The Toronto World,

An Independent Liberal Newspaper,

lished every morning at five o'clock at No. King street east. Extra editions are published whenever there is news of sufficient moment to demand it.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Twenty-five cents a month, or $3 00 a year in advance, post-paid. Single copies, one cent. Sold on the streets and by newsdealers in every city and town in Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba.

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements are measured as solid nonpareil, twelve lines to an inch.

Casual advertisements of whatever nature, FIVE CENTS a line for each insertion.

Reports of meetings and financial statements of banks, and railway, insurance and monetary companies, TEN CENTS a line.

Paragraphs among news items, double the ordinary rates.

Special notices, twenty-five per cent. advance on the ordinary rates.

Birth, marriage and death notices, TWENTY CENTS each.

Contract rates for display advertisements, per line, subject to change of matter, are as follows:

INSERTIONS.	1 mo	3 mos	6 mos	12 mos
Daily	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00
Every other day	.....	1 25	2 00	00
Twice a week	.....	1 00	1 50	2 50
Once a week	.....	0 75	1 00	1 50

Condensed advertisements are charged at the following rates: Situations Wanted, FREE; Help Wanted, Properties for Sale, Houses or Stores to Rent, Houses or Stores Wanted, Board and Lodging, Rooms to Let, Rooms Wanted, Articles for Sale, Articles Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Professional or Business Cards, Business Changes, Money to Lend, Personal, and Miscellaneous, TEN CENTS for Twenty words, and one-half a cent for each additional word, for each insertion.

Address all communications to THE WORLD, No King street east Toronto.

The Toronto World.

The Only One-Cent Morning Paper in Canada, and the Only Exclusively Morning Paper in the City of Toronto.

THERE ARE FIVE VACANCIES in the senate. If the old gentlemen will only keep it up, and if Sir John will only stay away for a little while longer, the senate question will be solved in a very satisfactory manner.

THE COLORED SOLDIERS in the service of the United States are charged with flight in a contest with Indians in Texas. The story has not yet been verified. On two recent occasions they did nobly: one was a fight with Nane's Apaches, and the other the fight on the railroad train against masked robbers.

THE DOUBLE-CHAMBER question is coming to a point among some of our antipodean fellow-colonists. The governor of Queensland, in opening parliament on July 5, announced as one of the ministerial measures a bill for the reconstruction of the upper house on an elective basis.

AN ANTI-CHINESE BILL has been introduced into the New South Wales parliament by the government of the colony. It imposes a poll-tax of £10, and prohibits vessels from bringing more than one Chinese per 100 tons of the registered tonnage. Chinese who are British subjects are not exempt from the provisions of the bill. Amor De Cosmos and Arthur Bunster will soon have to emigrate to New South Wales.

THE MONTREAL HERALD is the mouthpiece of the telegraph combination just effected in this country, and its articles approving of the deal are all copied by the Toronto Globe and Mail, the Montreal Star, the Quebec Chronicle and other journals. Every one of these papers has been covertly supporting the gobble by Gould. They could not have been more servile to the arch schemer and less regardless of the public interests if they had been paid for it.

THE CITY OF WINNIPEG voted on Wednesday a bonus of $200,000 to the Canada Pacific syndicate. One of the conditions is that the syndicate shall establish within the limits of the city its principal workshops for the main line of the railway "within the province of Manitoba," and for the branches of the road radiating from Winnipeg within the limits of the province. The citizens, no doubt, were carried away with the idea that the syndicate intended to establish the principal workshops of the whole line in Winnipeg, though from the reading of the by-law it must be clear that what is meant is the principal workshops for the Manitoba division. A despatch from Montreal on Wednesday evening announced that the syndicate had decided to locate the principal shops in that city, and that employment would be given to three thousand men.

UNDER TUTORS AND GOVERNORS.

