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TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 12 1886.

Is This Gladstone's Irish Policy?

There is further confirmation of the view that the English radicals are not likely to concede home rule to Parnell—the first time of asking in the new house. Mr. John Morley, a capable and authoritative exponent of radicalism, has been speaking on the subject. He wants two things—order in Ireland, and power in the house of commons. The British people will not be master of its own house until the Irish members are removed from the popular chamber. And he still has faith in Gladstone as the only man competent to settle the Irish question. The two tory policies of coercion and county government tend to unsettle the country instead of quieting it.

He cautioned his hearers against being misled by the notion that the present is a parliamentary crisis. To him it appeared a great national crisis, nothing less. He was not before them to develop a scheme of government for Ireland; that was for his leader to do. Which suggests to us that Gladstone has not yet wholly revealed his plans to the enemy, after all. And thus he concluded:

"If I am in favor of finding new ways of dealing with the problem, of leaving the old rut, and of approaching that problem boldly, calling upon our statesmen to give some constructive solution of our difficulties, it is because I am persuaded that in that direction it is that you must look for the strengthening of the empire, that in any other direction you will only weaken the empire, tie your own hands, make yourself powerless for carrying out these great tasks which have been confided to this nation."

These words convey the idea of some very sweeping changes contemplated; thorough-going radical changes, we should say. He wants to approach the problem boldly, to leave the old rut, and to strike out some *constructive solution* of England's difficulties. Mr. Morley is a man who weighs his words, and coming from him these words mean a good deal. He sees the country in a great national crisis; and this must be met with a positive, constructive policy. Measures merely negative or destructive are worthless, nay, dangerous. Has his chief already confided to him the outlines of such a policy as he here indicates? It rather looks that way.

Parnell has called upon his parliamentary followers to meet in Dublin to-day, and to-night the whole body makes a theatrical-looking departure thence for London. If the radical leaders are really contemplating some strong measures for emancipating England from Irish rule, then Parnell's display of his voting power will certainly make their resolve the stronger. The utterances of responsible party leaders over the water will bear careful reading between the lines these days.

There is one thing which we may be sure Gladstone's opponents will not forget to say when the time comes. It will be claimed for him that he is the only man to frame a sweeping measure of radical reform for Ireland. The retort will be that it has been chiefly his ill-advised meddling with Ireland that has made such a measure necessary. Gladstone it was who created the present difficult situation, who made the presence in the house of Parnell and his band of obstructionists a possibility. This is substantially the indictment brought against the grand old man by Dr. Goldwin Smith; and there is far too much truth in it for the statesman's reputation.

A later despatch says that Chamberlain and Morley have utterly failed to command the confidence of the advanced radical members outside of the caucus; by which the Birmingham caucus is no doubt meant. Also, that the north country radicals look for a liberal-conservative coalition, and will join with the Irish nationalists to oppose it.

A Famous Surrender.

When Marshal Bazaine surrendered Metz he gave up more than he was aware of. He surrendered also his good name and the respect of his countrymen. His motives are and long will be in dispute; possibly he acted for what he thought the best, but while it is possible to acquit him of treachery it is not possible to say that he displayed either gallantry or judgment in the course which he adopted. It was thought—and said—at the time that he acted in the interests of Eugenie, but not a tittle of evidence has ever seen the light to show that that much afflicted and much maligned lady had anything to do, good, bad or indifferent, with Bazaine's surrender of a fine fortress and a still finer army. Many members of that army shed tears when the order to surrender was given, but they were not the tears of Moore's peris. That army had not been defeated. It had withered at the top.

