THE TORONTO WORLD

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SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 1888.

Canal Retaliation.

One of the means of retaliation to be put in the hands of the President is a discriminating toll against Canadian vessels using the Sault Ste. Marie and St. Clair Flats' canals. We, on our part, can easily meet this move by similar treatment of Americans in regard to the Welland and St. Lawrence canals. We can also meet it by our government undertaking to make a refund of the extra charge imposed on Canadian vessels using these two American canals out of the extra tolls charged by the Canadian Government on American vessels using our canals. We can also meet it by building Canadian canals parallel with these two American canals, and as a matter of fact we are already at work on our Sault Ste. Marie canal. It now devolves upon our governments to secure the construction of this latter work at the earliest possible moment.

Were Mr. Cleveland to back down from his retaliatory scheme it would not be the first time that American presidents and secretaries of state have had to change their tune after much bravado and bluster. Notably was this the case with Mr. Seward, in the Trent affair; also Secretary Blaine, when he pitched into Chili in the Peruvian business. Americans, in their contention in the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty, the Panama Canal and several other things have had to recall a lot of the bluster and bravado with which they started out to discuss these questions. Perhaps Mr. Cleveland will have to do the same thing with regard to his proposal of retaliation.

We Must Have Our Own Coal.

The threats of retaliation on the part of the United States will show to Canadians the wisdom of being prepared to depend entirely upon themselves at all times. For instance we are at the present moment dependent on Pennsylvania and Ohio for a great portion of our coal supplies. We believe we have in Ontario large beds of coal and if not coal certainly of lignite. These beds lie between Lake Nipissing and Hudson Bay in the country through which it is proposed to run the Ontario and St. James' Bay road. The Ontario Government, under the circumstances, is bound to do something towards opening up this road, and we are glad to hear that Mr. McMurrich, who has just returned from England, reports that the road can easily be financed over there once it is known the Government will give a land or money bonus. Of course we are not entirely dependent upon our neighbors for coal, as the mines in Nova Scotia are of immense extent and can send coal as far as Belleville in competition with the American coal. Not long ago there was an article and correspondence in The World showing how the Canadian government might, by a system of bounties, encourage the use of Nova Scotia coal throughout Ontario and not cost the people a cent more than they now pay for Pennsylvania coal. As for the Northwest and British Columbia we have immense deposits of the best coal there which will render our western and Pacific Provinces entirely independent of the American lines.

Mr. Cleveland proposed to inflict an injury on Canada because his people refused to accept a settlement of existing difficulties sanctioned by himself and accepted by Canada. This country had done nothing to Mr. Cleveland, but we were to be made the sufferers. His recommended remedy to which we were agreed, was not adopted by his senators. That was what Mr. Cleveland proposed, but as it turns out his scheme, consummated ,would result in poetic justice being done. The blade would slide through the hilt and pierce his own people.

American Roads the Chief Sufferers.

We imagine there will be a howl in New York, Boston and Portland immediately it appears that the President will invoke retaliation as regards the bonding privilege. These cities and all the roads leading from them to the Canadian border benefit immensely by the handling of Canadian imports and exports, and it is not likely that they, or the steamship lines which call at these ports, will see Mr. Cleveland put his Act in force without a vigorous protest. The New York Central, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, and the other great freight lines have yet to be heard from, and there is no doubt about this, that they will bitterly resent any such interference with trade and commerce as Mr. Cleveland proposes.

Retaliation will be the building up of the Intercolonial road. At present it loses a large share of the flour traffic from western Ontario which goes by American roads to Boston and is then sent by vessels to points in the Maritime provinces. The withdrawal of the bonding privilege will send all this freight over the Intercolonial, and we believe that it will go by that means as cheaply as it now goes.

We Have Two Lines.

Some people imagine that the Intercolonial will not be able to handle all the Canadian traffic should the bonding privileges be withdrawn. This is an error. In the first place we have practically two roads all the way to the Maritime Provinces, with the exception of the short distance between Quebec and Riviere Du Loup, where there is only a single line and a single track. From Riviere Du Loup the Temiscouata road is about finished, and it makes the way to St. John some two hundred miles nearer than the present roundabout road of the Intercolonial. This Temiscouata line runs entirely through Canadian territory.

If Mr. Cleveland really believes what he now says about Canada's manifold iniquities during this fisheries difficulty down deep in his heart, what a chump he must think himself for recommending such a milk-and-water thing as a treaty when the medicine Canada wanted was r-r-r-retaliation.

