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### THE VICIOUS SPY-SYSTEM.

To THE WORLD: It is gratifying to learn that the semi-clerical society for the suppression of vice has already learned something from the ladies' "society for the prevention of vice." The former now urges, with a prominence unknown before, equal punishment for offenders of both sexes. Possibly after a few more lessons this sapient body may be able to grasp the idea that legal suppression is alike impossible and unjust—nay possibly illegal if the party prosecuted be in a position to carry his or her case to a court of equity where decisions are given more upon the basis of principles which underlie all law rather than upon the mere letter of law or bye-law.

Meantime their advocacy of the wretched system of espionage which they still seem hopeful of inaugurating, militates somewhat against a too sanguine estimate of their present state of mind. We are told in one report that "the attendance was small"—surely not "smaller" than the kind of measures proposed. The spy-syamtem is too small and underhand a method to meet with much approbation either from the authorities or the public, and the time is not far distant when even this "suppression of vice society" will itself be ashamed of it. Even were it legal and in no way actionable for the police authorities to lay all the information at their disposal before the public what possible benefit could the "suppression of vice society" derive from the knowledge that the frequenters of a certain house of ill-fame were fourteen Smiths, ten Browns and twelve Joneses, with addresses at which no Smith, Brown, or Jones was ever known to dwell.

Seriously, however, the society for the suppression of vice may set it down as a first principle that no reformation real and lasting can be effected by a direct attack upon the very "first principles" of personal freedom. To attack by legal penalty either sex who thus consent with each other to a mutual degradation is a direct interference with liberty. Unless mutual freedom of will can be and is preserved reformation is simply impossible. In so far as this sin, in the form in which it is proposed to attack it, is one which does not coerce either participant there is literally no just legal status on which to assail it; but there is the moral and religious ground of love to the neighbor. For who can dispute that in committing it, each is doing serious injury not only to his or her partner in guilt, but also to her or himself and thus also to the whole community? The moral weapons of intellectual light and that wisdom which is first pure, then peaceable, are all powerful. If not, then may we well despair; for no other weapons can ever cope with this form of evil. All but these have been tried and have failed.

Without venturing to advise the fifteen (?) suppressions of vice it may be added that with man this attempted reformation must begin. Whatever rank injustice may have gained us the position, it is none the less a fact that men do hold nearly all the power, property and means of rewarding labor. So long as we men use this power to force women into consent to sin, so long will rest upon us the heavier share of the guilt. It is the "demand" from man which must first be lessoned if we would diminish the "supply." Yet there is no trace in the deliberations of this suppression of vice society that this view of the question has even dawned upon them.

Further it is the deep seated, ineradicable sense within men that upon themselves rests alike the cause and cure of this evil which tends to create in the thoughful among society commiseration for the blindness and misguided zeal which afflicts our so-called spiritual guides—a zeal nearly as blind as that of a byegone age in which it was deemed possible to fight and subdue moral and spiritual evils by means of physical weapons. The only result then was to rouse an imperative demand for greater freedom and inaugurate a reign of license. Let us look to it that we do not force history to repeat itself, even if it does so in milder forms more adapted to this nineteenth century. J.L.F.

### DESERTED FARMS.

To THE WORLD: In discussing the subject of deserted farms (the existence of which you at first doubted) you rightly assume that there must be a reason why these farms are deserted, but I think you err when you suppose that the reason must be that the farms so deserted are worthless and undeserving the name of farm. That such worthless farms exist I will not for a moment dispute with you. I have seen lands in the county of Grey so totally unfit for farming purposes, as farming is understood in this country, that I am not at all surprised that they should be deserted. In fact they should never have been so'd to private individuals, but should have been retained by the government as forest lands. But while the worthless condition of the land will account for the desertion of some of the farms in question, I think there are other reasons that will account for the desertion of some even very good farms. You doubtless know, others do, if you do not, that a few years ago farms in Ontario brought much higher prices than they do now, despite our boasted prosperity under the N.P. At the time referred to it was possible to borrow almost as much money on a good farm as it will now sell for. Many men at that time possessed of $1500 or $2000 bought farms at $4000 or $5000, paid down what they had and gave mortgages for the balance, either to the party from whom they purchased or to some loan company at interest from 8 to 10 per cent. Very often they incurred debt besides the mortgage on the farm in purchasing the necessary farm stock and implements. They met with three or four bad harvests in succession (for which even you will hardly blame Mr. Mackenzie), rendering them unable to pay up the interest on their mortgages and other debts they had incurred. The mortgagee, believing himself perfectly safe, and knowing that the mortgagor had not made anything, allowed the interest to accumulate. You can get this history from almost any loan company doing business at the time referred to. The result was that in a very few years the debt with accumulated interest amounted to more than the farms would sell for at the depreciated price at which they are now selling. The poor farmer is thus placed in this predicament: he must either continue under a load of debt at an enormous interest, with little hope of ever paying his debts, or take what little money he can realize on his stock and household furniture, and go where he can get a homestead free, be it in the United States or in our own Northwest, where he can hope to become free and independent. You may think this a fancy picture, but I assure it is not. It is the general history of hundreds of cases in the counties of Bruce and Grey as well as in other recently settled counties. I saw an excellent farm deserted in the county of Bruce, two years ago, and there is doubtless many more since. A. EBY.

