were investigated by the school board and by Supt. Long, but were not substantiated.

The hostility against him among the colored people in Carondelet was so strong that he was transferred to School No. 3, at Eleventh and Biddle streets. He remained there only one year, having been found guilty of disobedience and of changing the figures in his report so the supply committee. The figures were changed in his own favor. During his stay Nero married a Chicago woman. He then went to Kansas City and obtained a position as principal of a public school there. His record was investigated by some enemies there, and it was found that before coming to St. Louis he had married a girl in Cleveland, but lived with her only twenty-four hours, disappearing the day after the wedding with a gold watch and all the valuables he could lay his hands upon. The girl was traced to Nebraska by the Kansas City parties and was found to be married to another man. Nero, who had been suspended during this difficulty, obtained a divorce from his first wife and married the second one. He was given another school and built up a fine structure, one of the finest in Kansas City, and seemed to be doing admirably.

Last summer he went to England on a lecturing tour, and delivered lectures on "The American Negro" to large audiences. He was lionized, and stayed several days at the house of the Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon as his guest. He was introduced to the nobility and gentry, and passed as an example of what education will do for his race. When he returned to this country he brought back an Englishwoman with him, and put her in a boarding-house in Kansas City. A scandal finally arose over this escapade, and the woman, finding him in correspondence with others in England whom he had promised to marry, informed on him to the school board, and he was discharged. This was the last heard of him here until the cable brought the news of his arrest in Glasgow.

Is That a Fact?

Yes it is. I was talking with a lady friend the other day, and she was delighted. "J. Pittman & Co. going into the millinery business," said she, "well I am pleased for they are so obliging, keep such beautiful goods and have such a lovely store that it is a pleasure to go shopping there." The address is 218 Yonge street, and the World says GO! 135x

The First Lion Thinks the Last a Bear.

Editor World: I am inclined to think, in spite of what your correspondent "Son of an Adjutant" says to the contrary, that the cap fits him exactly.

In any case, should he feel disposed for a personal interview you are at liberty to furnish him with my name. He need have no fear, as the days of "coffee and pistols for two" are out of fashion, and contrary to the laws of this country. If, as he says, he and his "English" friends are ignorant of the cause of my outcry, he cannot be in a position either to condemn or sympathize with the course I have taken, and his letter is boorish and ungentlemanly, to say the least of it. JUSTICE.

The Mikado.

Has had a very pleasing effect on the immence crowds that have assembled at the Grand this week; when the matinee was over, one of the actors said to his companion, suppose we take a walk down to Geo. J. Bray's, 65 and 67 Yonge street, "up stairs," as he is now quoting prices for diamonds, watches and fine gold jewelry at less than the regular wholesale figures. x306

—Thompson's Pile and Costive Cure cures in every case. xtf

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.

A cable to Cox & Co. quotes Hudson Bay at 62¾.

Consols are steady at 100 9-16.

Coal stocks were booming in New York to-day, and the decline continues in oil.

Business in the Montreal grain and flour market continues dull, and confined to filling local wants.

Produce and breadstuffs are slow of sale here at unchanged prices.

Sales on Toronto stock exchange this forenoon: Commerce, 5 at 128; Imperial, 20 at 133; Federal, 4-10 at 105; Dominion 25 at 205½, 40 at 205¼, 55 at 205½, after board; British America, 25-10 at 96, after board; Western Assurance, 20 at 125; Consumers' Gas, 20 at 171½; Northwest Land, 20 at 80¾. 100-7-90 at 81, 40 at 81, after board. Afternoon sales: Ontario, 9 at 109½, after board; Commerce, 10 at 128½, 25 at 128¾; British America, 50 at 96½; Northwest Land, 20-80 at 81; Canada Pacific Railway Grant Bonds, 500 at 101.

