THE TORONTO WORLD.

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FRIDAY MORNING, MAR. 19, 1886.

Driving Men From Employment.

In San Francisco it is a great complaint with the men that young women are driving them from employment. Girls of education are now filling many easy positions formerly occupied by swell young men. Those with little education are superseding men in many light occupations. They make clothing, shoes and cigars, and are found behind many counters as saleswomen—saleladies, we mean. They are now going in very numerously for bookkeeping, telegraphing, and typewriting. Many or most of them live at home and get their board free, but anyway they can live much cheaper than men can. One of them has thus recited their advantages: They spent no money on billiards, cigars, wine, or stronger kinds of drinks. They belonged to no secret societies, social clubs, or military organizations. They were not assessed on the eve of every election. If one of them went on an excursion on the bay, to a picnic party, or to a concert, opera, theatrical performance, "her young man paid all the bills." She had no expenses except for clothes, many of which she made herself. A young woman thus situated could save more from a salary of $400 per year than a young man could who was receiving $800 or $1000. She had all the pleasures that he had, and they cost her next to nothing. If she met an old acquaintance from "the States" she was not expected "to stand treat" or to pay for a fine dinner, including an expensive bottle of wine and cigars. Nothing was expected of her except a smile, a kiss or a hug, and these cost nothing. The consequence was that the girls were getting rich on small salaries, while the men remained poor even if they obtained large salaries. All which looks rough on "the boys," we should say.

A Telephone Muddle in Prospect.

There is an important suit now pending before Judge Pardee in a United States district court at New Orleans. It is brought by the Solicitor-General on behalf of the national government, against the Bell Telephone company. In this suit the plaintiff seeks to have the Bell patent set aside on the ground that it was obtained by fraud. Two reasons for overthrowing the Bell patent are alleged; one is that the patent was fraudulently procured by Bell, when it ought to have been given to Elisha Gray; and the other is that the telephone ought not to have been patented at all, for the reason, as it is alleged, that it was really invented by Philip Reis in Germany a great many years ago—so long ago, in fact, that it had become public property, and nobody could properly get a patent for it.

The second of the two allegations, namely, that the telephone was really invented by Philip Reis, has already, so says the New York Sun, been tried so often and so thoroughly in the courts of the United States, and by eminent judges, including Judge Gray of Massachusetts, now a member of the supreme court at Washington, and with the universal result of maintaining Bell's claim, that it is safe to regard that question as finally settled. There is nothing in the assertion that Reis invented the telephone, and that Bell did not, which can influence any sensible mind possessed of the ordinary information upon the subject.

There remains, then, the single proposition that Elisha Gray invented the telephone, and that Bell fraudulently got the patent. If this should be proved on the trial, and be finally affirmed by the supreme court, the result would be that Bell's patent would be annulled, and that a new patent would then have to be issued to Elisha Gray.

But the fact is, so our New York contemporary affirms, that several years ago Elisha Gray sold out his interest in the telephone invention, both that which he owned at the time and any that might afterward accrue to him from new inventions of his own or from any other circumstance, to the Western Union company, receiving in return stock for which he realized about $600,000 cash. If now, after all that has happened, Elisha Gray should turn out to be really entitled to the telephone patent, it would not be his, but would belong to the Western Union, and thus chiefly to Mr. Jay Gould.

It seems that Jay Gould must win, whoever loses.

The Political Situation in England.

Labouchere, in his cable letter to the Chicago Daily News, says: "It is by no means impossible that the conservatives will win the next general election." Of course such a thing is not absolutely impossible but if the recent by-elections in England are any criterion it is decidedly improbable. In Cardiff, in Hackney and in Newcastle the majorities of the liberal candidates were largely increased. The reason is not far to seek. Irishmen who voted for the conservatives at the general election changed over to the liberal side. Last year the tories were against coercion, when the liberals were for it, and the liberals are now in favor of home rule and the tories are against it. The Irish vote is given entirely irrespective of English influence or interests. Their object is to get a parliament of their own, and they vote for one side or the other as they deem it most likely to further their ends. The probabilities, therefore, are that a new general election would result in tory losses in the boroughs, where the Irish vote is more or less strong, and in tory gains in the counties, where it is possible Irish sympathy weakened instead of strengthened the recent conservative vote. But, looking at the situation in any way, after the experience of November and December last year, when the tories had exceptional influences in their favor, it is exceedingly difficulty to understand on what Labouchere can base his belief in a not impossible tory victory. Home rule will undoubtedly be a hard pill for many liberals to swallow, but every day it is becoming more palatable, and once the mass of voters are convinced that it does not mean disruption of the empire, indications are not wanting that the concession will be agreed to for peace sake, if for no other reason.

