EMPLOYER VS EMPLOYED

The Carpenters Still Out But Likely to Have a Settlement Soon—Plasterers' Laborers Well Backed—Painters O. K.

There was a large meeting of the carpenters yesterday morning, at Temperance hall. Mr. Moore was in the chair; Mr. Rose secretary. After routine.

A resolution to exclude the repoters was voted down with enthusiasm.

The chairman said that the carpenters had got to be something like the shoe girls; one day they were pleased with the idea that they were near a settlement, and the next day they were all off again. He thought, however that the employers were coming round. It looked now as if they were willing to submit the wages question to arbitration. If this was granted the men would be content, as they would have reason to suppose that they were getting justice at last. But even now he said, they could not be sure that the employers would grant anything. The mayor had asked to see him (the chairman) on Wednesday, and placed before him a basis of agreement for the settlement of the existing troubles. He (the chairman) said he would submit the terms to a meeting of the men. The mayor was good enough to say that he thought the men should get the increase they asked for. Following are the terms as they had been proposed by the mayor:—

"1. Employees to resume work at the increased rate of 2½ cents on the following terms:—

1. That on or about July 1, a board of arbitration, as hereafter arranged for, shall meet to take into consideration the advisability of any further increase to the wages over and above the foregoing rate. This to be determined on the basis of the work then under contract and the prices to be obtained for the same, it being mutually understood that it is the object of all that nothing should be done on either side to prevent the development of the building trade of the city.

2. The said board of arbitration to be composed of five representatives from the employers and five from the employes, the chairman to be appointed in the manner already suggested by his worship.

While the chairman was reading this "basis" a messenger entered the hall and handed him a letter from Mayor McMurrich, accompanying the following letter from the secretary of the master carpenters' association:

To His Worship the Mayor:

I am instructed by the executive committee of the master carpenters' association to say that the proposed basis, as submitted by your worship, was laid before the meeting, and on resolution it was decided that a proposition for an outside arbitration would not be entertained. We would be willing as an association to meet a committee of the men in the month of January of each year to decide the rate of wages for the following twelve months. Such changes, if any, not to take place before May 1 of each year. The offer of 2½ cents per hour, made by us before the strike, to be the standard wages for the present year. C. H. BISHOP, Sec. M. C. A.

Mr. M. A. McCormick, of the bricklayers' union, entered the hall, and announced that the bricklayers had sent a donation of $200 to the carpenters. He said he had heard on the way down to the hall that the troubles were likely to be settled, but he thought he would just come on and see about it. And now he was told that the master carpenters had gone back again and would do nothing. He was glad the bricklayers were able to help the carpenters, and he hoped the carpenters would hold out against such a hard measure as this. He was opposed to strikes, but there were worse things than strikes, and he remembered when it was only by a strike that the bricklayers got fair play from the employers.

Mr. E. M. Morphy was introduced and made a short speech, pointing to the duty of the men to be conciliatory, and not insist on getting too much from the employers. Some of the employers had told him they could not afford to pay more wages than what they offered.

The secretary said it was true that not much work was being done in carpenter shops, nor on jobs either, and that the city as well as the men was suffering. But that was principally the fault of the employers, not of the men. And even now every move made by the employers was to get some advantage. They did not treat the men fairly, and had not done so since the beginning of the trouble. This was an opportunity for the employers to do something, and they had rejected it.

The chairman said that one effect of the strike would be that in two years time there would be carpenters' unions throughout every corner of the Dominion. He did not wish to stand in the way of any settlement, but this was no settlement, and nothing but a one-sided agreement had ever been offered by the employers.

Mr. W. Adamson briefly addressed the meeting, advising conciliatory measures, and a give and taken sentiment.

The chairman said it was desirable that the meeting should pronounce on the several papers that had been made to them. He said the meeting should pronounce whether they would have accepted the terms of agreement proposed by the mayor: and also whether they would accept the terms proposed by the master carpenters. There was freedom for discussion on these points. During a lengthy talk there were many views expressed, but generally it was held to be impossible to accept the proposition of the masters.

It was announced that a good many men had gone to work that morning; that some first-class men had gone back like sheep to work for the employers who had refused them any consideration.