Sales on the Montreal stock exchange this forenoon: Toronto, 50 at 190; Passenger, 200 at 129¾; Gas, 25 at 193¾; Northwest Land, 100 at 80. Afternoon sales: Montreal, 25 at 207¾; Toronto, 25 at 199½; Commerce, 5 at 128½; Pass., 50 at 129¾; Gas, 100 at 193¾; Dundas Cotton, 140 at 75.

Business troubles reported to-day:—Brignall & Thompson, dry goods, Belleville, assigned; C. Deforme, carriage builder, Hamilton, assigned; Heron & Jackson, dry goods, London, assigned; Peter Neilson, hotel, Port Arthur, assigned; H. W. Tripp, merchant tailor, St. Mary's, assigned.

Toronto Stocks—Closing Prices.

Montreal, 205¼, 203; Ontario, 109¼; 108¾; Toronto, 191, 190; Merchants', 119¼, 118; Commerce, 134, 128; Imperial, 134, 137; Federal, 106¼, 105¼; Dominion, 206, 205¼; Standard, buyers, 121¼; Hamilton, buyers, 127; British America, 97, 95½; Western Assurance, buyers, 124; Consumers' Gas, buyers, 170; Dominion Telegraph, 85, 91½; Montreal Telegraph, buyers, 117; Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land Co., 60, 51½; Northwest Land Co., 81, 80½; Canadian Pacific railway grant bonds, 101, 100; Canadian Pacific railway, buyers, 54½.

Montreal Stocks—Closing Prices.

Montreal, 207¾, 207½; Ontario, 110, 108½; Molsons, 128, 123½; Toronto, 190¼, 189; Merchants', 119, 118; Commerce, 132¾, 128; Federal, 100 offered; O. P. R., 85, 84½; Montreal Telegraph Co., 117¾, 117; Richelieu, 60, 59; Passenger, 129¾, 129½; Gas, 194, 193½; Canada Cotton, 95, 87½; Dundas Cotton, 80, 75; Northwest Land, 81s 6d, 80s. 6d.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Flour—Business continues restricted and prices remain unchanged. Superior extras are quoted at $3.60, extras at $3.50, and spring extra at $3.45. Patents are unchanged at $4.10 to $4.65, according to quality. Wheat—The demand continues limited, and prices are nominally unchanged. There is a good deal of Manitoba frosted offering, but no sales reported. Four cars of goose sold to-day at 70c. No. 2 fall is quoted at 82c cash, and 85c to 87c May delivery. No. 2 spring and No. 2 red winter are nominal at 83c to 83c cash. Barley—The market is dull, and prices without change. No. 1 would bring 95c, No. 2 80c to 81c. No. 3 extra 71c and No. 3 57c to 59c. Oats—The demand is fair, and prices firm. There was a sale of white to-day at 34½c, and mixed cars will bring 33½c to 34c. Peas—There is a moderate trade, and prices are nominally unchanged at 58c to 59c for No. 2. Rye—Trade is quiet and prices nominal at about 60c on track. Bran—There are moderate offerings, and prices continue steady. Car lots on track sell at $12.50 to $12.75, but for shipment it is not likely that over $11.50 would be paid. Butter—Business continues quiet with transactions restricted chiefly to tub lots of choice, which bring 15c to 16c. Large rolls dull and nominal at 12c to 13c for the best in small lots and at 10c to 11c in quantities. Culls dull at 4c to 5c. Eggs—The market is quiet and prices steady. Fresh are quoted at 29c to 31c in case lots, and limed 16c to 16c. Dressed hogs—There are few car lots offering, and prices continue firm at $6.85 to $6.

Trade Topics.

Currants in New York are strong and wanted, with sales of 400 brls. at 6¼c. Valencia raisins are steady, with sales of 1100 half boxes at 9½c to 9¾c.

Shipments of butter from New Zealand to London are now being made, with every reason of ultimate success.

Linseed oil in London is cabled higher at £19 12s 6d to £19 17s 6d.

The Boston rubber market remains quiet, as there is but a limited call from the rubber boot and shoe manufacturing concerns, the season's work being so nearly over. The stocks offering are large enough to give an easy feeling about prices, and some lots are shaded. Fine Para is at 60c.