Our dispatches tell us that the old man is poor and despised, in receipt of charity and in need of still more charity. Our dispatches often lie, as we have had occasion to warn the reader upon previous occasions, but we believe that in this instance they have approached the truth as closely as it is possible for dispatches to approximate that ideal. Our belief is founded upon the knowledge that the French are a mercurial people, peculiarly sensitive as to their military reputation, and that they therefore hate Bazaine with a holy hatred. "He ought to have cut his way out, or at least have tried to have done so," is about the formula adopted towards him by the French mind. We are in no position to say that the English mind would have judged him differently. We cannot conceive of the English, Scotch or Irish soldier who would have forgiven Marlborough, Wellington or Havelock for not *trying* to cut his way out under circumstances similar to those in which Bazaine found himself placed. Indeed no British soldier could have done as he did and have survived. Suicide would have resulted with a British officer.

Bazaine may be judged—probably is judged—harshly, but the moral is that he surrendered at Metz more than he thought of surrendering.

A Good Lease For Re-election.

The Montreal Star compliments Toronto on the remarkable success which has attended the new departure taken here in the constitution and working of the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange Association, including the amalgamation of the two bodies into one. All this, says the Star, is fitted to draw special attention to the languishing condition of the corresponding commercial bodies in Montreal, and to bring prominently forward the question as to whether there is any possibility of doing there what has been done here. Our contemporary thus proceeds:

With the example—and its result—of Toronto, the first point seems to be whether it would not be advisable for the two bodies here to amalgamate also. Of course in large cities like New York, there is ample room for diverse associations to exist and flourish; in fact, any association combining the different business interests in such cities would be unwieldy. But in Montreal the number of merchants who would join an exchange is not too large to be workable, while the union of the different interests would give a strength otherwise unattainable. At present there are two bodies, whose aims to a large extent ought to be identical, and yet these are worked as two separate machines. Can they not be fused and formed into either an exchange, a board of trade, or a chamber of commerce? The annual meetings of these two bodies are to be held on Tuesday and Tuesday week (12th and 19th inst.); would not this subject be worthy of consideration and discussion?

As all concerned know, the Toronto commercial movement owes its birth and its success chiefly to the energy and public spirit of one man—Mr. Henry W. Darling. He has been president for now three years, we believe, first of the old board of trade, and afterwards of the united body. And the desire appears to be very general that he should be re-elected at this time to the latter position—a position which he was chiefly instrumental in creating, and the proper filling of which is so important to the commercial interests of the Queen City. The nominations for officers of the united body take place to-day, and the election this day week.

Nine Days of Wonder.

The new British house of commons meets to-day, and the former speaker is sure to be re-elected, so it is said. But there will be no real business done until Thursday week, the 21st, when the Queen's speech will be delivered by Her Majesty in person. The interval will be occupied in swearing in members, in interchanges of opinion, and attempts to extract premature confidences from unwilling leaders. It will surely be a nine days of wonder for the public—of wonder as to what is going to happen, and what is to be the end of it all. It will be a most anxious time for all concerned.

A Captious Critic.

The Halifax Morning Chronicle thinks—or says—that The World is badly informed because it believes that the adoption of a fair trade policy by Great Britain would make for the benefit of Irish manufactures. When the Chronicle comes to give reasons for its alleged opinion it shoots like "Sir Humphrey in the dark, very much beside the mark." It actually asserts that Great Britain adopted free trade to ameliorate the rigors of the Irish famine of '46-47. Shades of Cobden and Elliott, look at that! The British agitators for free trade addressed themselves to the British people, and took about as much thought of the hungry Irish as they did of the hungry Poles. The people of Great Britain adopted free trade because they believed it the best policy for themselves. Whether it was the best or not they best know. It certainly has not brought the masses immunity from hunger.

It is undoubtedly true that Ireland can never become a great iron and steel manufacturer. She has neither the coal nor the iron for that. But she is naturally strong in textiles, and had it not been for ruinous legislation her acquired superiority in this respect would not be confined to a solitary town. "Fair trade" would give the Irish manufacturer of textiles an immense advantage in the markets of the empire. If the Irish had their own way they would adopt a protective tariff to-morrow. As their own way is out of the question, they would be glad to accept an imperial "fair trade" tariff. Such was the essence of our former article. This captious Haligonian critic thinks that he knows what the Irish desire better than they do themselves. He thought the same of the Canadian people in '78. We waive his insults to ourselves. We might easily adopt the style still fashionable in Nova Scotian journalism and call him an ass, but that would not be the truth. He is not thoroughbred.