Retaliation, threatenings, and the like will consolidate the Canadian people. Even the chronic grumblers that exist in every community are speaking out their minds in favor of Canadians resenting Cleveland's bluff. As for Mr. Laurier he has disgraced himself with the great body of Reformers.

Retaliation will hurry up the C. P. R. in the construction of their bridge at Quebec across the St. Lawrence. It will also increase the value of the vessel property on our inland waters as there will be more freight carried up the St. Lawrence and through the lakes. Retaliation on the part of Cleveland will also break up the pooling arrangements now existing between all the great steamship lines that run between Europe and America. The lines running to Canadian ports will then have the whip hand and will not be compelled to share certain traffic with their rivals as they now have to do, as these rivals as a matter of fact will not be able to do the work.

Once the tramp steamers hear of this bonding privilege being withdrawn they will immediately start for Halifax and St. John to pick up some of the extra trade which may be got there, and as a consequence competing rates will be obtained from these ports.

Where Doctors Differ.

In the consideration of Mr. Cleveland's retaliation message there has arisen the question of the right of the United States to suspend by proclamation the operation of Article XXIV., by which permission is granted Canada for the transit of goods, wares, and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada. Mr. Cleveland in his message advances arguments to prove that that article terminated with the other articles of the treaty on the first day of June, 1885. On the other hand, the Hon. Minister of Justice, Sir John Thompson, contends that when President Arthur declared the fisheries article no longer in force in 1885 he enumerated every article he declared not in force, but article XXIX. was not among them. The minister declares it as his opinion that the Article in question cannot be revoked for two years.

Where two such high authorities are divided The World cannot at present writing attempt to decide as to the correctness of either. But we will say our judgment leans to the Canadian reading of the article. Here is what the two disputants have to say, and our readers can form their own conclusions:

MR. CLEVELAND.

There need be no hesitation in suspending these laws arising from the supposition that their continuation is secured by treaty obligations, for it seems quite plain that Article XXIX of the treaty of 1871, which was the only article incorporating such laws, terminated the first day of July, 1885. The article itself declares that its provisions shall be in force "for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this treaty." Turning to Article XXXIII, we find no mention of the XXIXth article but only a provision that Articles XVIII to XXV inclusive, and Article XXX shalltake effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall be passed by the legislative bodies of the different countries concerned and "That they shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation and farther until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the others of its wish to terminate the same." I am of the opinion that the "term of years" mentioned in article XXXIII and referred to in articles XXIX, as the limit of its duration, means the period during which Articles XVIII to XXV inclusive and Article XXX, commonly called the "Fishery Articles," should continue in force under the language of said Article XXXIII.

SIR JOHN THOMSON

States. [Hear, hear.] Let me, however, say one word more for the purpose of showing you how clearly in the wrong our neighbors are on the question. The transport of goods in bond which they propose to stop from New York, Boston, Portland and other ports is expressly secured to us by Article XXIX of the Treaty of Washington, and that article cannot be revoked except on two years' notice. No notice has been given, and yet the President of the United States proposes, by a single Act of Congress, to overrule that article and put an end to that agreement. In saying that Article XXIX is no longer in force, the President bases forcible legal argument on the phraseology of that treaty in this regard; but you will find this to be the fact, that no notice was ever given of the abrogation of Article XXIX., and when President Arthur declared the fishery articles no longer in force in 1885, he enumerated every article he declared not in force, and Article XXIX. was not mentioned among them. [Cheers.] From 1885 down to the present hour, in all the negotiations that have taken place, the great point of insistence on the part of the United States has been that Article XXIX. is still in force; and the great subject of debate in the Senate and the House of Representatives has been as to whether that Article should be put an end to or not. With the opinion of his own Secretary of State on record as well as the opinion of the Committee on Foreign Relations, his own Cabinet and predecessor in office, he deliberately proposes to cut off the rights of the people of Canada, regardless of the sacred obligations of that treaty:

Article XXXIII., on the phrasing of which hangs the whole question in dispute, reads as follows:

The foregoing Articles XVIII to XXV inclusive, and Article XXX of this Treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island on the one hand and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given the said articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years, *and farther, until the expiration of two years after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice* to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties being at *liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the ten years* or at any time afterwards.

Look at the italicised lines. The World cannot set its opinion against either of those quoted above in such a delicate interpretation but is there not a third reading of that Article XXXIII? Does it not say that Articles XXIX, and in fact the other articles that refer to it as the time limitation, shall remain in force "for the period of ten years"—for that period at least—and that it shall remain in force "until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other?" And does it not further say that that notice may not be given before the end of ten years? Therefore does that article not say that two years' notice must be given and that notice may not be given until the end of ten years? In that case the article would still be in force without the shadow of a doubt.