A large quantity of alsike seed has been offered for sale in this city during the past few weeks. The export demand has been confined to choice qualities.

In the New York hop markets the best grades are firmly held and have some demand. The good and lower qualities are slow—10c to 11c for best, and some lots held to 12c to 12½c; 8c to 9c for good, 5c to 7c for common, 3c to 5c for old crop, 6c to 9c for eastern and 7c to 11c for new Pacific.

Oil has been found in Euphemia township, but whether it will pay to pump will take another week to determine.

The Farmers' Market.

The receipts at St. Lawrence market were larger this morning than any day this year. The grain buyers handled 4000 bushels of wheat, 3000 bushels of barley, 500 of oats and 200 of peas. Hay and straw were abundant. Spring lamb was seen for the first time this morning. Wheat, 80c to 82½c for fall and 75c to 82c for good spring; 68c to 70c for goose. Barley sold at 53c to 93c. Oats, brought 35c to 37c; peas, 58c to 60c; rye, 51c. Hay—Timothy, per ton, $11 to $15.75. Clover—$11 to $13.50. Straw—$7 to $11.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph

MONTREAL, Feb. 9.—Flour—Receipts 600 brls. Sales none reported. Market dull, demand limited to local wants at unchanged rates. Grain and flour unchanged.

OSWEGO, Feb. 9.—Barley unchanged. No. 2 Canada 78c. No. 2 extra at 83c, sales 3,000 bush. Canada by sample at 80c. Rye held at 60c in bond.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Cotton 11-16c lower and dull; middling uplands 9 11-16c. New Orleans 9¼c. Flour—Receipts 12,000 bbls., heavy and dull; sales 13,500 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 39,000 bush., exports 81,000 bush., spot dull, buyers' favor; options declined ¼c to ¾c, closing heavy; sales 2,928,000 bush future; 12,000 bush spot; No. 2 spring 88c, No. 2 red 92½c afloat, No. 1 white 93½c, No. 2 red Feb. 90½c to 91c, March 90½c to 91½c. Barley and malt firm; Canada $1.07½. Corn—Receipts 142,200 bush.; spot steady, options ¼c to ½c lower; exports 132,000 bush.; sales 816,000 bush future; 545,000 bush spot; ungraded 47½c to 50½c. No. 2 51½c to 51¾c. No. 2 Feb. 51½c to 51¾c, March 49½c to 49¾c, May 48½c to 48¾c. Oats—Receipts 83,000 bush. weak; sales 165,000 bush. future; 81,000 bush. spot; No. 2 33½c, Feb. 37½c to 37¾c, May 37c to 37½c.

CHICAGO Feb. 9.—Flour unchanged. Wheat fluctuated within range of ¼c, closed ¼c under yesterday; February closed 73¾c, March 73¾c, May 84¾c. No. 2 spring 73½c to 81c. Corn steady; cash 36½c to 36¾c, February 37½c, May 40c to 40¼c. Oats steady; cash 29½c, February 29½c, May 31 13-16c. Pork irregular, prices declined 10c to 12½c, closing at med. figures; cash $10.90 to $10.95, February $10.90 to $10.92½, May $11.05½ to $11.17½. Lard quiet, easy; cash $6.07½, March $6.07½ to $6.10, May $6.17½ to $6.20. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders $3.95 to $4, short rib sides $5.40 to $5.45, short clear sides $5.80 to $5.85. Receipts—Flour 10,000 bbls. wheat 40,000 bush. corn 171,000 bush. oats 182,000 bush. rye 5000 bush. barley 55,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 91,000 bbls. wheat 27,000 bush. corn 79,000 bush. oats 144,000 bush. rye 4000 bush. barley 69,000 bush.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—Spring wheat 5s 11d to 7s 1d; red winter 5s 11d to 7s 1d. No. 1 Cal. 6s 9d to 6s 11d; No. 2 Cal. 6s 6d to 6s 8d. Corn, 4s 1½d. Peas 5s 5d. Pork 51s. Lard 32s 3d. Bacon, 29s. Tallow 25s 6d. Cheese 49s 3d.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCH—London, Feb. 9. Floating cargoes—wheat firm, corn nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn firmer. Liverpool—Spot wheat inactive; corn steady. No. 1 Cal. 6s 9d, No. 2 6s 6d. unchanged. American red winter 7s. Western mixed 7s, spring 7s 1d all 1d cheaper, corn 4s 1½d, flour 5s 11d, both unchanged. Paris—unchanged.