SEBRINGVILLE, April 4.

### NINETEENTH CENTURY CIVILIZATION AND THE "CAT."

To THE WORLD: Our boasted civilization of the nineteenth century receives a great shock in the report in the Toronto papers to this morning of the revolting torture by "the cat" inflicted by the sentence of law upon a fellow creature in the central prison yesterday, and supposed to be in the interests of order and morality. The crime for which this legal revenge has been executed is undoubtedly a heinous one, indecent assault with intended seduction, and under the circumstances set forth in this conviction is beyond palliation and should be punished very severely, but is there not a line to be drawn between brutal and revolting torture and severe and reformatory penalty.

The youthful victim of this nineteenth century correction is but a poor inexperienced boy who undoubtedly carried in his existence the bright hopes engendered by parental affection, with possibly the genius of future successes that may have ripened into greatness, but in consequence of this one moral weakness all these golden aspirations lie this morning at the foot of the bloody triangle a livid mass of bleeding, quivering flesh devoid of hope, despoiled of manhood, a total wreck of moral worth and self respect, bereft of all that is dear to life, and upon whom the least act of mercy would pronounce sentence of death. But, sir, does justice and social polity demand the infliction upon erring humanity of such a revenge? for this and other great crimes. In my opinion it does not, and though I would guard female virtue and modesty by the strongest legal forces, I would not degrade the strongest legal forces into brutal physical torture. I think civilized polity should aim to make the criminal a better man, and not to make the man a hopeless criminal. J. ICK EVANS.

### Almost Starved.

*(Winnipeg Free Press, March 27.)*

Thirty men, with teams, arrived here yesterday at 1 o'clock from the woods twenty-eight miles north of Whitemouth, where they had been cutting saw-logs for Stubbs' mill. The cause of their breaking up camp was want of provisions. For a week previously to their starting for the city they had had only flour, molasses and tea; and for five days they had had neither hay nor oats for the horses. The hay which had been used for the men's beds was all devoured; also the refuse which had been lying around the yard, when the party left the camp. No doubt they would have started sooner, only they were hourly expecting the return of the team which had gone to Shelley station for the needed supplies. On arriving at the station they found the teamster still awaiting the arrival of the train. The start had been made from the camp and Shelley station some thirty miles distant, was reached the same evening. Nothing for either men or horses was obtainable here. On Friday they advanced to Brokenhead river, where they remained over night. Here the horses got one feed of oats, the men still being limited to the bread and molasses which they had brought with them. On the third day, Saturday, the party came to Selkirk crossing, where the men had supper that evening and breakfast yesterday morning, the horses also being properly cared for. As may be supposed, the poor animals were towards the last of the journey scarcely able to drag themselves along. Yesterday the remainder of the journey was completed in pretty good time. The men say that another camp, twelve miles north of the place where they were working, will break up to-day.

### THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

*(Canadian Journal of Medical Science.)*

The success of the newly-appointed provincial board of health will doubtless depend in a large measure upon the zeal and capacity of its secretary, upon whom will devolve the lion's share of the labor, and no slight responsibility. We think, therefore, that a mistake has been made in limiting his salary, by act of parliament to one thousand dollars per annum. This sum is totally inadequate to attract to the office any man of experience and standing in the profession. We should much like to have seen a sufficient appropriation for this purpose made to have induced some one of the older heads in the profession, well versed in the nature of men and things, well read in the literature of preventive medicine, well trained in intellect and judgment, well acquainted with the special needs and requirements of our country, and, above all, "well fouled in kind by the dirty nurse, Experience," to be content to abandon practice for the future, and devote the full energy and ripe experience of his declining years to the inauguration and permanent establishment in our midst of a satisfactory, efficient, vigorous, and comprehensive system of health-maintaining, disease-recording and preventing government.