■ "Mr. Frederick Bussy, the Mail's (New York Herald's) special commissioner for the west of Ireland," appears to be a Lucifer of a fellow in his own estimation. We can understand an intelligent interest in the fortunes—or misfortunes—of the poor people who live on Achill Island, and we are free to acknowledge that in bringing the condition of those people to the notice of the great and philanthropic English speaking reading public on this side of the Atlantic the New York Herald, and per consequence the Toronto Mail, is doing a good work for which proper credit is due. But that work can be done without so much "Mr. Frederick Bussy" in it. Our esteemed reporter, Mr. Fitz de Fitts, never mentions his own name when reporting a runaway on King street. Mr. Fitts is a gentleman who understands his business.

The official flirtation now going on between Bismarck and the Pope means something—what we can only guess; but as the German chancellor never goes out of his way to conciliate anybody except for a purpose, it is fair to infer that he sees in the head of the Roman church a possible ally against the radicals and socialists, of whose numbers in Germany few outsiders have any proper conception. The Pope is in the nature of things a conservative, and it is to the conservative forces that Bismarck must look for the preservation and perpetuity of that wonderful empire which he has called into existence. No man realizes this truth better than he. We shall presently see Herr Windthorst leading a parliamentary brigade in Bismarck's support. What the German Catholics are to gain by the new alliance will appear later on.

A city contemporary says that "it would seem queer to a stranger to enter the halls of the Ontario legislature some years hence and hear the debates carried on in the French language." We do not anticipate any such occurrence in the sense intended by our contemporary, but we heard a debate in the legislature once upon a time—a debate conducted for fun only—in which Sol White spoke French, Moses Springer low Dutch, Sinclair of Bruce Gaelic, Hardy interlected a quotation from the Latin, and Sol White again wound up in the mother tongue of the Six Nation Indians, with whom he claims kindred and chiefship. That was a "queer" debate, worthy of the builders of Babel, but the good humor of it all served to show that these men of many tongues were one at heart—Canadians.

La Minerve exonerates the Orangemen of Canada from the charge that they were instrumental in securing the execution of Riel. La Minerve recalls the fact that so long ago as the beginning of last June Mr. Chapleau addressed a letter to the French Canadians of Fall River, Mass., in which he emphatically declared Riel's life forfeit to the law, and stated plainly that there was no reason why the forfeit should not be paid. To suppose that Mr. Chapleau wrote that letter, in reply to a French Canadian appeal, under Orange pressure is to outrage all probability and to ignore all the notorious circumstances of the case.

The Montreal Star thinks that Mr. Moody's assertion that he accepted the bible in its literal entirety—that when he had to give up one passage he would give up the whole—could not have been conscientiously made by some of the Montreal clergymen who sat upon the platform with him. If not, why not? It is an open secret of Mr. Moody's success that he preaches what he believes to be the whole message. The preacher who cannot, or will not, do that, stands upon dangerous ground.

It is a long lane that has no turn. Henry George's continued story came to a close in the Globe yesterday. It is a story with a moral. The moral is that the more you buy from your neighbor and the less you make for yourself the richer you get. Right at the head of his romance and on top of his moral Mr. George writes the legend: "Copyrighted." Mr. George may believe his own story, but he evidently does not believe in its moral. We believe in neither, which is where we rank with the majority of civilized mankind.

It is rather late in the day for Mr. Speaker to discover that Mr. Bradlaugh has a right to take his seat in the house, but better late than never. The way in which Bradlaugh has been handled affords a good illustration of the old world style of how not to do it. The dominant classes over there always refuse to recognize any man's rights until they have to. This stubbornness deprives concession of half its graciousness.