CHINA HALL,

49 King street east, Toronto.

NEW SPRING GOODS ARRIVED.

4 casks cheap Dinner Sets, 4 casks cheap Toilet Sets, 2 casks Breakfast and Tea Sets. A fine assortment of Dessert Sets, Fancy Tea and Coffee Pots and Jugs, Stone Cheese Covers and Game Dishes, Butter Pots, Marmalade Jars and Honey Pots, five C. C. Tea Sets and Cups and Saucers, Table Decoration in variety, Parian Marble Busts—great variety, Joseph Rogers & Son's Cutlery, Silver-plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, Silver-plated Cruets and Cake Baskets, and Medicated Nest Eggs.

GLOVER HARRISON, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

By Chas. M. Henderson & Co.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED

AUCTION SALE

of a large consignment of valuable

MARBLE CLOCKS,

(direct from France,)

AT DIAMOND HALL,

This Afternoon at 2.30,

No. 148 Yonge Street, Near Richmond St.

The subscribers are favored with instructions from JAMES VENN, Esq., to sell by auction at his store, No. 148 Yonge street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2.30, a very valuable assortment of Marble Clocks, ranging in value from $15 to $150 (all sizes), also one eight day Skeleton Westminster Chimes Clock, valued at $400, the only one of the kind in stock in the city.

To parties in want of first-class clocks this sale offers a grand opportunity. Every clock is warranted for five years.

Positively No Reserve. Sale Precisely at 2.30 p. m.

CHAS. M. HENDERSON & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

$20,000!

Worth of Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches, solid Gold and Rolled Plate, and solid Silver Jewelry; also a fine stock of Silverware, Rodgers and Sheffield Cutlery. Also a full stock of Clocks to be sold by Auction at

S. T. MUSCAT'S

WELL-KNOWN JEWELRY STORE,

135 KING STREET EAST,

Commencing every day at 10 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. Every thing at your own prices.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.

I. ARMBRUST,
AUCTIONEER.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

To be sold by public auction, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage to the vendors, which will be produced at the time of sale, in five parcels, on Saturday, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon, by Oliver Coate & Co., auctioneers, at the Mart, 57 King street east, in the city of Toronto, the following valuable real estate, being composed of:

Parcel 1.—Cottages having street numbers 3 and 4 on the north side of Stewart street, in the city of Toronto, together with lands enjoyed therewith as shown upon a plan made by Unwin, Browne & Sankey, P. L. S., which will be produced at the time of sale.

Parcel 2.—Cottages having street numbers 6 and 8 on the north side of Stewart street, Toronto, together with lands enjoyed therewith as shown upon said plan.

Parcel 3.—Cottages having street numbers 10 and 12 on the north side of Stewart street, Toronto, together with lands enjoyed therewith, as shown upon said plan.

Parcel 4.—Cottages having street numbers 14 and 16 on the north side of Stewart street, Toronto, together with lands enjoyed therewith, as shown upon said plan.

Parcel 5.—Cottages having street numbers 18 and 20 on the north side of Stewart street, Toronto, together with lands enjoyed therewith, as shown upon said plan.

The vendors reserve to themselves the right of one bidding in respect of each parcel. Terms of payment very liberal. A deposit of ten per cent of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale, when easy terms for the balance will be arranged.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to J. W. G. WHITNEY, Esq., or to MACDONALD, MARSH & MULLIGAN, Vendors' Solicitors, Toronto.
Dated 2nd February, 1886. 3633

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

A NEW MOVE.