Commercial Union—More Misrepresentations.

In The Weekly Globe of 24th instant, the following statement is made: In 1886-87 the United States bought from Canada the following commodities among others, and collected therefrom the duties here specified:

Barley, 20,546,000 bushels, tax 10c bush. Sum of tax $2,054,600.

According to a return issued by Messrs. Gaylord, Downey & Co. of Oswego, N.Y., the total imports of barley from the Dominion of Canada into the United States, compiled by them from figures obtained from the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, for the crop year 1886-87, was:

Barley, 10,449,061 bushels, or about half of the quantity stated by The Globe. It is quite incomprehensible why The Globe should publish such rubbish, when the proof to the contrary is so conclusively established. Time and again the above and similar statements have been refuted without eliciting a word of denial or explanation; a few weeks or perhaps months are allowed to elapse, and the same misstatements are again published, evidently with the hope that few of its readers will see them contradicted and refuted. All admit that free trade between the United States and Canada would benefit the market in Canada for barley and some other farm products, but it is equally clear that it would injure the market for some other products. The point to be ascertained is whether the probable advantages of such a policy outweigh the disadvantages, and the true position of this question cannot be established by a system of exaggeration on the one side and depreciation on the other, but by fair and candid consideration of all the interests involved. It may be considered good party strategy to advocate a policy which may gain over a larger number of supporters from the opponents' ranks that it will alienate from the party, but it is wretched statesmanship which would adopt such a policy if it is likely to inflict a much greater aggregate injury and loss upon the alienated interest than the slight benefit it will confer upon the thus purchased favored interest.

Is there really no other way of improving the barley market of Canada than by sacrificing some other interest? Are Canadians so entirely dependent upon the United States for the sale of their barley that they cannot find other customers? Every year England is largely increasing its consumption of fine qualities of foreign barley for manufacturing its finest ales. Last Friday we showed by a letter from San Francisco that the barley dealers there are shipping their Chevalier barley of California to England, and expect to ship the whole of their crop of that variety to Great Britain, which they find to be a better market than the eastern States. This Chevalier is the handsomest and most valuable barley raised on this continent. Why should not the managers of our Government farms procure at once a large supply for seed of the two-rowed barley of the varieties which are best liked by English brewers and test them on the soils best adapted to their culture. The expense will not be very great, and the gain will be immense if we can secure another customer for our barley, and so be enabled to a great extent to fix our price here for the barley required for United States, instead of being as we now are so completely dependent.

Another misrepresentation of constant occurrence is the assertion that all the sawed lumber exported from Canada to the United States pays to the American Government a duty of $2.00 per thousand feet. This is another instance of the gross exaggeration into which Commercial Unionists are forced in order to sustain their proposed policy. They know perfectly well that a very large proportion of this lumber merely passest hrough the United States for export from Atlantic ports to South America, Australia, etc., and pays no duty to that Government. Spofford's American Almanac for 1888 shows the import and export trade of the United States in lumber for the year 1886-87 to have been:

	Imports.	*Value.*
Wood, unmanufactured, free of duty		$3,513,191 00
Lumber, not planed, not otherwise specified, dutiable, 1000 feet	413,345	5,430,008 00
Exports.		
Lumber, boards, deals and planks, 1000 feet	421,760	6,531,144 00
Joists and scantling		126,234 00
Hoops and Hoop poles		213,852 00
Laths		32,340 00
Palings, etc		13,853 00
Shingles		101,852 00
Shooks, box		136,784 00
Other		838,005 00
Staves and headings		2,005,055 00

Recent letters and reports of interviews with our principal lumber men on the subject of proposed retaliatory measures by Congress, all speak of the large export trade in lumber done through United States with foreign countries, large even in proportion to the sales in the States themselves, and yet we are told that all our exports pay duty to the Government at Washington. The same system of misrepresentation is maintained in dealing with our exports of wheat, flour, peas, rye, meats, &c.

The Globe sneers at the "loyalty" which insists that any trade arrangements to be made with the United States must be of a nature which is consistent with our colonial connection with Great Britain, and based upon a fair consideration of their effects on the commercial and industrial as well as the agricultural interests of the Dominion. The Globe affects to believe that this loyalty is confined to a fear of what it terms the pampered and favored class. We believe that this loyalty is not of this specious and selfish character, but is deep-seated and earnest; and general and almost unanimous as we admit public feeling to be in favor of enlarged trade with the United States, we feel equally confident that this same public feeling will reject and refuse any commercial treaty which is inconsistent with these two considerations.