Talk of a Clean Sweep.

President Cleveland has been catching it hot and heavy from a portion of the democratic press for persistently keeping republicans in office, whereas according to the old rule he ought to have shipped them all long ago, and so made room for men of his own party. Meantime the republicans in the senate, where they have a small majority, lose no opportunity of annoying the President and putting obstacles in his way, so it is charged. Upon them all the forbearance he shows towards republicans remaining in office is utterly thrown away; they do not appreciate it. He is strongly urged, therefore, to cut loose from this mistaken policy of slighting his friends and favoring his enemies, and to act on the consistent party policy of supporting his supporters.

There have been rumors of late that this is just what he is going to do, and that ere long, in Washington, a clean sweep of republican office-holders is said to be imminent. All this will happen, it is believed, in consequence of the representations of democratic senators and members that sufficient time has elapsed to acquire, except in extreme cases, the experience necessary to drive the wheels of government without republican assistance, and in view of the hostile attitude of the republican majority in the senate the work of removals should now be made thorough. Doubtless many a head lies uneasily now because of what may happen.

The more closely Mr. Chamberlain's position is examined, the more unsatisfactory does it appear. On this last occasion he became a member of Mr. Gladstone's government, well knowing that his chief was pledged to some extensive measure or other of home rule for Ireland. How then can he justify himself for resigning on any mere question of detail? He will have some difficulty in making it clear to the country that it is not personal ambition, rather than a firm adherence to principle, which makes him now part company with Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Champion, the English socialist leader, is a person of some note, not only by his own honest ability but by right of descent. The son of a major-general in the Indian army, Mr. Champion, was himself an artillery officer. But, regarding the Egyptian war as unjustifiable, he threw up his commission rather than engage in it. Mr. Champion had for an ancestor on the mother's side Sir T. Urquhart, the translator of "Rabelais."

America makes rapid strides in the matter of population, but, in spite of the enormous drain by emigration, Europe has not been standing still. On the contrary, the rapidity of the increase during the last hundred years has been remarkable. In 1787 the population of Europe is said to have been 144,000,000; at the peace of 1815 it was 180,000,000; and, according to Balbi, it was 227,000,000 in 1833, and 258,778,850 in 1854. The population of Europe rose in 1874 to 309,178,300. That is according to Behm and Wagner, but other authorities place it at a higher figure. But for war and emigration, it is hard to say what the population would have been. It is calculated that at least a million soldiers have perished on the battlefields of Europe since 1855. Since 1820, again, two million Germans have gone to the United States; and, not to mention other countries, not far short of five times that number have emigrated from Great Britain and Ireland since 1815.

The difficulty of getting England and Scotland to vote the many millions sterling that would be needed to buy out the Irish landlords is likely to prove a serious sticking-point with the premier. Mr. Labouchere writes: "Mr. Gladstone's proposal that England guarantees interest on the expropriation loan appears to fail to secure the support of conservatives and whigs, and though many radicals would agree to it rather than lose home rule, if the country were appealed to, England's obligation to such a guarantee would repel the radical vote, and possibly result in the rejection of the scheme. It is therefore better for Mr. Gladstone to propose home rule alone, with provisos to prevent an Irish parliament from expropriating land without compensation. This plan would be more certain of adherents in the general election."

A Plea for Parks.