WALTER OVER,

OF THE WINE BARREL,

COLBORNE STREET, 246

has opened a FREE REGISTER for parties requiring dogs and for those having dogs for sale.

BRITANNIA HOTEL,

254 and 256 Front street west, Toronto
ALEX. SCOTT, Proprietor. This comfortable hotel has been recently fitted up in a superior manner and is first-class in every respect. Centrally located. Five minutes walk from Union depot. Terms, $1 per day. Special rates for family and weekly boarders. A thoroughly trained Moose and performing Bear attached to the recreation grounds. Bar supplied with best quality wines, liquors and cigars.

CLUB HOTEL,

416 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

First-class Billiard and Pool Tables. 46

CRITERION RESTAURANT AND WINE VAULTS,

Corner Leader lane and King street, opposite Post Office.
H. E. HUGHES, PROPRIETOR.
BANQUETS AND DINNER PARTIES supplied in the most approved style. Table Decoration and Attendance a Specialty. Numbers no object.

HEADQUARTERS RESTAURANT,

OVER M. McCONNELL'S.

Reopened by late cook of the Bodega.

EVERYTHING SERVED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

From 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. 246

REID'S O'CONNOR HOUSE,

AT THE HAY MARKET,

FOR BIG BEERS AND FINE CIGARS.

BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT ON DRAUGHT. 246

REVERE HOUSE.

Corner King and York streets, Toronto.

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

J. J. JAMESON, Proprietor. 246

ROYAL ARMS HOTEL,

CORNER YONGE AND EDWARD ST.

The above Hotel has been refitted and improved greatly, and the bar contains the finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars in the Dominion. It is the best $1 per day house on Yonge street. 246

JOHN CUTHBERT, Proprietor

TELEPHONE NO. 1. NIGHT BELL.

The Rossin House Drug Store

131 KING STREET WEST.

Dispensing a Specialty, by Licentiates Only.

A Fine Line of Dressing Cases, suitable for presents; Mirrors, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Flesh Brushes; Odous, Dressing and Manicure Cases in great variety; Sponges, Perfumes, Soaps and Toilet Articles of every description. Full Line of Lindsay's Perfumes, Colgate's and Coudray's Le Huile de Philocome Hygienique Superiore.
Physician's Consulting Room.
A. W. ABBOTT, Proprietor.

"STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT"

The Old Adage "Much Wants More"

During our GIGANTIC CLEARANCE SALE which (for the superficial area of our establishment) has been admittedly the largest and most successful ever held in Toronto, purchasers flocking in from all parts of the city and surrounding districts expressing astonishment and delight at the *wonderful* and *unprecedented value* they received.

It is universally known that the firm of EDWARD MCKEOWN, *185 Yonge Street*, stands out prominently in the leading ranks of the trade as *Importers of the Finest Dry Goods* coming into Canada.

We will and mean to fully sustain that enviable position and reputation during the coming season. For this purpose, and so as to make *large* and *spacious* room for the *Dazzling novelties* we are *importing direct* from the best markets in the world, we will clear off the small quantity of goods remaining on the shelvings.

As is usually the case in all *Genuine Sales*, the highest price and finest goods are least run on. In this we are no exception.

So *crazy* are we to make an *Entire Clearance*, we will offer for the next *4 days* the *cream* of our Superb Stock at an *astounding sacrifice*. We will note a few lines. You must come and see the remainder for yourselves:

375 yards *rich* Black Gros Grain, *worth* $2 (for 4 days only), at $1.22½.

230 yards lovely Evening Satins and Merveilleux, *superb tints* (4 days only), at 87½c per yard.

215 yards Fancy Merveilleux Silk, *very pretty*, 75c—regular price, $1.10.

These can't be imported for near the price.

A few broken cases *Opera Gloves*, in tints to match, at a *desperate sacrifice*.