The Accident Insurance Company of North America, the most popular Canadian company, has paid over 20,000 claims and issues policies on the most liberal terms. For further particulars apply to MEDLAND & JONES, General Agents, Equity Chambers, Victoria-street, Toronto. 135

Celluloid.

Most celluloid is made in France. A roll of paper is slowly unwound, and at the same time is saturated with a mixture of five parts of sulphuric and two parts of nitric acid, which falls upon the paper in a fine spray. This changes the cellulose of the paper into pyroxyline (gun cotton). The excess of the acid having been expelled by pressure, the paper is washed with plenty of water until all traces of acid have been removed. It is then reduced to a pulp, and passes on to the bleaching trough. It is this gun cotton which gives it its explosive nature. Most of the water having been got rid of by means of a strainer, it is mixed with from 20 to 40 per cent. of its weight of camphor; a second mixture and grinding follows. This pulp is spread out in thin slabs, which are squeezed in a hydraulic press until they are as dry as chips. Then they are rolled in heated rollers, and come out in elastic sheets. They are from that point worked up into almost every conceivable form. In Paris there is a room almost completely furnished in celluloid. The curtains, the furniture, the door knobs, and even the matting were made of this malleable rial. To be sure no matches were ever carried there: indeed, the room was never used. It was only a curiosity, and the man who owned it owned the factory where it was made.

Millichamp Still Ahead.

Latest accounts place this old, solid firm at the head of the list of mantel manufacturers of the Dominion. Orders daily pouring in from all quarters. Builders well satisfied with goods and prices. Get reduced price list and be convinced. Show-room now complete. Old stand, 31 Adelaide-street east. 246

A Word to the Wise.

There is no disputing the fact that eastern property will, within the next twelve months, undergo a remarkable change in value. The straightening of the Don river, and the laying of the track of the Canadian Pacific Railway along the western bank, will, in itself, create a boom. But "old heads" who have frequently visited Chicago, and have noted the great change in that city and the enormous increase in the value of property in the vicinity of what was once a sluggish stream, but is now the centre of mercantile trade, are quietly buying up properties in the eastern part of Toronto as they are well aware of the great change that will take place when the work of deepening, widening and straightening the Don is completed.

TORONTO FAIR.—Inspect our Exhibition stable (opposite Horse Ring). It contains Tisdale's Branford Iron Stable Fittings. Horses fed by clock work.

After Breakfast.

A doctor must understand all tongues.

Jack-pots afford many an "opening" for young men.

Some men won't "come down" until you blow them up.

A man gets down to business when he puts his money up.

He deserves praise who does not what he may but what he ought.

The deadhead at the theatre is like a successful prediction—he has come to pass.

Old Gentleman (on the piazza to wife)—Mother, is that our daughter singing so badly, or is it the dog howling so sweetly?

Whitewash and paint are not exactly the same thing, but when a ball club paints a town red they generally get whitewashed the next day.

—Caswell, Massey & Co's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Pepsin and Quinine, is recognized as the best preparation known. Prescribed by the leading physicians. W. A Dyer & Co., Montreal.

She Could Count.

A little flaxen-haired girl was quite the pet of her playmates and teacher, and so it was not to be wondered at that when company one day visited the school she was selected to show the proficiency of the youngest seekers after knowledge in counting. This is how she reflected credit upon herself and home:

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, jack, queen, king."

THE HORSE IN THE BIBLE.

No Description of His Color or Form in Any of the Holy Books.

From The Turf, Field, and Farm.

Undoubtedly the first horse was brought in by command into the Garden of Eden, unto my grandfather, that he might name him, which I suppose he did at that time. This was done before Grandmother Eve had made her appearance in the garden, so we can say that the horse is older than one-half of us, i. e., he is younger than Grandfather Adam and older than Grandmother Eve. The first mention made of the horse shows that he was an Egyptian animal, for in the year 1702 B.C. we find the Egyptians came unto Joseph and exchanged horses for bread. This is not only the first mention of the horse, but it is as well the first record of a horse trade. Joseph gave bread in exchange for the horses, so if in those days Egyptians used yeast we may say now that it was also the first record of a raise made out of the horse. Since that time there have been many raises made on the horse, with correspondingly the same amount and number of depressions. We again find that horses were getting too many, because Moses was commanded not to multiply horses to himself, for it was supposed that he would confide in the power of his horsemen more than in God, and it would prevent the children of Israel from returning to Egypt. This is the interpretation given by Bishops Patrick and Kidder to the sixteenth verse of the 17 chapter of Deuteronomy.