The London Telegraph has been telling us what an angel of a governor-general we have got in Canada. It seems that his administration, with "the immense assistance which the Princess Louise gave "him," has been earning truly golden opinions on every hand; that he has done his utmost to insure the progress of this Dominion; that the various schemes of immigration have received his warmest support; that the welfare of the colonists has been his constant care; that he has worked night and day to bring Canada into a prosperous and happy condition; that under his beneficent rule the country has flourished; and that he is now braving discomfort and perhaps privation in the Northwest in order that we Canadians may know more of our own country and that it may be more fairly represented to the strangers within our gates.

The "discomfort" and "perhaps privation" his excellency is enduring in the Northwest should stir our deepest sympathies—especially when we reflect on the fate of that half-carload of wine and grog sent ahead of him to Winnipeg. To think of the poor marquis away out in sight of the Rockies, with a skinful of pemican strapped to his saddle for his daily meal, is indeed very sad. But we hope he will live through it, and that upon return to comfort and civilization at Rideau hall he will send the gusher of the London Telegraph a pound of pemican and his compliments.

As for ourselves, benighted and helpless Canadians, we will extol the Marquis of Lorne to the skies. For his "beneficent rule," and his "work night and day" in order to bring Canada into a prosperous condition, he deserves at least a kingdom up under the Arctic circle, or a free grant lot up in Muskoka with a mill privilege on it.

We can afford to be generous, for we now know what good times and progress and beneficent rule were until the marquis and the princess came over.

This Canada of ours is a fine mission field for tutors and governors.

THE MAIL BAG RUMPUS.

National pride may cause us Canadians to pooh-pooh the complaint of the United States post-office officials that we are using mail bags that do not belong to us; but if we look squarely at the facts we cannot avoid the conclusion that our neighbors are in the right and we are in the wrong.

Postmaster-general James' recent letter to the department at Ottawa gives figures and cites instances which show clearly that our postal officials have been appropriating hundreds of United States mail bags for our ordinary internal postal service, while their officials have used virtually none of ours. The New York postmaster, under date of August 4, reports:

"We make no use of Canadian bags for local service, but return empty all that are received from Canada. Have never known them to be so used. We sent there during June 963 United States bags. Up to June 16th we had received back 337, for which we signed receipts.

The Detroit postmaster also reports:

"Have never known a Canadian sack or pouch to have been used as stated. Only one of our men has ever seen a Canadian pouch in the United States, and then only one, and that over five years ago."

Mr. James' letter further shows that regulations were agreed to by the post-office departments of the two countries, requiring, in effect, that each country should despatch mails only in its own bags, and that each should return the bags of the other empty. The sole cause of the present difficulty is that our authorities have neglected to carry this simple arrangement out.

Our own candor and a knowledge of the facts force us to make this unpleasant admission.

Somebody is to blame for it—who is the somebody?

We believe the whole truth of the matter lies in the fact that the Canadian post-office department is without a competent head. Ever since that most important branch of the public service has been in the hands of John O'Connor, it has been mismanaged simply shamefully. If he made no pretence of doing anything more than draw his salary, we might at least have some assurance that the affairs of the department would be attended to by his subordinates; but while he remains, he is worse than useless—he is positively harmful. Frequently he is quite incapable of attending to any business, to say nothing of managing a great department of the government. His ignorance of the very things he ought to know is sometimes positively amusing. Last session, when he held the comfortable position of president of the council, some member asked him how many clerks he had in his department, and he could not tell, although there were only six or eight.

The first essential in a minister of the crown is that he should at any rate possess some business ability; to appoint a man to office who has none is to cheat the public. The Catholic vote is of less consequence than the public service and our national reputation; and it is due to both that John O'Connor should be asked forthwith to walk out of the post-office department, bag and baggage.

THE HITCH AT OSGOODE HALL.