### THE APRIL ANGLERS.

Now from his ambush does the trout
Look sharply out,
To keep upon the wandering fly
An anxious eye;
And carefully his optics scan
The quiet man
Who seeks to lure him from his pool,
An April fool.

Forth do the eager anglers fare,
Devoid of care,
And seek, afar from busy streets,
The usual beats,
Where in his cool and quiet bed
The river-fed
And logy trout can now be caught,
Or dearly bought.

But others seek the mountain streams,
Where sudden gleams
Tell of as true and game a fish
As heart can wish.—
A fish whose senses, keen and sly,
Can judge a fly;
Who calls for patience, nerve and skill
To break his will.

Good luck with all the anglers go!
And may they know
The keenest joys of their pursuit
And gain, to boot,
And when, with baskets full they come,
Recruited, home,
May they omit to their surprise,
The usual lies.

THE INTERNATIONAL THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE, 75 Yonge street, corner of King and Toronto. A body of French and English physicians are in charge. Great reformation in medical science. The spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle of Montreal, and ex-aide surgeon of the French army, which conveys medical properties direct to the seat of the disease, has been proved in the leading hospitals of Europe to be indispensable for the cure of catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma and lung disease. Dr. Souvielle and a body of English and French surgeons and physicians are in charge of this most scientific institution on this continent. We wish country practitioners who have not had sufficient practice to distinguish the different forms of lung disease to bring their patients to our institute, and we will give them free advice. This institute has been organized by this body of scientific men to place Canada in a position to compete on scientific views with any part of Europe, and to protect the people from the hands of insignificant men. Dr. Souviell's spirometer and its preparations, were invented after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis and used in hundreds of cases to prove its effects. He has the sole right in France, England, the United States and Canada. Last year over 1000 letters of thanks were received from all parts of Europe, Canada and America for the wonderful cures performed by the Spirometer. Hundreds of the leading people of this country given as references. Write or call at the International Throat and Lung Institute, 75 Yonge street, corner of King, Toronto, and you will be received by either of the surgeons. Consultations free to physicians and sufferers. Call or write, inclosing stamp for pamphlet giving full particulars free. 135

## MONEY AND TRADE.

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MEMBERS OF THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

Buy and sell on commission Canadian and American stocks; also grain and provisions on the Chicago and Toledo Board of Trade for cash or on margin.

### Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, April 5.—Banks—Montreal, 214 and 212½, Ontario 65 and 64½, transactions 25 at 65, Toronto sellers 177, Merchants 134 and 133½, transactions 10 at 133, 10 at 133½, Commerce 145¼ and 145½, transactions 141 at 146, 20, 20, 20, 20, 200, 100 at 145½, Imperial 144 and 142, transactions 10, 22 at 141, Federal 168½ and 168, transactions 50, 6 at 168½, 10 at 168½, 10, 24 at 168, Dominion 209½ and 209, transactions 50, 100, 27 at 208½, 50, 50 at 209, 50 at 209½, Standard, 118½ and 118, Hamilton 50 per cent, sellers 120½. Western Assurance Company 181½ and 180½. Confederation Life Association 300 and 281, Dominion Telegraph Company sellers 93, Montreal Telegraph Company sellers 121½, Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company sellers 224, Freehold Loan 180 and 177½, Western Canada Loan and Savings Company 195 and 190, Union Loan sellers 134, Canada Landed Credit 130½ and 129½, B & Loan Association 107 and 106½, Imperial Savings and Investment buyers 111½, Farmers' Loan and Savings 129 and 125½, transactions 15, 13, 40 at 128½, London & Canadian Loan and Aid Association sellers 142, National Investment sellers 110½, Peoples' Loan sellers 112½, Real Estate Loan and Debenture Company, sellers 100, London and Ontario, 118 and 115, The Land Security Company buyers 145, Manitoba Loan Company, sellers 130, Huron & Erie sellers 161, Dominion Savings and Loan sellers 122, Ontario Loan and Debenture sellers 133½, London Loan sellers 118, Hamilton Provident sellers 140, Brant Loan and Savings Society 105 and 103, Ontario Investment Association buyers 133½, Manitoba Investment Association 110 and 106, British Canadian Loan and Investment buyers 103, Agricultural Loan and Savings Company buyers 121.

### Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, April 5.—*Closing prices*—Banks—Bank of Montreal 213½ and 213. Ontario 65½, sales 25 at 65. Banque duPeuple 92 and 91. Molson's 127½ and 125. Bank of Toronto 178½. Banque Jacques Cartier 120 and 119½. Merchants' Bank 133½. Commerce 146 and 145. Federal 170 and 167. Montreal Telegraph Company 122½ and 121. Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company 60¾ and 60½. City Passenger Railway Company 148 and 143½. Montreal Gas Company 165 and 164. Canada Cotton Company 150 and 145. Dundas Cotton Company asked 127. Ontario Investment 138 and 133½.

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Receives legraph quotations of the New York, Chicago and Montreal markets, daily reports and financial papers.

### Grain and Produce.

TORONTO, April 5.—CALL BOARD.—Wheat firm No 2 spring offered at $1 33, with $1 30 bid, and 10,000 bushels of same grade was wanted at $1 33 May delivery. No 2 fall offered at $1 32, with $1 30 bid cash. No 1 barley offered at 97c, with 95c bid. Oats offered at 42½c on track, with that price bid for May delivery.

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were with prices of wheat higher. Some 400 bushels sold at $1 27 and $1 28 for fall, at $1 30 to $1 35 for spring the latter price being for a load of seed wheat. Barley steady, with sales of 600 bushels at 88c to 91c Oats steady at 43c and 44c for 200 bushels. Clover seed firm at $4 60 to $4 70. Hay in fair supply and steady, with sales of 45 loads at $9 to $11 for clover, and at $11 to $13 for timothy. Straw unchanged, with sales of 10 loads at $8 to $9 a ton. Butter and eggs firm:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, fall | $1 27 to $1 28 | Potatoes, bg | 1 25 to 1 40 |
| do spring | 1 30 to 1 35 | Apples, brl | 2 50 to 4 50 |
| do goose | 1 12 to 1 15 | Cabbage, dz. | 0 75 to 1 00 |
| Barley | 0 87 to 0 91 | Turnips, bag | 0 40 to 0 45 |
| Oats | 0 44 to 0 45 | Beans, bu. | 2 25 to 2 30 |
| Peas | 0 78 to 0 82 | Onions, bag | 1 20 to 1 25 |
| Rye | 0 80 to 0 82 | Cauliflr, doz. | 0 00 to 0 00 |
| Clover seed | 4 60 to 4 90 | Chickens, pair | 0 75 to 0 85 |
| beef, hd qrs | 8 00 to 9 50 | Fowls, pair | 0 75 to 0 85 |
| do fore qrs | 6 00 to 7 50 | Ducks, brace | 0 00 to 0 00 |
| Mutton | 9 00 to 10 00 | Partridge " | 0 00 to 0 00 |
| Venison | 00 00 to 00 00 | Geese | 0 00 to 0 00 |
| " carc | 0 00 to 0 00 | Turkeys | 1 50 to 2 50 |
| Lamb | 9 50 to 10 50 | Butter, lb. rlls | 0 27 to 0 30 |
| Veal | 9 00 to 10 00 | do dairy | 0 21 to 0 24 |
| Hogs, 100 lbs | 8 25 to 8 75 | Eggs, fresh | 0 17 to 0 20 |
| Beets, bag | 0 70 to 0 80 | Wool, per lb | 0 23 to 0 24 |
| Carrots, bag | 0 70 to 0 80 | Hay | 9 00 to 13 00 |
| Parsnips, bg | 0 90 to 1 05 | Straw | 7 75 to 8 00 |

MONTREAL, April 5.—Flour—Receipts 700 brls, Market stronger. Quotations—Flour—Superior $6 30, extra $6 20, spring extra $6 05, superfine $5 75, strong bakers' $6 75, fine $5, m'dlinge $4 25, pollards $3 75, Ontario bags $3 05, city bags $4. Wheat red $1 45, white $1 39, spring $1 50, corn 88c peas per 60 lbs 77c, oats 37c, barley 67c, rye 57c, oatmeal $5 10, cornmeal $3 50, butter, western 16c to 19c, eastern township 22c to 25c, Brockville and Morrisburg 18c to 22c, creamery 28c to 34c, cheese 12c to 13c, pork $20 to $21, lard 13 to 14, bacon 12c to 13c, hams 13c to 14c, ashes, pots $5 to $5 05, pearls nominal.