Solomon, as appears by the 26th verse, 4th chapter, first Kings, had 40,000 stalls of horses for his chariot and 12,000 horsemen. I also find in 2d Chron., 9th chapter, 25th verse, that the number is stated at 4000. This is supposed to refer to the stalls or stables only, as an excuse for Solomon violating the law of Deuteronomy, it is alleged by Fyle that he kept them, not out of pride or vanity, but merely as a necessary guard to his kingdom against the incursions of the Philistines. Solomon had horses brought out of Egypt, for which he paid 150 shekels of silver each, and which would amount to $93.75.

It is unfortunate for us that we have no description of the form or color of the horses during Solomon's time. Zacharias, 519 B. C., gives us color; I saw by night and beheld a man riding upon a red horse, and he stood among the myrtle trees that were in the bottom, and behind him were three red horses speckled and white. Zach. I. chap., 8th verse. And according to Rev. VI. 4, a red horse was an emblem of war and bloodshed. By the second verse we see there was a white horse, and from the third verse that at the time the horse had the power of speech; "And when he had opened the second seal I heard the second beast say, 'Come and see.'" And by the fifth verse we not only find that the power of speech was possessed by the horse, but that he was black: "And when he had opened the third seal I heard the third beast say, 'Come and see,' and I beheld, and lo, a black horse, and he that sat on him had a pair of balances in his hand."

The eighth verse reads: "And I looked, and behold a pale horse, and his name that sat on him was Death, and hell followed with him. And power was given unto him over the fourth part of the earth to kill with sword and with hunger and with death, and with beasts of the earth."

We find many passages in the Bible where an allusion is made to the courage of the horse, and his love for the battle. The Bible tell us that the hardness of the hoof is reckoned among one of the best qualities of the horse. In Micah, fourth chapter and thirteenth verse, "Arise and thresh, O daughter of Zion, for I will make thine horn iron, and I will make thy hoofs brass; and thou shalt beat in pieces many people." In the thirty-first song by Deborah and Barak, after the death of Sisera, "Then were the horse hoofs broken by the means of the prancings, the prancings of their mighty ones." Wood says that this was a scornful allusion to the inferiority of the enemy's horses, inasmuch as the hoofs of the best horses should be like flint, and not broken by the prancings.

The horse was used, as we find from the Bible, to bear the rider into battle, to draw the chariots, and to thresh out the grain. The knowledge of the use of the horse from the Bible is very meagre, and perhaps the reason for this is because we find from 147th Psalms that the Lord delighteth not in the strength of the horse, for the tenth verse reads: "He delighteth not in the strength of the horse; he taketh not pleasure in the legs of a man."

We learn from the ninth verse of the 32d Psalms of David that the horse, as well as his half brother, the mule, was not considered wise, for the verse reads:

"Be ye not as the horse or as the mule, which have no understanding; whose mouth must be held in with bit and bridle, lest they come near unto thee." We also see from the same verse that at that time the ancients used the bit and the bridle.

According to Birch, the horse or stallion was called ssar, if that indeed does not mean the pair or yoke of the chariot, as the two horses only bore one name. The name of the female horse was Sus-mah, the last word either signifying "mother," like the English "mare," or the plural, and is Semitic, being the same as the Hebrew sus-im. It does not appear in the monuments till the time of the eighteenth dynasty, and after that was at important and highly esteemed animal.

Prior to the Shepherd invasion the ass was used for the purpose of transport, but there is no representation of its being ridden astride, although prior to the invention of chariots a kind of ass or pillow was occasionally used on its back. Chamarrius professes to unite all the perfections which a horse ought to possess. It must have three parts like those of a woman. The breast must be broad, the hips round, and the mane long. It must in three things resemble a lion; its countenance and even the matting were made of the malleable rial. To be sure no matches were ever carried there: indeed, the room was never used. It must have three of a wolf; throat, neck, and hearing. It must have three of a fox; ear, tail, and trot. Three of a serpent; memory, sight, and flexibility; and lastly three of a hare: running, walking, and perseverance. With so many threes of a kind, the horse cannot help but draw. PERRAULT.

The Man with The Telephone.