Toronto and its suburbs contain a hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants, and no one believes that its population will stop there. The settlement of the Northwest territory has opened a boundless prospect to the cities of the eastern provinces. Toronto is the only large town in the dominion which possesses an equable climate, winter and summer. There are people who profess to prefer five months of uninterrupting frost, but mankind in general prefer places of residence where extremes are unfelt, where open air exercise can be enjoyed every day, where the education and general culture of a city can be found, combined with moderate cost of living, health and means of recreation. During the last few years Toronto has gained largely in population from the influx of people in comfortable circumstances, not only Canadians, but Americans and Europeans, who find within its bounds all that they desire at probably a more moderate cost than in any other city of British origin. This influx may be indefinitely extended if the people of Toronto realize the future greatness of their city and adopt the needful measures to attract strangers and to provide for their accommodation. The city has been amply supplied with railway accommodation at a very moderate cost; two millions have been spent on waterworks, with good results on health and protection from fire, the streets have been improved, and an extension of block-paving and more frequent cleaning will doubtless offset all that is needful in that direction. A commencement has been made towards more effective drainage and the consequent purification of the waters of the bay—what more remains to be done? Queen's park, the centre point of the city, is of small extent, but to how many uses is it put? It is the playground of the young from tender infancy to manhood and womanhood; the rich traverse its roads; the poor wander at will over its green pastures and under the shade of its noble trees. From morning till night there is a never ending succession of pleasure-takers of all sorts and conditions. The Queen's park has cost the city but little, but if it had been a hundred times as much who would grudge the outlay?

Queen's park is infinitely valuable so far as it goes, but is only forty acres in extent. Some years ago the University authorities under erroneous advice increased very much the rent charges of their ground in the neighborhood of the park and so stopped the erection of buildings. They will doubtless adopt more reasonable rates if the value of the land does not rise to their figures. In any case the sites surrounding the park will soon be covered with residences. The park of forty acres will remain—a pretty garden no doubt, to the delight of future generations—but not a park. It is useless to regret that the whole 150 acres set apart for the University was not bought from that institution and kept as a pleasure ground. The error cannot now be repaired. Moreover 150 acres would not suffice for a park for a city of 250,000 people. We ought perhaps to rejoice that its present limits are so small, since none can urge that it is all that is needed. Viewed as a garden there is little objection to be made to the erection of the public buildings at its centre. Except at the opening and closing of the legislature these buildings are not much frequented, and there is no reason why all classes of citizens should not use the park in the future as freely as they do now. Not a tree will be cut down, the dilapidated building now standing will be removed and an edifice will no doubt take its place, which will be a fitting ornament to a noble site.

Forty acres in Queen's park, seventeen acres in Riverside, fifteen in Bellwood's, three acres in Clarence, St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's squares, 150 acres in Howard park, ten acres in the Horticultural, sum up the spaces in the city and suburbs not liable to be covered with houses. The Island park of 200 acres need hardly be mentioned, since it is accessible only a few months of the year, and then only to people on foot.

The true idea of a park is a tract of land large enough to make it a general resort for all classes of the people—roads for carriages, bypaths for riders, circular tracks where horse fanciers can speed their nags without violating the law of endangering life or limb, grounds for cricket, lacrosse, baseball and lawn tennis, secluded spots for picnics, grand stands for brass bands, accommodation for the Zoo, land for botanical gardens and green houses, space for fountains and skating ponds. This idea inspired the people of Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Buffalo and Baltimore among our neighbors and of numberless cities of the old world, and hundreds of millions have been spent in carrying it into practice. Ask the people of these cities whether they regret the expenditure, and mark the answers. I think I hear some Gradgrind say—these are large and wealthy cities and Toronto is yet small. The reply is evident. The chief regret felt in these cities is that the work was so long deferred. If it had been begun sooner it would have been better done and the saving would have been great. If fifteen years ago Toronto had bought the Shaw property and some adjoining land this appeal would be unnecessary. For a mere trifle we should have had a magnificent park very near the present centre of the city. The value of the land has increased ten and in some cases twenty fold in that time, and if fifteen years more are lost the park so much needed will be still farther off and almost inaccessible to the toilers in our midst. That a park we must have sometime everybody agrees, but timid folks ask—are you not premature? Is the city large enough for such a venture? The answer is that if the work is undertaken now it is a reasonable and moderate project. If it is postponed it may become so costly as never to be had at all.