A writer in the Week contradicts the allegation that Socrates was a drunkard. He argues that the old man could not have done so much work as he accomplished had he been in the habit of getting full. Perhaps not. But the Kingston News says that he died from strong drink. Not at all. He merely took time by the hemlock. He had an xantippe to strong drink.

A United States paper states that the celebrated George D. Prentice was the old original newspaper paragrapher. He it was, according to this authority, who originated the idea of writing a style of editorials which we have sometimes compared to carpet tacks—more point than heading. They stick. We are willing to be numbered among George D's "prentice hands."

A traveler reports that he saw oysters in New Guinea ten inches long. Give a traveler an inch and he will take an ell. But granting the truth of this story, what a country New Guinea must be for church socials, which are generally austere affairs.

Twenty years ago Minnesota abolished the death penalty. This year she returns to it. The good people who are talking about abolishing it in Canada had better paste this paragraph in their hats.

This is a piping time of pieces with the plumbers.

—Malaria is the action of disease germs in bad air, poor drainage, swampy regions, etc., upon the system, producing chills, fever, neuralgia and many dangerous diseases. Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the bowels, liver and blood, and wards off and cures malaria. 246

A Pointer for Mr. Howland.

Editor World: I see by Saturday's papers that Mayor-elect Howland proposes to make a crusade against skating rinks, cigar stores and eating houses. In view of the promises he made before his election in regard to the suppression of the evils arising from the illicit liquor traffic, as well as the traffic itself, it seems to me as if this latter ought to receive his attention before starting off on an entirely different tack. As to the evils referred to, there is no question as to which are the most crying, in fact there is hardly room for a comparison. If Mr. Howland can fulfil his ante-election promises I do not think the citizens will ask anything more from him the first year.

A HOWLAND SUPPORTER.

Toronto, Jan. 11, 1886.

—The stomach is the grand central of the living system, the first organ developed in animal life, and the first to suffer from excesses. Regulate its diseased action by Burdock Blood Bitters, which restores health to the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and blood. 246

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11.

The total sales on the stock exchange to-day were 1892 and 50 Northwest Land reported. Of this number 1100 were of Northwest Land, the balance being bank and miscellaneous stocks. Morning board—6 British America at 98½; 75 Western Assurance at 121; 50 Northwest Land (reported) at 73, 100 at 73, 675 at 72; 5 Canada Permanent at 206; 18 B. & Loan association at 105; 5 Hamilton Provident at 126½. Afternoon board—5 Ontario at 109; 40 Federal at 102; 25 Western Assurance at 120½; 300 Northwest Land at 72; 7 Canada Permanent at 206½ (new stock) at 197; 450 Lon. & Can. L. & A. at 149; 200 at 150.

Montreal stock exchange sales: Morning board—400 C. P. R. at 64¾; 10 Montreal Telegraph company at 120; 100 Richelieu at 59½; 200 Northwest Land at 73. Afternoon board—25 Bank of Montreal at 203¾; 30 Merchants at 116; 40 Commerce at 120½; 125 C. P. R. at 64¾; 200 Northwest Land at 72½; 425 at 73.

Posted asking rates of sterling exchange in New York closed unchanged at $4.90 and $4.87.

Chicago closed: Wheat—January nom 81¼c, February 82½c, March, nom 83½c, May 87½c and 88c. Corn—January 36½c asked, February 36½c bid, May 39½c asked. Pork—January, nom $10.65, February $10.47½, March $10.57½, May $10.77½. Curb, May wheat 88c sellers, puts 87½c bid, calls 88½c bid.

English consols opened unchanged at 99 11-16, closed 99 12-16.

Hudson's Bay shares in London 6½ lower at 42½. Northwest Land unchanged at 72a.—Cable to Cox & Co.