It was also said in rebuttal there were not many men did this. It had been said that Wagner had sixteen men at work, and this was the count: There were Mr. Wagner and his partner and three office boys, five; three teamsters and helpers, five more; and two men laborers out of the remaining number.

A member said he believed the employers would rather pay 75 cents a day more than submit to arbitration. And this was the only safeguard for the men.

The result of the discussion was the acceptance of the terms of agreement as proposed by the mayor, and the rejection of the basis proposed by the master carpenters.

NOTES.

The moulders met last night in Dufferin hall and transacted regular business.

At the now regular meeting of the painters, held in Albert hall yesterday morning, there was a fair attendance, with Mr. Garnett, president, in the chair, and Mr. Carter, secretary, in his place. G. Vennel said he was very sorry the trouble had occurred, but sympathized with the demand for an advance made by the men. The secretary urged the men strongly to remain firm. He said that it was not true that the union wanted good and poor men paid alike; but they did want men who did good work to get good pay.

About one half of the master plasterer's association waited on the striking laborers yesterday, and said that they were favorable to a compromise with the men, and asked what the men would do in this direction. As these members of the master association had not the power to deal authoritatively the union sent a reply to the master's association, saying that they would be parties to an agreement to work for $1.75 per day, such agreement to hold good for one year. The men think this offer will be accepted and say the bosses make a grand mistake in thinking that they have only a few plasterer's laborers to contend with for they have in all about 800 men to work against, in so much as the bricklayers' laborers and other are with them.

BRIEF LOCALS.

An excursion from Dundalk yesterday.

St. Andrew's square is being improved and will be sodded.

Albert street was scraped and cleaned yesterday afternoon.

The Budget is out for April and is full of live insurance matter.

No. 3 and 4 police stations boasted of having no prisoners last night.

An excursion train left for Winnipeg yesterday. Chiefly English farmers.

Ice cream vendors and organ grinders made the ward attractive yesterday.

The electric light was tried at the corner of King and Yonge last night. Quite a success.

Twenty Norwegian immigrants passed through the city en route to Thunder Bay yesterday.

Chief of Police Draper has not yet recovered from his injuries received on Good Friday.

The square in the rear of St. Andrew's market is being fenced, graded and planted with trees.

Two bums who were on the 'owl were going around the city last night trying to sell an owl.

Two drunks got sober at No. 1, being taken there last night by the cops, out of inate kindness.

The Ada Alice will commence running from the foot of York street to Jack Hanlan's to-morrow.

The only vagrant captured last night had the distinguished honor of being at headquarters (police.)

The Guelph lacrosse club has adopted the name of "Royal." The prospects of the new club are said to be good.

The management of the Zoo have offered $25 for the best drawing of the lions. The competition is open to amateurs only.

The city commissioner and two aldermen inspected the western cattle market on Wednesday. They recommend a good deal of repairing.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. W. & D. Grand sold about thirty short horn cattle for Lord Palworth, at prices ranging from $200 to $565.

The letter Wonderful Winnipeg, copied in this issue from the New York Telegram, is written by Mr. Davy Brown, late of The World, and now in Winnipeg.

Joseph Witkoski, a tailor living at 18 King street east, was arrested last night on a charge of being insane and dangerous to be at large, information being laid by his mother.

Hamilton butchers say there is a combination among Toronto butchers to keep up the price of meats. Wonder if the citizens will form a union and strike against the fleshy monopolists.

Joseph Leslie, living on Teraulay street was arrested last night by Detective Reburn on a charge of having stolen two silver watches from Robert Adams and one Tullock, both second-hand dealers.

At the assizes yesterday the whole business of the court was stopped for half an hour owing to the non-attendance of jurors. His lordship instructed the sheriff to draw six additional jurymen from among the spectators in the court.

The funeral of the late William Muir, for many years a member of the commercial travellers' association, and also a member of Zetland lodge, A.F. and A.M., No. 326, took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 27 Mercer street. The funeral was largely attended.

Patrick Cook did not appear at the police court when called on to answer a charge of being disorderly at a dramatic entertainment in Occident hall on the 18th instant, so a warrant was issued and he was arrested yesterday by P. C. Wallace, and will explain the why and wherefore this morning.