OSWEGO, April 5.—Wheat white state at $1 36, red state at $1 40. Corn higher. No 2 western mixed, 84c. Oats scarce No 1 state 52c. Barley firm, No 2 Canada $1 16, No 2 Canada $1 18, No 1 bright Canada $1 19. Rye quiet. Receipts—Barley 9000 bush.

TOLEDO, April 5.—Wheat—No 2 red $1 33 cash, $1 33 April, $1 33¾ May, $1 28½ June, $1 13¾ July, $1 10 Aug, $1 08¾ year. Corn, high, mixed 74½c, No. 2, 74c cash: 74c April, 74c May, 73½c June, 74c July.

DETROIT, April 5.—Wheat No 1 white $1 31 cash; $1 30½ for May, $1 29 for June, $1 24½ for July, $1 10 Aug, $1 07 year. Receipts 9000 bush. Shipments 2000 bush.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—Wheat, $1 30 May, $1 28½ June, barley 92½c. Receipts—Flour 18,825 bush; wheat 28,000; corn 8000 bush; oats 1000 bush barley 11,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 17,331 brls; wheat 2000 bush; corn 9000; oats 1000 bush; rye none; barley 13,000 bush.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 7000 brls, higher, sales 20,000 brls, No 2 $4 80 to $8 30, superfine, etc. $4 20 to $4 85, common $4 95 to $5 30, good $5 40 to $9 western extra $7 to $8, extra Ohio $5 to $8 25, St. Louis $5 10 to $9, Minnesota extra $7 50 to $8, double extra $8 10 to $9. Rye flour firmer, $4 25 to $4 85, cornmeal firmer, $3 50 to $3 80. Wheat—Receipts 14,000 bush, irregular and unsettled; sales 1,286,000 bush, including 110,000 bush spot; exports 23,000 bush, No 2 spring $1 35, No 2 red $1 42½ to $3, No 1 white $1 38½ to $1 40, No 2 red April $1 41½. Rye firm and unchanged. Barley firm. Malt steady. Corn—Receipts 3000 bush, irregular; sales 1,898,000 bush, including 194,000 bush spot; exports 109,000 bush, No 2 82½c to 84c, yellow 84c 85½c, No 2 April 59c to 60c. Hay firm, 65c to 70c. Hops weak and unchanged. Coffee dull, 8¾c to 11½c. Rio Sugar higher, standard A 9½c, cut loaf 10½c, crushed 10½c. Molasses and rice steady. Petroleum easier, crude 6½c to 7½c, refined 7½c. Tallow firm at 7½c to 8c, Potatoes steady, Peerless $2 75 to $3, Rose $3 25 to $3 37. Eggs weak at 18c to 18½c. Pork stronger, $17 50 new mess. Beef firm. Cut meats and middles firm and unchanged. Lard weak at $11 50 to $11 57½. Butter and cheese firm and unchanged.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Flour steady. Wheat higher, No 2 spring $1 35½ to $1 36 cash and April. Corn higher at 69½c to 72c cash, 69½c to 69½c for April. Oats strong at 47½c cash, 40c for May. Rye dull at 81½c to 84½c. Barley easier at $1 05. Pork higher at $17 40 to $17 45 cash, $17 52½ May. Lard higher at $11 22½ to $11 25 cash, $11 30 to $11 32½ May. Bulk meats higher, shoulders $6 75, short rib $9 90, short clear $10 10. Whisky unchanged. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 2½c to 2½c. Receipts—Flour 24,000 brls, wheat 33,000 bush, corn 99,000 bush, oats 98,000 bush, barley 23,000. Shipments—Flour 23,000 brls, wheat 14,000 bush, corn 316,000 bush, oats 97,000 bush, rye 5000 bush, barley 23,000 bush.

BEERBOHM SAYS:—"London, April 5.—Floating cargoes—Wheat turn dearer, maize none offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firm, maize strong. Good cargoes red winter wheat off coast was 52s, now 52s 9d, do California was 47s 6d, now 47s 9d. English country markets firm; French quiet. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week—Wheat 130,000 to 135,000 qrs, maize 85,000 to 90,000 qrs, flour 135,000 to 140,000. Liverpool—Spot wheat firm, maize steady. On passage for the continent—Wheat 840,000 qrs, maize 50,000 qrs. On passage from United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports—Wheat 2,775,000 qrs, maize 280,000 qrs. Paris—Flour and wheat quiet.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Flour 10s to 12s, spring wheat 9s 0d to 10s, red winter 9s 6d to 10s 3d, white 9s 6d to 9s 9d, club 9s 9d to 10s 2d, corn new 6s 4d, old 6s 7d, oats 6s, barley 5s 2d, peas 6s 11d, pork 77s, lard 55s 3d, bacon 47s 6d to 48s 0d; tallow 40s 0d, cheese 64s 0d.