A conference took place at Osgoode hall yesterday between the attorney-general and the acting superior court judges. It is understood that there is no difference between them as to the necessity of a new commission. As far as is known, Mr. Cameron is the only one of the judges who now takes the ground that a new commission ought to issue. The debatable point is, Has a new court been constituted by the Judicature act? One party says the act itself specifically declares that a new court has not been created—that the change is in the name of the old courts. The other party maintains that the high court of justice is a new court, and that no judge can take a seat in it who is not regularly appointed thereto. One thing is clear, that where men so able as the superior court judges and leading members of the legal profession differ in opinion there must be room for doubt. In this matter the consequences are so far-reaching that there ought to be no room left for doubt, and there needs be none. The authority of the Ontario legislature to pass the Judicature act cannot be disputed. It will cost the Dominion government nothing to issue a new commission, and this seems to be the easiest and safest way out of the difficulty.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Montreal Post: Canada, under more favorable circumstances, is a better country to live in than the States, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it is our dependent condition which retards our progress. Let us try independence for a decade.

Montreal Post: Just fancy an English or an Irish judge receiving on an average a salary of $20,000 a year, while a Canadian, with as great capacity and harder work, is doled out five thousand, or a thousand pounds sterling!

York Herald, Richmond Hill: There is no denying the fact that Canadians are the proper persons to conduct business negotiations and treaties with other nations, and the more we have of this kind of thing the better for the country. Step by step we are advancing, backward we cannot go. Let us look our future boldly in the face, and be prepared to assume all the responsibilities of our position as one of the greatest among the nations of the future.

Etiquette in Conversation.

Do not manifest impatience. Do not find fault, though you may gently criticise. Do not talk of your private, personal and family matters. Do not appear to notice inaccuracies of speech in others. Do not allow yourselves to lose temper and speak excitedly. Do not allude to unfortunate peculiarities of any one present. Do not always commence a conversation by alluding to the weather. Do not talk very loud. Do not be absent-minded, requiring the speaker to repeat what had been said that you may understand. Do not try to force yourself into the confidence of others; if they give their confidence, never betray it.

IS SCARCITY WEALTH?

To the Editor of the Toronto World.

SIR,—Although Mr. Phipps has passed me by with only a laudatory postscript, and addressed his reply solely to "Querist." I may be permitted to give vent to the exhilaration I feel in being classed with "Reformer" as "one who knows too much about free trade and protection to benefit by any information from him." We are proud to see that Mr. Phipps can thus generously recognise merit in an opponent. Since his reply to "Querist," however, continues to display illogical errors, it is evident he has not recognised the "wisdom" of the views presented for his consideration.

Mr. Phipps has not even conquered his habit of selecting dangerously explosive illustrations. Think of it! Here is his illustration of his axiom that "scarcity can (and occasionally or often does) mean riches." "Suppose one goes through all the stores in Toronto, and finds scarcely an article in them, and, on asking the reason, learns that there was a grand distribution of wealth last week; every one in the neighborhood became suddenly rich, and they came in and cleared the storekeepers out. The storekeepers have re-ordered, but there is great scarcity at the moment." This is supposed to prove that "scarcity may mean riches." But if the people had literally "cleared out" the goods in the stores, without leaving any other commodity in exchange for them, would that "scarcity" mean "riches"—except of course to the people, who would then be thieves or burglars? Presumably the "grand distribution of wealth," of which he speaks, provides the commodity which they exchange for these goods. If they exchanged that commodity of "money," which Mr. Phipps calls "wealth" for the goods, there is then no scarcity in the stores. They are full of the commodity "money," and empty of the commodity "goods;" but if the commodity money, received in exchange, is insufficient to replace these articles when again exchanged, there can have been no increase of "wealth," for goods are as truly "wealth" as is money.

And then much depends upon the source whence this "grand distribution of wealth" emanated. If the storekeepers "distributed" it themselves in order to enable the people to come and "clear them out," it is a little difficult to see how the "scarcity" of money among them thus caused in the first place by their own act, and then the "scarcity" of goods caused by the return of that money to them in exchange for goods, can have produced any startling increase of "riches," since they have only got back their money and given away their goods for nothing. Seriously, I don't think Mr. Phipps means this.