By an act of the Ontario legislature, the city is empowered to expend half a mill on the dollar of assessment in providing and maintaining parks, a rate which at present would supply about $50,000 a year. Commissioners may be appointed by the city council who will serve without salary and not be members of the corporation. These gentlemen will have power to purchase land and to plant and keep parks in order. This is the method generally adopted in American cities. The commissioners will doubtless be patriotic and high-minded men who will make a wise choice of localities. They will be assisted with advice by the city council, the press and the public at large. Doubtless some land will be given without charge on public grounds and also from a desire to improve neighboring property but much must necessarily be bought. It is necessary that the city council should feel that they are supported by the people in putting the act in operation. The bill provides that 600 persons must petition, but it is to be hoped that many more names may be appended in order that the council may understand the citizens earnestly desire prompt action in the matter. If the scheme which has been sketched of a boulevard commencing in one of the Don ravines and continued along the Davenport hill, widening into a park of 500 acres at one place and smaller areas at intervals until the road joins Mr. Howard's land and turns again eastward to the city, a great stride will have been made in aid of the future greatness of Toronto. Smaller areas should be provided east of the Don and elsewhere while there is yet opportunity. The cost need not be beyond the means of the city and it will be repaid a hundred fold by growth in numbers and wealth consequent on the better provision for the health and pleasure of all classes of the people.

J. GORDON BROWN.

The Trouble With Ireland.

Goldwin Smith in the Week.

In the midst of the political debate, and wish political nostrums swarming forth from the brains of inventors on every side, come the tidings of famine in Western Ireland. Will Grattan's parliament put bread into those starving mouths? When the tenant of a potato plot and a cabin has half a dozen children before he is able to maintain one, will any political device bring plenty and civilization under his roof? Will legislation make the influence of the Roman Catholic church on the character and condition of the people different in Ireland from what it is in all other countries? The roots of the evil are not political, they are economical and religious, or connected with the character of the race, which is the same in Brittany and Ireland. The expropriation of landlords, being an economical measure, is at all events of the right kind. That it will result in anything much better than the substitution of the money-lender for the landlord, seems as yet by no means certain; nor is it easy to see upon what principle, except that of yielding only to violence, the measure can be applied to Ireland alone, or why freeholds should not at the same time be purchased for all the tenant farmers of the United Kingdom.

Take Your Prescriptions There.

—An accident or mistake cannot by any means occur at Lemaitre's pharmacy, 256 Queen street west, opposite the fire hall, for the reason that the dispensing department is always under competent supervision and a strict system is employed under which the occurrence of the least error is an impossibility. No connection with any other drug store in this city. 15x

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 18.

Consols are 100⅞.

A cable to Cox & Co. quotes Hudson Bay at £24½, and Northwest Land at 75s.

Sales on the Toronto stock exchange this forenoon: Federal, 9 at 109½; Dominion, 32 at 245¾; at 246; Consumers' Gas, 5 at 189½ reported; Ontario Invest. association, 12 at 110½. Afternoon sales: Ontario, 85 at 112½; Federal, 10 at 109½; Dominion, 15 at 246; Consumers' Gas, 14 at 189½; Northwest Land, 20, 20 at 75.

Sales on the Montreal stock exchange this forenoon: Merchants', 32 at 121½. Afternoon sales: Merchants', 225 at 121½; Richelieu, 25 at 50½.

Robt. Cochran reports Hudson's Bay at £24 17s. 6d. Northwest Land, no quotation.

Robt. Cochran's Chicago despatch reads: Wheat opened heavy and lower, but the decline brought some good buying, which served to hold the market until a feeling of uneasiness was created amongst the shorts, which, together with better cables, caused a sharp reaction, closing strong. Provisions active and higher. Leading firms buying long pork and shorts getting nervous; looks strong and like going higher.

Toronto Stocks—Closing Prices.