A lively scene was created at the corner of Duchess and George streets at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a drunken woman named Forbes running at a woman with an uplifted axe in her grasp. She gesticulated wildly, and said she wanted to kill an infant which a neighbor woman was carrying in her arms on the street.

The nineteenth public meeting of the Osgoode literary and legal society was held in the new hall of Osgoode hall last night, Mr. A. B. Aylesworth presiding. After recitations and readings a debate followed: Resolved, "That the world's advancement is due more to men of thought than to men of action," Messrs. C. L. Mahony and G. G. T. Ware speaking in the affirmative, and Messrs. W. G. Wallace and Hugh Kelly in the negative.

The Y.M.C.A. of Yorkville held a concert last night, with Mr. Forbes, the president, presiding. The program presented the audience with a good selection of songs, readings, instrumental solos and duets, all well performed. The choir of Shaftesbury hall and S. H. Blake were absent, though both were down to add to the evening's entertainment. The assembly broke up about 10 o'clock with mutual congratulations on the success of the affair.

—TO ALL STRIKERS.—Strikers would do well to consider Guinane's liberal offer before going elsewhere. They are in sympathy with the present movement, and to show that they are they agree to supply from their splendid assortment—the largest in the city—of boots and shoes, trunks and valices, any goods strikers need at actual wholesale prices, which they will guarantee is 25 per cent below the retail price. Need we say Guinane's immense boot and shoe emporium is at 214 Yonge street, three doors south of Albert street. 246

At 2.30 yesterday afternoon a lorry belonging to the Dominion iron and metal company, corner of York and Wellington streets was proceeding down Simcoe street laden with an old boiler being taken to the G.T.R. for shipment. The driver and a small boy were on the truck. When just opposite the freight sheds the horses took a turn to one side and so jolted the lorry as to upset the boiler, which fell partly on one horse. It was quickly removed and the horse was able to get up, but had received some bad bruises and scratches and was bleeding at the mouth. The driver and boy escaped unhurt.

THE PINKEYE.

Fifty-Six street car Horses Attacked—All Recover.

[Hamilton Times.]

This disease, which has made considerable havoc amongst the equines in other cities and towns in the Dominion and across the border, paid Hamilton a visit, but scarcely any of the cases resulted fatally. The Hamilton street railway company have just passed through the scourge, and although every horse (except one) owned by the company was afflicted, not a single death occurred, and very little inconvenience resulted to the public in consequence. A reporter of the Times visited the stables on Stuart street yesterday and found everything neat and clear, and the superintendent reports that now every one of the fifty-six horses which had been down with the disease are healthy and in fine condition. He says that veterinary surgeon Watson attended the horses belonging to the company with the greatest success.

WONDERFUL WINNIPEG.

Arrangements for the $15,000 Rowing Match—The Tents and Canvas Hotels Crowded—Hosts of Fortune-Seekers.

[From The New York Teleyram.]

The following sketchy notes were received this morning from our special correspondent at Winnipeg, Manitoba, under date of 21st inst., and give a realistic description, in terse language, of the future Chicago of the north west:

Mr. T. P. Murray, formerly of Dakota, an auctioneer, has hired Hanlan for $2000 to give an exhibition of sculling on the Red river. Murray is also the promoter of the scheme of $15,000 for prizes for oarsmen. Hanlan will travel from Toronto to Winnipeg in a special car. Murray says the Empire City will have the biggest regatta in the world, if he has to pay every cent for it himself. The Red river on which the regatta is to be held, is still frozen up. The current is about five miles an hour in the summer, and, as its name signifies, the river is very muddy. Boating upon it is dangerous, owing to the existence of an undercurrent. The bottom is stiff mud, which will hold a man if he happens to strike it. Some years ago the chief of the police was conveying a prisoner across the river, when the criminal managed to upset the boat. The men never rose again to the top, and when found were standing on the bottom held fast by the mud.

There is more so-called champagne drunk in Winnipeg than in any city of its size on the continent. America supplies the clarified cider, which does duty for the "widow." A well known young man cannot leave for the east for a week or two unless he be sped on his way by a champagne supper.