On my hot bed I am lying
With my head up in a sling,
And my aching ears are buzzing
From that awful horrid thing!
Just this early work awaking
From a snooze so sweet and long
In my night robes I descended
To attend that horrid gong!
And in answer to my plaintive,
Low and half awakened wail,
In a tone so mild and subtle,
Came the off repeated tale,
"Hello forty" "I'm not forty"
I am fifty and no more.
"Oh ring off, I beg your pardon"
Says the telephone here a-roar
Then the baby in the cradle
Waltons bright to sleep no more,
And I wish that button pusher
On the bright and happy shore.
Sleep no more, I rouse and dress me,
Buzz, Buzz, Buzz it goes again
In a mood impatient, hasty
I alisten to the strain!
"Hello, fifty." "Thats my number"
"In your line, then, fifty, right"
Was afraid perhaps it wasn't,
Though they tried it in the night."
Now I thought perhaps that "forty"
Was awaiting my command,
And I asked that lovely creature,
To attend to my demand.
"There you are" she cried in accents
Heavenly, musical, though dread,
"Hello forty" "Oh confound you
This is seventy two instead."
Then I stand and try to ring them
With a patience often tried
But the bell gives forth no echo
And my effort is denied.
But I wait in desperation
Till a telephone wave
"Have you got them yet" comes over
In a tone subdued and grave
"Have you not, Oh! that's a pity"
Now my blood is boiling o'er
And I wait to see the "boss" man
Where we meet to part no more.
Still I wait and still I try them
And at last when almost done
Number forty starts to answer
And his yarn is but half spun
When a something comes between us
Sad and silent. All is still
In the horrid wretched service
Of our telephonic mill.
Yet they think their scheme is perfect.
If you cannot trust their word,
Why give up their bell annoyance
And be happy as a bird.
But you call. D. O. E.

AUCTION SALES.

THE MART.

SAULT STE. MARIE.

Unreserved Sale of 100 Town Lots.

As partition is required herein, One Hundred Magnificent Building Lots 40x128 feet to 12-foot lanes, in the town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., will be put up at Public Auction at

12 O'CLOCK, NOON, ON MONDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER

Next, by Messrs. OLIVER, COATE & CO., at their Mart, 57 King-street East. These lots are the remaining parts of east half Lot VIII on plan of Town and are situated upon the gently rising slope on the northern side of the town which commands an unrivalled view of the city on the opposite side of the river, of the rapids, of the shipping, of the site of the water-power canal and of the site chosen by the Government for the great Canadian Ship Canal for which tenders are now being asked by the Government.

These lots are less than half a mile from the C. P. R. station and shops, five-eighths of a mile from the Postoffice and central point of the town, three-quarters of a mile from Plummer's superb new hotel, less than a mile from the Government Dock and Ferry, one mile from the International Dock and Ferry. A Company with Mr. Conmee, M. P. P., President, is pushing the Waterpower Canal and Waterworks.

The Town will very soon be lighted by Electricity, and the Street-Car Company is negotiating for plant. The rapid progress of this Town has astonished the most sanguine. It has risen from a village in 1887 to a town of extraordinary life and prosperity in 1888. The streets of the Town are excellent, being in many places finely flanked with cobble-stone. A multitude of handsome buildings have gone up near this property and the proposed Park is just across the street (see Minutes of Council in "Algoma Pioneer"). No more desirable property for investors could be found. Rents pay from 20 to 40 per cent. on cost. All information can be obtained from Messrs. Oliver, Coate & Co., who have plans, bird's-eye view of Town, etc., etc.; from Mr. Frank Cayley, Real Estate Agent, King-st. east; from Messrs. Pearson Bros., Adelaide-street east (who represent the adjoining property owned by a Syndicate of well-known gentlemen in Toronto who will not sell at present, so confident are they of the rapidly rising value of the property), or from J. Hampden Burnham, Solicitor, Peterborough.

RAYMOND WALKER

SETTLES THE QUESTION OF

RETALIATION.

CLEVELAND.
Retaliate! retaliate!
Canadian trade annihilate,
Prevaricate, exaggerate,
Do everything to aggravate.

CANADA.
High magistrate! pray terminate
Your futile cry "Retaliate,"
And hesitate to violate
Commercial laws legitimate.

CLEVELAND.
Retaliate! Retaliate!
Remember I'm a candidate,
And must appear quite desperate,
Observe my wink deliberate,
I cannot over estimate
Your institutions fortunate.

CANADA.
Yes, Grover, you should emulate
Our plans and systems adequate,
RAYMOND WALKER'S PLAN in every State
Establish and elaborate.

CLEVELAND.
Thanks, Canada! ere 'tis too late,
At once your scheme I'll perpetrate
Throughout the land from State to State,
RAYMOND WALKER'S PLAN I'll propagate.