If a beneficent system of protection is supposed to be the origin of this "grand distribution of wealth," then one naturally inquires where this protective government gets it. Are not the customs dues paid by the people? And even if a "grand distribution of *this* wealth" among the people should occur, how are they the richer by merely recovering their own?

One has to be careful with one's illustrations; also they are apt to illustrate or illumine altogether too much, when once the rational mind has recovered from their preliminary dazzle, and they are placed under the close scrutiny of a pretentious

"SAPIENTIA."

NEWSPAPER JEALOUSY.

To the Editor of the Toronto World.

SIR,—How is it that you newspaper men are so fearfully jealous of each other—that a good thing appearing in any one of the papers is sure to evoke ill-natured depreciation of the individual supposed to have written it? The other day a good thing appeared in the World (I am glad to be able to say that the World often contains good things); and a newspaper man who is not much thought of by the general public, and who could no more have perpetrated the good thing in question than he could have ridden over to Hanlan's on horseback, said in my hearing, "Oh! that's ——'s work. He thinks himself confounded smart, but there's nothing in him—goes and reads his contributions on the street. Besides, that paper is"—so and so—and so and so.

Next day a friend said to me: "I know who wrote that article you thought so much of. The 'representative' of the Telegram told me this morning that Blank did it." "Well," said I, "what did the 'representative' think of it?" "Oh! no much—in fact he said he didn't see anything in it to be amused at. It was a poor attempt at wit—no more."

Now, sir, I have met many people who were intensely amused at the article in question, and not one word have I heard in disparagement except what has come from newspaper men. How is this? What has poor Blank done to his fellow-laborers that they should be down upon him? He produced an article worthy of the London Punch in its palmiest days; hence the jealousy and the agony.—Yours,

OUTSIDER.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Some Chaps Who Had a Dollar or Two—And Some Who Went Around Occasionally.

Thousands of men have envied Astor, Stewart, Vanderbilt, Mackay, Keene, Gould, and the other fellows who can buy strawberries at $1 per box, but the richest of them are mere vagrants when compared to some of the ancients. There was Ninus, for instance. He was the son of Nimrod, the old hunter, who made lions search for holes and tigers take to ditches. Old Nim left his boy about £130,000,000 in cash, besides 120,000 cattle, a piece of land about as big as Arkansas, and 14,000 likely slaves. There were no lawyers in those days who made a specialty of breaking wills and gobbling estates, and young Ninus quickly took possession and cast about for some plan to keep himself out of the poorhouse. He was considered a poor young man, and had he been seen lugging his girl to an ice cream saloon or riding out in a livery rig, his friends would have said he would bring up in a garret. By a lucky capture of territory from the Assyrians, together with 20,000 slaves, 125,000 cattle, ten waggon loads of silver and jewels, and a few other trifles, Ninus walked up the social ladder until big bugs asked after his wife and babies, and he could lose three games of billiards without wondering if the owner of the saloon would take a "stand off." He was worth £350,000,000 when he died, and yet for the last five years of his life he went without mutton because the price had raised to three cents per pound.

The heiress with a $50,000 bank account considers herself some pumpkins, but what a three cent piece she would have been alongside of Queen Semiramis. She not only had the lucre left by Ninus, but in ten years she had increased it fourfold. Just multiply £350,000,000 by two and you have the amount of her bank balance, to say nothing of jewels and clothing and furniture and palaces and slaves and cattle. Had she sold out and cleaned up she could have drawn her little check for about £700,000,000. She didn't worry about where her spring bonnet came from, and when a new style of dress goods came out she didn't sit up nights for fear some neighbor would secure a pattern first. While she made it lively for her enemies she was soft on her friends. She gave her waiting maid half a million dollars in a lump, for dressing her hair in a new style, and she tossed the same amount to her dressmaker as a reward for the excellent fit of one particular dress. One day when she saw a poor old man travelling the highway on foot she presented him with 500 asses to ride on, and insisted on his accepting £50,000 to pay his toll and tavern bills.