Though the streets of Winnipeg are swarming like Broadway with visitors, and though hundreds of barrooms are constantly crowded, there has been only one case of felony reported in three months. The police court records will not show more than an average of eight drunken men per day, which is remarkable, considering that the population is now over 25,000.

In Winnipeg the man is an aristocrat who does not share his bed with another. In hotels and boarding houses guests are often satisfied to be allowed to lie on the floors. Tents and canvas hotels are crowded, now that winter is beginning to move off.

The principal surveyors of the Canadian Pacific railway are Americans, General Manager VanHorn is an Ameaican, the principal officers are Americans and in other respects the line is being Americanized.

Professor Kenaston, formerly of Wisconsin university, now chief of the Canadian Pacific railroad survey, is in possession of much valuable information relative to the secret history of the Red river rebellion. He purposes to put his notes into magazine shape. Professor Bryce's recent book on Manitoba glosses over the rebellion in a few pages. His book is devoted to the glorification of Lord Selkirk and the Hudson bay company, who are by common consent regarded as the promoters of the rebellion.

Branham, one of the northwest towns, ten miles square, has been sold in building lots; Portage la Prairie is twelve miles square and Rapid City eight miles square. The population of the largest of them may reach 25,000 next century.

Chicago is doing a large trade in ready made houses with Winnipeg. Tents are also being shipped hither.

Several millions of mechanics' money have been stolen in Ontario by northwest paper town thieves. Sandhills, girags, muskeg and swamp have been sold off in building lots at prices ranging from $25 to $400.

United States Consul Taylor at Winnipeg takes a great interest in the historical society there, and is becoming a savant in redskin traditions. Better than that he keeps a sharp lookout after the interests of United States commercial men.

The Canadian finance minister boasts that his tariff is designed to exclude American commerce; but it is a striking fact that the volume of American commerce finding its way into the Northwest of the Dominion is seven-fold that of Great Britain.

POLICE COURT YESTERDAY.

George Wilson was charged with stealing an overcoat from Rev. Vicar-General Rooney. Prisoner pleaded not guilty; remanded for a week for more evidence.

John Harrington, on remand, charged with being a habitual frequenter of a disreputable house kept by Charlotte Ross, was bound over in $200 to keep out of such houses in future.

The case against Jane Harding, charged with keeping a disreputable house, was remanded till to-day.

How to be Handsome.

Most people would like to be handsome. Nobody denies the great power which any person may have who has a handsome face and attracts you by good looks even before a word has been spoken. And we see all sorts of devices in men and women to improve their looks.

Now, all cannot have good features—they are as God made them—but almost any one can look well, especially with good health. It is hard to give rules in a very short space, but in brief these will do.

Keep clean—wash freely. All the skin wants is leave to act freely, and it takes care of itself. Its thousands of air-holes must not be closed.

Eat regularly, and sleep enough—not too much. The stomach can no more work all the time, night and day, than the horse. It must have regular work and rest.

Good teeth are a help to good looks. Brush them with a soft brush, especially at night. Go to bed with cleansed teeth. Of course to have white teeth it is needful to let tobacco alone. All women know that. Washes for the teeth should be very simple. Acid may whiten the teeth, but it takes off the enamble and injures them.

Sleep in a cool room, in pure air. No one can have a cleanly skin who breathes bad air. But more than all, in order to look well, wake up mind and soul.

When the mind is awake, the dull, sleepy look passes away from the eyes. I do not know that the brain expands, but it seems so. Think, and read, not trashy novels, but books and papers that have something in them.

Men say they cannot afford books, and sometimes do not even pay for a newspaper. In that case it does them little good, they feel so mean while reading them. But men can afford what they really choose. If all the money spent in self-indulgence, in hurtful indulgence, was spent in books and papers for self-improvement, we should see a change. Men would grow handsome, and women too. The soul would shine out through the eyes. We were not meant to be mere animals. Let us have books and read them, and sermons and read them.

.....Kalakana has a new $200,000 palace.

.....During the past year Great Britain has reduced its debt by $35,000,000.