187 yards plain and fancy French Dress Goods for the next 4 days at 37½c, 32c and 48c yard.

The term bargains won't convey the intrinsic value of these goods.

All Dress Lengths and Remnants of Silk Satins, Velvets, Priats, Sateens and Cottons, at whatever value they will fetch.

A line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Coats, $2.69. Some of these were $8.50.

A few Ladies' Rain Cloaks, 95c—always sold at $2.25.

The Clearing Oddments of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gloves and Hose, 13c, 19c and 27½c—former prices were 35c to 75c a pair.

A rare chance to secure a rich Nonpareil Velvet Robe, equal in appearance to the finest Genoa Velvets, at 72½c a yard.

No Lady should be without one of these at the price.

During these 4 days only, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear can be purchased at nominal prices.

Ribbons, Buttons, Laces and Collars at a few cents each, for 4 days only, at

Edw. McKeown's,

182 YONGE STREET.

2 Doors North of Queen.

FINE TAILORING

FOR LITTLE MONEY.

Gentlemen desiring to get Good-Fitting Garments and Good Workmanship should call on

R. GOLDMAN,

THE TAILOR,

Where they can get Fine Pantaloons at $3.50, in many styles, worth $5.

Also a Large Variety of the Latest Style of Goods in Suitings and Spring Overcoatings at Very Low Prices. Note the address.— 135

R. GOLDMAN,

556½ Yonge St., between St. Joseph and St. Alban Sts.

J. HUNTER BROWN,

FOR

FINE TAILORING.

Gentlemen appreciating perfection in

FASHION, FIT AND FINISH

Should leave a trial order.

Scores of city gentlemen testify to the excellence of our work and reliability of fit.

Every garment cut by a thorough artist, made up in first-class style, and carefully examined before leaving our establishment.

☞ Tailors wishing lessons in cutting from a thoroughly competent cutter should make application now. ☜ 135

283 YONGE ST., COR. WILTON AV.

East End Cab, Coupe, Livery and Boarding Stables, 257 Queen St. East, F. TYRRELL, Prop.
Telephone No. 1467. Open Day and Night. 246

JOHN CATTO & CO.

Commence to-day a sale of Special Lines in

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS,

CLEARING AT

REDUCED PRICES

Canadian All-wool Blankets, Comfortables and Marseilles Quilts, Sheetings, Towels, and Long Cloths, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Lace and Madrass Muslin Curtains, Clouds, Shawls, and Hosiery, Dress Stuffs, Velveteens, Plushes, Gros Grain Silks and Satin Merveilleux.

36

King St., Opposite the Postoffice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made to the legislature of the province of Ontario at its next session for an act authorizing the construction of an elevated railway on Yonge and Queen streets and other streets in the city of Toronto.
JOHN LEYS, solicitor for applicant.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE.

During the month of February mails close and are due as follows:

	CLOSE.		DUE.	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. T. R. East	6.00	6.45	9.20	10.45
O. & Q. Ry.	8.00	6.45	8.50	10.00
G. T. R. West	8.30	2.00	12.50	7.20
N. & N. W.	6.30	4.00	10.30	3.10
T. G. & B.	6.00	3.45	11.00	8.50
Midland	6.00	2.30	12.40	9.30
C. V. R.	7.00	3.15	9.30	1.40
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	6.00	11.30		2.00
G. W. R.	p.m.	p.m.	8.40	4.40
	2.45	9.30	10.30	6.30
				11.30
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
U. S. N. Y.	6.00	2.45	8.40	4.40
		9.30	10.30	
U. S. Western States	6.00	9.30	8.30	4.40
				7.30

British mails depart as follows:
February 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25.
Time for closing English mails, 10 p.m., on February 3, to 17, 21 and 9 p.m. on all other days.

FURS!

Grand Clearing Sale

STILL GOING ON.

Purchasers delighted with their bargains.

Ladies should not miss the opportunity of buying a First Class Seal Skin Ulster, Dol