There were 12 failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, against 10 in the preceding week, and 24, 22 and 12 in the corresponding weeks of 1885, 1884 and 1883 respectively.

The New York stock market was weak at the opening, rallied and closed with part of the recovery lost. New York Central opened ⅛ lower at 105¾, touched 104½ and 105¼, closed 105; sales 15,600. Lackawanna opened ¼ lower at 122¼, touched 123 and 121½, closed 122¼. Lake Shore opened ¼ lower at 87, touched 88¼ and 87½, closed 88; sales 50,600. Northwest opened ¼ lower at 109, declined to and closed at 108½; sales 12,100. St. Paul opened ¼ lower at 93¾, touched 94 and 93, closed 93½; sales 41,300. Western Union opened ⅛ lower at 72, touched 75½ and 74½, closed 74½; sales 19,200. Canadian Pacific opened ¼ lower at 54½, declined to and closed 54, on sales of 500.

Stocks in Toronto.

	Jan. 11.	Jan. 4.
Flour, bbls	8,875	503
Fall wheat, bush	158,105	151,693
Spring wheat	113,760	101,797
Oats	2,000	1,000
Barley	121,170	177,729
Peas	12,147	10,598
Mixed wheat	5,064	3,946
Corn		4,092
Totals	482,236	451,765

Toronto Stock Exchange—Closing Prices.

Montreal 203¾, 202¾; Ontario 109½, 108½; Toronto, 187, 185½; Merchants', 116¼, 115½; Commerce 120½, 119½; Imperial, buyers 131; Federal 102, 101½; Dominion, buyers 200; Standard, buyers 120; Hamilton, buyers 126; British America, 98, 93; Western Assurance, 122, 120; Dominion Telegraph, sellers 95; Montreal co., buyers 190½; Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co., sellers 30; Northwest Land Co., 73, 71½; Toronto Debentures (last issue) 109, 99; Canada Permanent, 206, 203; Freehold, sellers 107½; Western Canada, buyers 185; Union, 134, 127; Can. Landed Credit, 124½, 123; B. & Loan association, buyers 105; Imperial B. & Invest., buyers 111; Farmers' L. & S. Savings, buyers 114; London & Can. L. & A., 150, 140½; National Investment, 100½, 99½; The Land Security Co., buyers 161; Manitoba Loan sellers 100; Huron and Erie, buyers 155; Dominion Savings and Loan, buyers 122; Ontario Loan and Debenture, buyers 123½; Brant Loan and Savings Society, sellers 105½.

Closing Prices at Montreal.

Bank of Montreal, 203½, 203; Ontario, 109½, 108½; Molsons, 134, 132; Toronto, 186½, 185½; Merchants', 116½, 116; Commerce, 120½, 120½; C. P. R. 64¼, 64¼; Montreal Telegraph Co., 121½, 120; Richelieu, 61, 59½; Passenger, 162, 122; Gas, 192, 190½; Canada Cotton, 80, 75; Dundas Cotton, 70, 65; Northwest Land, 73a, 72a 92.

The Farmers' Market.

Receipts of grain on the farmers' market continue merely nominal and prices remain unchanged. Straw continues scarce. Some 300 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of barley and one load of oats comprised the sales to-day. Prices are as follows: Wheat, 81c to 81½c for fall and 75c to 81½c for spring; 68c to 70c for goose. Barley 60c to 62c. New oats 34c to 35c. Peas 60c to 60½c. Rye 61c. Hay—Timothy, per ton, $13 to $15.50. Clover—$11 to $12.50. Straw—$10 to $12.