Montreal, 209½, 208; Ontario, 113, 112½; Toronto, 198½, 197½; Merchants', 122, 121; Commerce, 122½, 121½; Imperial, 135, 133; Federal, 110, 109½; Dominion 246, 216; Standard, buyers, 122½; Hamilton, 138, 132; British America, 104, 100; Western Assurance, 125, 120; Consumers' Gas, 190, 188½; Northwest Land Co., 78, 74½; Canada Pacific railway grant bonds, buyers, 100½; Canada Permanent, buyers 203½; Freehold, buyers, 168; Western Canada, buyers 187; Union, 135, 122; Can. Landed Credit, 125, 123; S. & Loan Ass., buyers 106½; Imperial S. & Invest., sellers, 115; Farmers' L. & Savings, 119½, 118½; Lon. & Can. L. & A., sellers, 104; National Investment, 105, 104½; Peoples' Loan, buyers, 108½; Huron & Erie, buyers, 169; Dom. Sav. & Loan buyers, 115; Hamilton Provident, buyers 127; Central, buyers 110; Royal Loan & Savings Co., sellers, 130.

Montreal Stocks—Closing Prices.

Montreal 209, 208½; Ontario 113, 112½; Molsons, 125, 123; Toronto 198½, 197½; Merchants', 122, 121½; Commerce 122, 121½; Can. P. R. 65½, 65; Montreal Tel. Co., 113½, 112; Richelieu 51½, 51; Pass. 132, 130½; Gas 194½, 194½; Can. Cotton, offered 85½; Dun. Cotton, offered, 70; Gas x.d., 189½, 188½.

The Street Market.

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were fair and prices unchanged. About 1000 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 82c to 84c for fall, 78c to 84c for spring, and 69c to 70½c for goose. Barley steady, with sales of 400 bushels at 53c to 60c. Oats firm at 30c and 40c per bushel for about 300 bushels. Peas firm; 100 bushels sold at 60½c. Rye nominal at 60c. Hay in fair supply, and prices easy; 35 loads sold at $10 to $12 for clover, and at $12 to $15.50 for timothy. Straw steady, six loads selling at $8 to $10 a ton for bundled, and at $6 to $7 for loose. Hogs easy at $6 to $6.25. Beef, $3 to $4.50 for forequarters, and at $6 to $7.50 for hindquarters. Lamb, $7 to $8.50, and mutton $6 to $7.50 per 100 lbs.

St. Lawrence Market.

The market was quiet to-day and prices unchanged, as follows: Beef, roast, 10c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 11c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Lamb, per lb., 8c to 10c for hind, and at 7c to 8c for forequarters. Veal, best joints, 12c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c. Butter, lb. rolls, 22c to 24c; large rolls, 16c to 18c; inferior, 10c to 12c. Lard, 10c; cheese, 8c to 11c; bacon, 9c to 11c; eggs, 16c to 17c; turkeys, 75c to $1.00; chickens, per pair, 65c to 75c; geese, 70c to 85c; ducks, 65c to 90c; potatoes, per bag, 70c to 75c; cabbages, per dozen, 75c to 85c; onions, per bag, $1.10 to $1.20; apples per barrel, $1 to $3; beets, peck, 15c; carrots, per bag, 40c to 45c; turnips, per bag, 35c to 40c.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, N.Y., March 18.—Wheat—Market steady. Sales 1000 bushels red state at 95c. Corn—Market unchanged: No. 2 western at 46c. Barley—Quiet; No. 2 Canada at 80c. No. 2 extra Canada at 90c. Rye—Nominally at 60c in bond.