While retaliation and its possible effect on us, if carried out, is a question which is engrossing the attention of many of our citizens throughout the Dominion, there is another question of great local importance that is agitating the minds of many hotel-keepers, housekeepers and boarding house proprietors in the city, viz.: "How shall we provide the extra bedding accommodation required for the thousands of visitors who will attend Canada's Great Fall Fair? My mind's made up, as sure as Raymond Walker is prepared to supply in unlimited quantities, FOR CASH, or on his LIBERAL PAYMENT PLAN, Bedroom Sets, Beds, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Chamber Crockery, Canvas Cots, Woven Wire and Slat Springs, Blankets, Comforters, White and Colored Spreads, and every necessary requisite. To early and arrange with him for your supply. Prompt delivery. Goods first-class.

RAYMOND WALKER'S
Weekly Payment Store,
107A AND 109 QUEEN ST. WEST.

P. S.—Our Stock of Fall Clothing for Men, Youths and Boys is arriving daily, and we will be prepared to show the latest styles. Ladies requiring a handsome Mantle or Jacket should see our new stock; styles to suit all; large assortment. CASH OR CREDIT. 613244.

THE NEW OPERA.

It Won't be Called the Tower of London, But Something Else.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The new operetta by Gilbert and Sullivan will not be called the Tower of London, as generally reported. No intimation of the title will be given to the public before the night of the simultaneous production in New York and here if possible to avoid it. The time is during the reign of Henry VIII. and the first scene is laid at the outer gate of the Tower of London.

The chief female character is a singing girl, who is devotedly attached to her invalid mother, and by the employment of her musical talents she is enabled to support that parent. The leading male character is a prince sentenced to death within half an hour for a political offense. He loves the singing girl. The villain of the piece is the cousin of the prince. He has caused a breach between the prince and his betrothed, hoping to inherit his vast fortune. To baffle the villain's plans the noble prisoner clandestinely marries the singing girl and arranges that she shall inherit his possessions. She marries him so that his wealth shall contribute to making her mother's days more comfortable and not for love of him. Fortune favors the prince and he makes his escape. The curtain then falls on the first act. In the second act the singing girl has become a prima donna and is head over ears in love with a fine-looking man, who finally discovers himself to be none other than her legal husband, the prince in disguise. All ends well in the restoration of the prince to favor, the overthrow of the villain and the happiness of the couple. The chief comic character is a court jester to the monarch, who, of course, is bluff King Hal. Outside of the principals there will be 60 persons in the chorus—32 men and 28 women. The music is a parody on Handel and Haydn and other old masters, and the theme of the plot a parody on the antiques and antiquated fashions and customs.

Richard Marston, of the Bronson Casino Company, of New York, is here making designs for the scenery for its New York production. It will be identical with the set used here. All stories about the scenes being laid in Norway are false. One of the verses, a fair example of the quaint Gilbertian humor, runs as follows:

"It's a song of a popinjay bravely born,
Who turned up his nose with scorn
At the humble dairymaid, poorly proud,
Who loved that lord and, who laughed aloud."

Good Start.

Wise ladies are making purchases for the Fall. A good start in the bargain line has been made by McKendry & Co. Ladies collars for 5c and 7c, beautiful assortment, worth 15c to 20c. New braid trimmings very cheap. Another strike on jerseys; we have put them in 3 lots, 75c, $1.25 and $1.75. If you want great value see them at 278 Yonge-st., cor. Alice.

THE MART.

IMPORTANT CLOSING SALE OF

High-Class Modern Pictures

BY BRITISH ARTISTS.

Instructed by Mr. J. J. Dillon, of London and Liverpool, G. B., whose visit to Canada now terminates, his return to England being fixed for an early date,

Oliver, Coate & Co.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

AT THE MART, 57 KING-ST. EAST.

Wednesday and Thursday,

SEPTEMBER 5TH AND 6TH,

COMMENCING EACH DAY AT 2.30 P. M. SHARP.

The entire of his Valuable Collection of Pictures, which have been on Exhibition Tour in Canada, including all of these excellent High-Class Works which he has been specially exhibition, BUT NOT FOR SALE. On view TUESDAY, SEPT. 4th, and on DAY OF SALE up to one hour before commencing. Catalogues now ready, which may be had from the Auctioneers. 63

AUCTION SALE
OF
Valuable Hotel Property
IN THE
VILLAGE OF THORNHILL.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by OLIVER, COATE & CO., Auctioneers, at their Auction Rooms, King Street East, Toronto, on SATURDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, the valuable freehold property, containing half an acre more or less, being part of the east half of Lot No. 30 in the first concession of the Township of Vaughan, more particularly described in said mortgage, said premises having a frontage on Yonge-street of 161 feet by a depth of 163 feet.