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The store which was destroyed by fire is now being rebuilt, and will be RE-OPENED on or about the 20th of April.
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246 91 King St. West

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Cards - $1 per Dozen up
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RETAIL CLOTHING.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform the Public that we are retiring from the Retail Business carried on under the Style and Firm Name of PETLEY & CO., GOLDEN GRIFFIN, and have made

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS
IN THE PRICES OF
MEN'S FINE DRESS SUITS, MEN'S FINE WORSTED SUITS,
MEN'S FINE TWEED SUITS, MEN'S NOBBY SPRING OVERCOATS,
BOYS' FINE DRESS GOODS, BOYS' FINE WORSTED SUITS, BOYS' FINE TWEED SUITS
As we are Positively Retiring from the Retail Business.

For the accommodation of the many buyers attending this Great Sale, the Stores will in future be opened daily at 9 a.m., and closed at 6 p.m., and on Saturdays at 10 p.m.

SALES FOR CASH ONLY.
PATRICK HUGHES, B. B. HUGHES.

OAK HALL.

We have just received our stock of
SPRING OVERCOATS.
Come and see the coat we can give you
FOR $10.
OAK HALL.
THE GREAT ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE,
115, 117, 119 & 121 KING STREET EAST.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

RAILWAY SHOW CARDS
A SPECIALTY AT THE
MAIL JOB DEPARTMENT.
Designs and Sketches Furnished.
*Commercial, Railway, Law, Show, Book and Job Printing,*
Of every description executed promptly in firs class style.
Entrance to Job Department on Bay street. Telephone communication.

LOVELL BROTHERS.
BOOK AND JOB
Steam Printers & Publishers
*Fine work of Every Description a Specialty.*
Attention given to Book Work. Estimates given on application.
39 AND 41 MELINDA STREET TORONTO

MERCHANTS!
YOU CAN HAVE
Bill Heads, Circulars, Cards,
Etc., Printed Cheap and neat at 246
G. C. PATTERSON & CO.'S,
*No 4 Adelaide Street West.*

FANCY GOODS.

SPECTACLES
EYE GLASSES.
*C. POTTER, Optician,*
31 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,
Makes a specialty of giving an easy fit so that he will not t the eye. 30 years' experienc. 246

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. CHARLES,
CUSTOM BOOT AND SHOE MAKER
113 CHURCH STREET,
LATE
19 Adelaide Street East.

BOATS.

SAIL BOATS! SAIL BOATS!
I have now on hand a lot of sail boats (chaloupes 18 and 22 feet long, 2 feet 9 inches deep, 5 feet 6 inches broad. They are guaranteed safe and finished in galvanized iron. Address for price,
JEROME JACQUES,
BUILDER, ST. LOUIS DE LOTBINIERE, Quebec.

LIME.

LIME!
BEST IN THE DOMINION
AT
EDWARD TERRY'S
25 George Street. 35

BOOTS AND SHOES

SPRING GOODS!
ARRIVING DAILY AT
SIMPSON'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
NEW STYLES,
NEW GOODS,
NEW PRICES.
COR. OF QUEEN & TERAULE STREETS.

COAL AND WOOD.

SPECIAL RATES FOR WOOD.
Am receiving daily ex Toronto, Grey & Bruce railway 100 cards of Hard Wood, and will for one week to save cost of piling and hauling from cars to my yard, deliver to any part of the city at following rates:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BEST HARD WOOD, (Beech & Maple), long, | $5.00 | Per Cord |
| " " cut and split, | $6.00 | " |
| 2nd QUALITY, " | $4.00 | " |

*Orders left at Offices, Cor. Bathurst and Front Sts., 51 King St. East, Yonge St. Wharf, and 532 Queen St. West, will receive prompt attention.* 135

P. BURNS,
COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT

SHIRTS

GRANT'S
PATENT PARIS SHIRTS
TAKE THE LEAD.
They are made of the finest soft-finished cotton; fronts, cuffs and collar-bands 3-ply linen. From $1.25.
DON'T FAIL TO GET A SAMPLE
135
3-PLY LINEN COLLARS ONLY 15c.
GRANT'S SHIRT FACTORY,
283 QUEEN ST. WEST.