Hogs $5 to $5.50. Forequarters of beef $3.50 to $4.00; hindquarters $6.50 to $8. Mutton $5.50 to $7 per cwt. Potatoes, per bag, 80c to 90c. Apples, per bbl., hand-picked, $1.75 to $3.00.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—Flour—Receipts 550 brls; sales, none reported. Market dull and no business transpiring. The quotations are: Patents, $4.25 to $5.50; superior extra, $4.20 to $4.25; extra superfine, $4.05 to $4.10; spring extra, $3.80 to $3.90; superfine, $3.50 to $3.60; strong bakers', $4.25 to $5; fine, $3.30 to $3.40; middlings, $3.10 to $3.20; pollards, $2.90 to $3; Ontario bags, $1.75 to $2; city bags, $2.45 for strong bakers'. Grain—Wheat—Nominal, red winter, 93c to 94c; white, 92c to 93c; spring, 83c to 84c. Corn, 60c. Peas, 70c to 71c. Oats, 30c to 31c. Barley 50c to 60c. Rye, 65c to 67c. Oatmeal, $4.15 to $4.40. Cornmeal, $2.90 to $3. Provisions—Pork, $12.50 to $13.25. Dressed hogs steady at $5.35 to $5.60 as to weights. Lard, 9c to 9½c. Bacon, 10c to 11c. Hams, 11c to 12c. Cheese, 6c to 9½c, as to quality. Butter—Townships, 14c to 15c; Morrisburg, 13c to 17c; Western, 10c to 14c. Eggs, quiet; ordinary fresh, 19c to 20c; limed 17c. Stocks here up to Jan. 11: Wheat, 506,568 bushels; corn, 254 bushels; peas, 43; 555 bushels; oats, 3,779 bushels; barley, 8223 bushels; rye, 376 bushels; flour, 13,634 barrels; oatmeal, 694 barrels; cornmeal, 107 barrels.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 9½c. New Orleans 9 7-16c. Flour—Receipts 18,900 bbls.; dull and still tending in buyers' favor. Wheat—Receipts 1100 bush. spot and options weak; sales 3,832,000 bush future, 8000 bush spot; No. 2 spring, 91c. No. 2 red, nominal at 91½c. elevator. Feb. 80½c to 92c, March 92½c to 93½c. Barley dull. Corn—Receipts 97,800 bush., spot 1c to ½c higher, options firm; exports 65,900 bush., sales 760,000 bush. future, 126,000 bush. spot; No. 2 50½c to 51c, elevator; No. 2 Jan. 50½c to 50¾c, Feb. 49½c to 49¾c. Oats—Receipts 66,600 bush., ½c to ¼c higher, sales 160,000 bush. future, 120,000 bush. spot; No. 2 36½c to 36¾c, mixed western 37c to 38c, white do. 38c to 44c, No. 2 Jan. 36½c to 36¾c, Feb. 36¾c to 37c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet, but firm, opened ¼c to ½c higher, fell back ½c to ¾c, rallied ¾c, closed ¼c higher than Saturday; sales ranged: Jan. 81½c to 82½c, Feb. 81½c to 82½c, May 87½c to 88¼c, No. 2 spring 82c to 82½c. Corn quiet, firm; cash 36¼c, Jan. 36½c to 36¾c, Feb. 36½c to 36¾c, May 39½c. Oats dull and steady; cash, Jan. and Feb. 22½c, May 31½c to 31¾c. Pork stronger, closing 10c higher; cash $10.42½ to $10.45, Jan. $10.35 to $10.40, Feb. $10.35 to $10.44. Lard quiet and firm; cash $6.10 to $6.12½, Feb. $6.10 to $6.15; March $6.15 to $6.20. Boxed meats firm; dry salted shoulders $5.30 to $5.50, short rib sides $6.15 to $6.17½, short clear sides $6.40 to $6.45. Receipts—Flour 5000 bbls, wheat 22,000 bush, corn 85,000 bush, oats 94,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 49,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 6000 bbls, wheat 9000 bush, corn 33,000 bush, oats 37,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 56,000 bush.