On the premises is a frame rough cast house in good repair, containing from 18 to 20 rooms, known as the "Queen's Hotel." There are also on the premises suitable stables and sheds, with a hall room over the sheds.

Immediate possession. Title perfect.

Terms—Ten per cent. at the time of sale and the balance in thirty days thereafter, or the vendor will advance by way of loan on security of the mortgaged premises 50 per cent. of the purchase money for 3 years at 5½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Maclaren, Macdonald, Merritt & Shepley, of 28 and 30 Toronto-street, Toronto, Solicitors for the Vendors. 606

23rd August, 1888.

JNO. M. McFARLANE & CO.,
NO. 8 ADELAIDE ST. EAST.

"STEWART'S"

Great Annual Auction Sale

OF HIS

Large and Miscellaneous Stock

OF

VALUABLE AND HANDSOME

Household Furniture

WILL BE HELD AT

"Independence" Hall,

Cor. Yonge and Gould Sts.

On Tuesday, 4th and
Wednesday, 5th September

At 11 A. M. Sharp.

Terms, as at our last sale. Easy and to suit purchasers. Sale at 11 o'clock.

Jno. M. McFarlane & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY. Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage which has been assigned to the vendor and which will be produced at time of sale, there will be offered by Public Auction at the Mart by Messrs. Oliver, Coate & Co., on Saturday, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1888, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon: all and singular that certain parcel of land and premises situate in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, being part of park lot No. eight, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the northerly side of Wellesley-street with the easterly side of Yonge-street, thence northerly along the eastern side of Yonge-street seventy feet, then easterly parallel with Wellesley-street one hundred and thirty feet to a lane, thence southerly, parallel to Yonge-street seventy feet to Wellesley-street, thence westerly along the northerly side of Wellesley-street one hundred and thirty feet to the place of beginning, which said lands are registered in the office of Land Titles, Toronto, as parcel 14 in the register for North-east Toronto.

Upon the property is erected a large and substantial two-storey white brick house.

The property will be sold subject to a prior mortgage and also subject to a reserve bid.

Terms and conditions made known on day of sale. For further particulars apply to

BEATTY, CHADWICK, BLACKSTOCK & GALT.
38 Wellington-street East, Toronto.

Dated at Toronto this 30th day of August, A. D. 1888. 633244

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY. Under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage which will be produced at time and place of sale,

There will be sold subject to a reserve bid, by OLIVER COATE & CO. at the Mart, 57 King Street East Toronto, on Tuesday, September 4 1888, at 12 o'clock noon the following property:

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the city of Toronto in the County of York and being all those parts of Lots numbers three, four, five, six and seven South of Marlborough-avenue according to registered Plan No. 522 lying immediately north and adjoining the Ontario and Quebec Railway lands.

TERMS OF SALE:—1. Ten per cent. of purchase money must be paid to the Vendor's Solicitors at the time of sale and the balance within one month thereafter.—2. The purchaser must search the title at his own expense and the vendors not to be required to produce any title deeds or deliver any abstract of title not in his possession or power. Other terms made known at time of sale. For further particulars apply to HAVERSON & ST. JOHN, Vendor's Solicitors.

Dated Toronto, August 14, 1888. 63

NEXT

Auction Sale.
OF HORSES
Carriages, Harness, Etc.,
Will take place at BARNES BROS' New Horse and Carriage Repository,
Friday, August 31st, at 10.30 a.m.

All Horses, Carriages, etc., valued over Twenty-five dollars will be entered free. No charges made unless stock is sold. All stock valued under Twenty-five dollars, entries 75c. Commission on stock sold: 5 per cent.

BARNES BROS.
Proprietors and Managers.
16 & 18 ADELAIDE-ST W.

ESTATE NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of William John Blair, late of the City of Toronto, Gentleman, deceased.

Pursuant to R. S. O., cap. 110, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the said William John Blair are to send to W. G. Thurston, 74 King-street East, Toronto, on or before the first day of October, 1888, their names, addresses, and description with full particulars of their claims, statements of account and nature of securities (if any) held by them, after which date Alfred Allen, the Executor under the will of the said William John Blair, will distribute the assets of the said testator, having regard only to those claims of which he shall then have had notice and the Executor will not be liable to any person of whose claim notice shall not then have been received by him.

W. G. THURSTON,
Solicitor for Executor.

Toronto, Aug. 25th, 1888. 636

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF Charles Robertson, late of the City of Toronto in the County of York, contractor, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario 1887, Chapter 110, Section 36, to all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of Charles Robertson, above named, who carried on business in the said