.....Paris is arranging for a system of underground railways, to be lighted by electricity to cost $30,000,000.

.....Wendell Phillips has lately taken a house in Boston as old-fashioned and almost as retired as the one from which the city improvement has driven him after long years of quiet possession.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

1882. SPRING. 1882.

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Has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous LADY CUSTOMERS that his

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HOUSE FURNISHINGS!

IS NOW COMPLETE.

Our "Saratoga" and "New Jewel" Ranges are now a Household Necessity.

AMONG OUR VARIED STOCK WILL BE FOUND

Fine Electro Plated Ware.
In Spoons, Knives and Forks, Castors, Butter Dishes, Pickles, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Table Bells, etc., etc.

CUTLELY.
Jos. Rodgers & Sons Table Knives.
" " " Desert Knives.
" " " Buffalo Horn Knives and Forks.
" " " Buck Horn Knives and Forks.
" " " Buffalo Horn Carvers.
" " " Buck Horn Carvers, etc.

Japanned Ware.
Tea Trays, English and American, Crumb Trays and Brushes, Cake Chasets, Sponge Baths, Hip Baths, Travelling Baths, Knife Boxes, Spice Boxes, Toilet Sets &c.

In Planished Tin Ware.
French Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Coffee Urns, Tea Urns, Milk Boilers, Farina Boilers, Chocolate Boilers, Rice Boilers, &c.

In Pressed Tinware.
Sauce Pans, Stew Pans, Dish Pans, Rinsing Pans, Dippers, Colanders, Flour Sifters, Cake Moulds; &c.

In Willow Ware.
Soiled Linen Baskets, Clothes Baskets, Pic Nic Baskets, Lined Knife Baskets, Market Baskets, Plate Baskets, Work Baskets, Bassenette, &c.

In Wooden Ware.
Cedar Pails, Flour Pails, Tubs, Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Blacking Cases, Lap Boards, Whisks, Mops, &c., &c.,

In our General Stock will be found every New and Useful Article for Culinary Purposes.
Our Self-basting Broiler has no equal. The New Fryer. (for cooking Doughnuts, Fried Potatoes, etc.,) Soap shakers Wire Dish Cloths, &c., &c. Ice Picks, Ice Shaves, Lemon Squeezers.

OUR STOCK OF BABY CARRIAGES IS UNSURPASSED.

LADIES, we solicit a call, feeling assured that we can please the most fastidious.

HARRY A. COLLINS,
HOUSEKEEPERS' EMPORIUM,
WEST SIDE NO. 90 YONGE STREET.

The Queen's Household.

(Chambers' Journal.)

The clerk of the kitchen has a salary of £700 a year and his board, and to aid in his work he has four assistants, who keep all the accounts, check weights and measures, and issue orders to the tradespeople; he has also a messenger and a "necessary woman." Besides these officials of Her majesty's kitchen there is the chef, with a salary of £700 a year, and four master cooks at about £350 a year each, who have the privilege of taking four apprentices at premiums of from £150 to £200 each; two yeomen of the kitchen, two assistant cooks, two roasting cooks, four scourers, three kitchen maids, a storekeeper, two "Green office" men and two steam apparatus men. And in the confectionary department there are a first and second yeoman, with salaries of £300 and £250 respectively; an apprentice, three female assistants, and an errand man; and in addition to these, there are a pastry cook and two female assistants, a baker and his assistant, and three or four coffee room women. The ewer department, which has charge of all the linen, consists of a yeoman and two female assistants only. The gentleman of the wine and beer cellars—or, properly speaking, her majesty's chief butler, has a salary of £500 a year. He has to select and purchase wines for the royal establishment, to superintend the decanting, and send them up to table. Next to him are the principal table deckers, with £200 a year each; the second table decker with £150; the third with £90, and an assistant with £25—their duties being to superintend the laying out of the queen's table before dinner is served. The plate pantry is under the care of three yeomen—with salaries of £160, £150, £120, respectively, besides lodging money and board—a groom and six assistants. These officers are of great trust and are not overpaid, seeing that at a rough guess the gold and silver plate at Windsor castle alone is probably worth £3,000,000, and includes some very precious specimens of art workmanship. The getting in of her majesty's coal must be an important and arduous task, as no fewer than thirteen persons are employed all the year around on this duty alone.