BERENSON'S DESPATCH—London, Jan. 11.—Floating cargoes—Wheat, quiet and steady; maize, nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, quiet; maize firm. Mark Lane—Wheat, quiet; maize, firm. English and French country markets quiet. Farmers' deliveries for the past week were: Wheat, 35,000 to 40,000 qrs. Weather in England wet. Liverpool—Spot wheat, quiet and steady; maize, rather easier.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—Spring wheat 7s to 7s 2d, red winter 7s to 7s 2d. No. 1 Cal. 6s 10d to 7s. No. 2 Cal. 6s 8d to 6s 10d. Corn new 4s 2d. New Peas 5s 5d. Pork 49s. Lard 32s. Bacon, long clear, 28s; short clear, 29s 6d. Tallow 25s 6d. Cheese 48s. Breadstuffs—Wheat unchanged. Corn steady and in fair demand.

THE GREAT HIT.
BRUSSELS CARPET 59½c
AT
BROOM'S BANKRUPT STOCK.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND DRESS GOODS
LESS THAN COST.
PURLAND & DUFFETT,
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Will cut up to-day, 29th, one of those fine bears he has had on exhibition. Send in your orders.
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GENERAL FAMILY BUTCHER, Corner Queen and Terauley streets, Toronto.
Poultry, Vegetables, Corned Beef, Pickled Tongues and every description of first class meats always on hand.
Families waited upon for orders. 246

If you want to grace your table on New Year's Day with a Good Turkey or Prime Roast of Beef
Be sure you get them at
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THE WARD BUTCHER. 246
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453 YONGE STREET 453.
J. P. DUNNING,
Family Butcher, Fresh and Salt Meats, Hams, Bacon, Lard, etc. Poultry, Vegetables. The best quality of meat only supplied. Orders called for daily. 246

OAKVILLE DAIRY,
481½ YONGE STREET.
Guaranteed Pure Farmers' Milk.
Supplied Retail and Wholesale at Lowest Market Rates.
246 FRED. SOLE, Proprietor.

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254 and 256 Front street west, Alex. Scott, Proprietor. Commands a beautiful view of Toronto Bay and Lake Ontario. Strictly first class. Terms, $1 per day. Special rates for weekly boarders. Among the attractions on the premises are a Moose from the Rocky Mountains, Educated Bears, etc.

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FOR BIG BEERS AND FINE CIGARS,
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REVERE HOUSE.
Corner King and York streets, Toronto.
Now open for day boarders, $4.00 per week. Six meal tickets for $1.50. Give it a trial.
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ROYAL ARMS HOTEL,
CORNER YONGE AND EDWARD ST.
The above Hotel has been refitted and improved greatly, and the bar contains the finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars in the Dominion. It is the best $1 per day house on Yonge street. 462
JOHN CUTHBERT, Proprietor.

THE WINE SAMPLE,
45 COLBORNE STREET.
DINING ROOM NOW OPEN.
Every Delicacy of the Season.
WALTER R. OVER,
246 (Late of Hodges) Proprietor.

46 AND 48 KING ST. EAST
RESTAURANT.
First-Class Meals Served up in "A 1" Style.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Every Seasonable Delicacy.
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WOOD MANTLES AND OVER MANTLES
246
R. RAWLINSON, 548 Yonge St.

CHINA HALL,
49 King street east, Toronto.
The Undersigned begs to inform his Customers he has now on hand a beautiful assortment of
Breakfast Sets in China and Stone Ware,
Ranging from $10 to $20; Also in Tea Sets and Tea and Coffee Sets. A great variety of China Tea Sets from $4.50 to $75 per Set.
In Dinner Sets a large assortment, ranging from $10.50 to $300. Dessert Sets with Canadian, English, Irish and Scotch views and flower centres in every shade of colour from $10 to $125; White Stone Ware of every description, Kitchen Crockery of every kind, Lamps of all kinds.
GLOVER HARRISON, Proprietor.

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LOWNSBROUGH & CO.
Exchange and Stock Brokers,
22 KING STREET EAST.
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WILL BE ISSUED MONDAY.
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