TOLEDO, March 18.—Wheat, firm: 90½c to 91½c for cash, 90½c for March, 92c for April, 91½c for May, 92½c for June, 89½c for July, 89½c bid for August. Corn and oats unchanged.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Cotton firm at 1-16c advance; middling uplands 9 3-16c. New Orleans 9⅝c. Flour—Receipts 9600 bbls, dull and still strongly in buyer's favor; sales 11,000 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 8200 bush; exports 46,500 bush.; spot shade lower and dull, options firm; sales 303,000 bush future, 18,000 bush spot; No. 2 spring 95½c, No. 1 white 97c, No. 2 red March 94½c to 94¾, April 94½c to 95c, May 95½c to 95¾c. Corn—Receipts 245,300 bush; spot ¼c to ½c lower, closing steady, options firm; exports 162,199 bush; sales 1,312,000 bush future, 237,000 bush spot; No. 2 ¾c to 46½c elevator, No. 2 March 46c to 46½c, April 46½c to 46¾c, May 47½c to 47¾c. Oats—Receipts 76,800 bush, ½c to ¼c lower; sales 185,000 bush, future, 88,000 bush, spot; No. 2 37c to 37½c, March 37½c, April and May 37c. Sugar dull; refining 4½c to 5¼c, standard A 5 13-16c, cut loaf and crushed 6¾c, granulated 6⅛c to 6 1-16c.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat demoralized; March 79c to 79½c, April 79½c to 79¾c, May 83½c to 84½c, No. 2 red winter 87c to 88c. Corn featureless; cash 35½c to 37c, March 35½c to 36c, May 36½c to 36¾c. Oats quiet; cash 29c, April 28c, May 31c to 31½c, closed 31½c. Pork unsettled; cash $6.65 to $6.70, April $6.70 to $6.72½, May $6.62½ to $6.85, closed $6.77½ to $6.80. Lard quiet; cash, March and April $6.37½, May $6.00 to $6.02½. Boxed meats steady, dry salted shoulders $5.20 to $5½, short rib sides $5.20 to $5.25, short clear sides $5.50 to $5.55. Receipts—Flour 14,000 bbls, wheat 22,000 bush, corn 316,000 bush, oats 10,000 bush, rye 4000 bush, barley 30,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 15,000 bbls, wheat 15,000 bush, corn 38,000 bush, oats 62,000 bush, rye 2000 bush, barley 18,000 bush.

NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

TENDERS FOR HORSES.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Horses," and addressed to the Hon. the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon, Monday, March 29th, 1886, for supplying 100 SADDLE and 100 TEAM HORSES for the Mounted Police, to be delivered at Regina, North-West Territories, not later than April 24th.

Tenders to state the price per horse in each class, team or saddle, and may be for any number not less than one car load.

An Officer of Police and a Veterinary Surgeon will examine the horses prior to shipment from Ontario and Québec, but they will be at Contractors' risk and expense, and will not be paid for until delivered at Regina. Horses injured or falling sick in transit will not be taken over at Regina until fully recovered.

Parties tendering must state the date on which their horses will be ready, and the Railroad Station in Ontario or Quebec they select for inspection.

DESCRIPTION.

TEAM HORSES, age 5 to 7 years, about 1250 lbs., short-legged active horses, sound, and free from blemish, well broken, and good walkers.

SADDLE HORSES, age 5 to 7 years, height 15 to 15.3, well-bred sound horses, free from blemish, with good substance, appearance, and action, and well broken.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the horses tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to produce suitable horses for inspection on the date specified in his contract, or to deliver them at Regina not later than the 24th April. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE,
Comptroller.
N. W. M. Police.

Ottawa, March 12th, 1886.

NOTICE.

CONSTRUCTION OF A CEDAR BLOCK PAVEMENT ON MORSE STREET.

Notice is hereby given that the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto will, in pursuance of the "Consolidated Municipal Act, 1883," pass a by-law to provide for the construction of a cedar block roadway and wood kerbing on Morse street from Queen street (Kingston road) to the bay, and for assessing and levying by means of a special rate the cost thereof on the property benefitted thereby, as shown by a report from the City Engineer now on file in this office, unless the majority of the owners of such real property representing at least one-half in value thereof petition the said Council against such assessment within one month after the last publication of this notice, which will be on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1886.

JOHN BLEVINS,
City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 12th, 1886.

Important Notice!

TO THE TRADE.

We have instituted legal proceedings against parties who have manufactured and sold and those now selling Cigars with narrow bands of different colors, similar to those registered and used by us, and respectfully request the trade to treat manufacturers and dealers who employ such disreputable means to foist their goods upon the public, in the manner they deserve.

Those who encourage them by selling their imitations

we will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law, and we rely upon our friends and the respectable dealers to assist us in putting down this obnoxious class who are a disgrace to the trade. The standard of our celebrated brands,

'Cable,' 'El Padre,' 'Queen's Own,'

and others, will always be maintained, the statement of others to the contrary notwithstanding. 1346

S. DAVIS & SONS.

CIBILS' Fluid Beef Extract,

Excellent for Sick Room and Family Use.

Identical in taste and quality to best home-made Beef Tea, and prepared in THREE SECONDS.