The Independence of Canada.

(From the Fredericton, N. B., Herald.)

A public man in England, we have forgotten just who, recently made reference to the claim made on behalf of Canada of the right to make her own treaties, and said that he saw in it indications that the time was near at hand when the dependency of the Dominion upon the empire would cease. While they desire to enjoy the largest measure possible of self-government the people of Canada, as a general thing, do not seriously contemplate the probability of a separation from the mother country, even at a remote day. Yet it is evident that when the country becomes peopled to anything approaching fulness, it will no longer be possible to maintain the existing relations between England and Canada. We have already had independence in the matter of tariff making conceded. From this the right to make independent commercial treaties follows almost as a matter of course. The opinion that the governor-general should be a Canadian is a growing one, and this is only preliminary to the claim of the power of appointing him. When these are conceded Canada will cease to be a dependency, for the reservations of legislative power in the British North America act are simply formal, and will only be exercised by the imperial parliament in accordance with the wishes of the people of Canada. It is not a little curious that every step towards independence has been taken during a tory administration, notwithstanding the fact that the gentlemen of that school arrogate to themselves all the loyalty in the country. Whatever may be granted to Canada, Australia will demand and receive, and the smaller colonies will not rest content with less privileges. It must therefore be apparent to every thoughtful mind that a great change in the status of the British empire is not far off; but it by no means follows that the change will be in the direction of weakness.

No Canadians Need Apply.

(From the Winnipeg Sun.)

Usefulness in the community should be the only touchstone applied to any man. Having said all this, it remains to be said that a man should not be discriminated against because he is a Canadian, either by birth or adoption. It is often charged that a native Canadian is practically without a country. He is a denizan of no man's land, an outcast among the nationalities. His loyalty is lavished upon Downing street, which cares nothing for him, and his patriotism is expected to expend itself upon Tennyson's "Hands Round," or walk round, or whatever may be the the proper title of that peculiar production. If the government wish to appoint a commander of militia he is invariably brought from England, although there are officers in Canada quite as capable of filling the position as the bumptious Luard. If a good position falls vacant in a bank or a railway office, the chances are ten to one that it is filled from abroad. It may be that Canadians are such a lot of incapables that they are unfitted for anything better than the hewing of wood and the drawing of water, but we doubt it, because when we cross the lines we find them holding their own against their very clever cousins. And it is partly because so many Canadians find homes across the border that we refuse to sympathise with any mere howl against the employment of Americans upon the C. P. R. Such a cry was started in the first place by the Globe for party effect, but it has been lent some excuse by recent changes upon the road here, as indicated in the Sun last evening. We are not prepared to say what cause any or all of the discharged Canadians may have given to justify their removal, because we have no evidence to go upon, but it is a fact that the feeling exists that the positions of Canadians in the employ of the syndicate are very insecure, and that there is a determination to weed them out upon any and every pretext. It is a pity that such a suspicion should exist, even though it should have no foundation in fact. The effect must be bad, and the superior officers of the road ought not to give ground for such a suspicion. Ireland's hate of English rule—a hatred that girdles the globe—has been intensified and deepened by so small a thing as the "no Irish need apply" of some English advertisers for help. The most cosmopolitan of Canadians could not be expected to love a corporation that should write up the legend, "no Canadians need apply." Circumstantial evidence to the contrary notwithstanding, we cannot believe that the syndicate have adopted such a policy.

MINERAL WATER.

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LIME.

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

BOATS.

SAIL BOATS! SAIL BOATS!
I have now on hand a lot of sail boats (shaloupes 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,
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PARASOLS!
THE NEWEST STYLES,
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Satins, Lined, Lace-Trimmed, $1.00,
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CHILDREN'S PARASOLS,
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Black, Brown, Myrtle, Navy, all Sizes.
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STORES,
283 & 285 QUEEN STREET WEST,
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SPECIAL RATES FOR WOOD.

Am receiving daily ex Toronto, Grey & Bruce railway 100 cords 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
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2nd QUALITY, " $4.00 "

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