PROOF

of this statement can be had by trying it out of a 4 oz. bottle (costing 60c), or a 9 oz. bottle (costing $1.00). Sold by all druggists. 56

Manufactured in Buenos Ayres by Cibils Bros. Wholesale at LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto.

READ TWICE!

COW FEED,

Cheapest and Best in the Market,

40c per Barrel of 100 Pounds.

APPLY

Toronto Syrup Company

Esplanade Street East.

Charles Brown & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED CARRIAGES.

Full Stock of the Latest Styles

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THE ONTARIO BOLT CO.

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Office and Works at the Humber.

Manufacturers of every kind of Carriage, Machine and Track Bolts, also of Townsend's Patent Double Nut and Lock Track Bolt and Concave Steel Springs.

THE ONTARIO BOLT CO., (Limited), TORONTO.

TELEPHONE No. 1122.

PETER McINTYRE,

27 ADELAIDE ST. EAST,

Steamboat & Excursion Agent,

Real Estate and Life Insurance.

Several Island Cottages for Sale and Rent; also Island Lots for Sale.

$65

For Volunteer Scrip

IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS.

Halfbreed Scrip Bought at Highest Figures.

J. A. BANFIELD & CO.

4 KING STREET EAST.

Debtors' and Creditors'

AGENCY.

For the negotiation of settlements between debtors and creditors and for amicably arranging matters of contract in dispute.

For investigating and advising debtors in difficulties with respect to their estates and for substituting true reports to their creditors.

For procuring capital, securing loans and the promotion of companies.

For all matters of business appertaining to that of accountant, assignee, valuator and agent.

All business confidential and personally attended to by

JOHN LIVINGSTONE,

Mail Buildings, Toronto.

ST. CHARLES,

68 and 70 Yonge Street,

Bar supplied with Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars, etc., etc. Restaurant supplied with the choicest the market affords.

Fresh Count Oysters received daily from New York. Shell oysters a specialty.

246 F. W. MOSSOP, Prop.

McMASTER, DARLING & CO

The enterprising merchants of Ontario who will visit Toronto during the next few weeks will scarcely do themselves justice if they fail to make a careful inspection of our enormous stock of

Foreign and Canadian Woollens,
Staple Dry Goods,
Dress Goods and Dress Silks,
Haberdashery and Gents' Furnishings,
Carpets and Oilcloths, &c., &c.

The Lowest Prices of the Day. Terms Liberal.

M'MASTER, DARLING & CO.,

12 Front Street West, Toronto.

MEN'S GLOVES!

2 But. "Alpine"	$1.25,	Former Price,	$1.75
2 But. "Conde"	$1.50,	" "	$1.75
1 But. "Dent's"	$1.00,	" "	$1.50
2 But. "Dent's"	$1.10,	" "	$1.75
2 But. Perrin	$1.65,	" "	$1.85

Gentlemen, the above Gloves are by far the Biggest Bargains ever offered in Men's Walking Gloves. Special attention is called to the Dent's 1 and 2 Button Gloves, they are "Dent's Best Cheveretts," and not a cheap imitation.

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OPPOSITE MANNING'S ARCADE.

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LEAR'S NOTED GAS FIXTURE EMPORIUM.

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Stylish, Durable and Cheap,

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MAGIC SCALE

Price $1 with Instruction Book.

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The Royal Mail, Passenger and Freight Route

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D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., November 12, 1885.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE.

During the month of March 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	5.00	12.50	7.20
N. & N. W.	6.30	4.00	10.20	8.10
T. G. & B.	6.00	3.45	11.00	8.30
Midland	6.00	3.30	12.40	9.30
C. V. R.	7.00	3.15	9.30	6.40
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. W. R.	6.00	11.30	8.45	2.00
	p.m.	p.m.		4.45
	2.45	9.30	10.30	7.30
				11.30
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
U. S. N. Y.	6.00	2.45	8.40	
		9.30	10.30	4.40
U. S. Western States	6.00	9.30	8.30	4.40
				8.30

British mails depart as follows:

SAILING: 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 19, 22, 24, 26, 29, 31 mar.

Time for closing English mails, 10 p.m. on days: 16, 17, 24, 26, 31 mar. 7 p.m. on all other days.

HIS LITTLE L

From the Philadelph

"But what am I saying! ing away the tears and t her quivering lips. "Do man? This superior bein like a wilful child. Am I Dent I learned the truth Certainly! Am I not deli sibility of feeling indepen his benevolent smile? I will come when Jerome Va that he ever laughed at me les."

All the warm southern went to the desk and be to the detested guardia "Sir," it dashed off, "ten lea ned my position in your an undesirable one tha night." You, who have strongly, will no doub learn that I have broken fr and fled. Good-night, and sir.

"P. S. I distinctly and refuse to marry Mr. Buffingto

An hour later she was on wind blowing her cloak an veil till it looked like a signa

There was nothing of the her as she hurried along, darkest side of the street, he and tears dropping thick a cloak. Poor Marion! The the world, in which she st cold and blustery.

The weeks passed by on le vertisements and detectives avail, and Jerome Vane's fa ly old and sad, for Marion still remained a mystery.

He loved her far more tha fied. He longed to see tha netic face again and to h merry voice which had mad of his well-meant advice.

Day after day passed, eac repetition of the proceding weary, sickening blanks to in his stately home.

It was June. Sunny, soft in the city. Roses bloomed florist's windows, in market gardens—everywhere the fr of different hued flowers breeze.

Jerome was standing at h dow, looking out at the th riders and open carriages His eyes were no longer fil pense, they were far worse less.

He had left nothing untri ner whereabouts, and it had than useless. He had be heart out with pain, in after failure, in passionate longin was over. Without any re was still deep in professional but vainly, to take up the t hence as though Marion h known and dearly loved.

He took up his hat and put. His steps led him to B throughfare was crowded slowly along, his moody quietly bitter expression, trast to those around him.

Many saw and envied the cessful lawyer. Could they that rich man's heart! An preme blindness of our egreg we judge one another.

He paused to look at a attracted a number of peop quaint design in water colors of a small screen.

The picture showed the sea day, with the floating spars wrecked ship appearing ab waves in the distance. All the picture is centered in tw shore.

One, the dead body of a curls lying on his forehead, and his blue jacket torn, powerful chest in which th never beat again. The othe with a face of extreme love convulsed with anguish.

Her dress denoted that sh lass, and she bent over th lover, one hand over her he holding on the little black b the expression of her eyes real and touching. The sub one, yet this little water-col a quaint, original power of it

Jerome looked at it, puzzl nated. There was a strang in the man to some one he ha more. With wondering ey that it was a perfect likeness

He went into the store and the same time obtained the a and followed the direction haste.

The house was a small on which the word "genteel" inquiring at the door for the sides there he was told to kn at the end of the passage.

He did so, but, received n ened the door, and found shabby-clean, unoccupied roo room adjoined it. Jerome hesitingly, and stood on the th in, as though his hungry eye be tired gazing at the pi there.

Marion, in a plain, black ting at an easel, the brush ly lap, and her eyes turned la the open window, through boughs was straying.

Her figure looked very ele the pale face her eyes shone lustre.

She turned her head and ing in the doorway. With sound, or any change of the lightening of her lips, s feet.

Jerome came forward and fish, unresisting hands in his

What would he say? In press the suffering of th months? She was before hi wild, impassioned torrent h bursting from his lips at this had completely deserted him

When he spoke at last, commonplace enough, but th entire ground.

"I never thought to s Marion; but I have found yo

"And you really remem long?" she asked, with a fla like the old defiance.

The expression which cam answered her, and he took t its wrappings.

"This led me to you," he pressive tenderness, "and al you had remembered me so

Marion flushed and turned could not deny it. The pro

Jerome drew her to his which had suffered many a his little love, and kissed h heartfelt earnestness.

Thus peace was declared forever.

A week later they were Chapin's little front room, adian tour, Marion settled in a new character.

—Unlike other cathartic "Pellets" do not render the after operation, but, on establish a permanently *Being entirely vegetable*, no is required while using them

If you want to see a q market, put a beat pin stool.

—W. W. McLellan, Ly "I was afflicted with rheum given up all hopes of a cure saw Dr. Thomas' Eclect