Cyrus, King of Persia from the year 538 to 580, had some little change to begin with, and in ten years he could draw his check for £500,000,000. He didn't haggle over the price of a slave when a man came to buy, but presented him with 1000. He at one time owned 30,000 horses, 40,000 cattle, 200,000 sheep, 15,000 asses and 25,000 slaves, and when he got tired of a palace costing £1,000,000 he gave it away to some poor washerwoman with seven children to support. He one day sat down to a dinner which had cost £30,000, and in the afternoon he went on a £50,000 drunk. The police didn't run him in, or he would doubtless have insisted on paying a fine of £20,000 and presenting his honor with a corner house and lot in the toniest part of Babylon.

King Menes was another well-heeled man. It was too much trouble to count his cash and so he weighed it. One day when an old friend asked him for the loan of a few dollars until Saturday night he sent him a procession of sixty asses, each animal loaded with 150 pounds of gold coin. He paid £100,000 for a bird which could whistle, the same for a trick dog, and he had such a fondness for white oxen that he shelled out £25,000 apiece for them, and at one time he had a drove of 2000. When he got out with the boys he made things lively. During one spree, in the city of Memphis, he gave away £500,000, and didn't get drunk at that. At one time he had 600,000 gold chains, 1,000,000 finger rings, 100,000 costly swords, 300,000 daggers, and land only knows how many fish lines, jackknives, corkscrews and tobacco boxes. His wife had £1,000,000 a year as pin money, and when his eldest son went up to Thebes to see the elephant, he was followed by 500 friends, 1000 slaves, 2000 horses and £500,000 for fare checks and beer money.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

Arranged specially for the Toronto World.

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK.

Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe Streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
East.		
Montreal Day Express	7.12 a.m.	11.07 a.m.
" Night Express	6.52 p.m.	10.52 p.m.
Mixed	11.12 a.m.	6.52 p.m.
Belleville Local	5.07 p.m.	9.37 a.m.
West.		
Chicago Day Express	12.15 p.m.	6.10 p.m
" Night Express	11.45 p.m.	6.15 a.m.
Stratford and London Mixed	7.30 a.m.	11.10 p.m.
" " Local	3.45 p.m.	1.05 p.m.
Stratford Local	5.25 p.m.	11.00 a.m.
Georgetown Mixed	6.40 p.m.	8.25 a.m.

GREAT WESTERN.

Stations—Foot of Yonge and foot of Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Mail	3.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m.
N. Y. (Central) & Erie Express	9.55 a.m.	4.30 p.m.
London Local & Detroit Express	7.10 a.m.	1.15 p.m.
Susp. Bridge & Detroit Express	5.55 p.m.	10.20 a.m.
Detroit & Chicago Express	12.50 p.m.	10.35 p.m.
New York & Chicago Express	11.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.

Trains leave Simcoe street five minutes later.

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

For Mimico, calling at Union station, Queen's wharf, Parkdale, High Park, and the Humber, going and returning (every day except Sunday).

Leave Yonge street 10.30 a. m., 2.00, 4.10, and 6 20 p. m.

Returning, leave Mimico 8.15, 11.15 a. m., 2.00, 4.50, and 7.10 p. m.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN

Stations—City Hall, Union and Brock street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Barrie, Collingwood and Meaford, Mail	7.45 a.m.	9.15 p.m.
Collingwood Express	5.10 p.m.	10.10 a.m.
Gravenhurst and Meaford Steamboat Express	11.30 a.m.	2.15 p.m

Trains leave Union Station Eight minutes and Brock Street Fifteen minutes later.

CREDIT VALLEY.

Station—At the foot of Brock street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galt, Woodstock, Ingersoll, Fergus and Orangeville Mail	8.1 a.m.	10.35 a.m.
Galt Woodstock, Ingersoll, Fergus and Orangeville Ex.	4.30 p.m.	6.55 p.m.

A free bus leaves the ticket office, 20 King street west, at 8.15 a.m. and 4.10 p.m. Trains leave Brock street station 15 minutes later.

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.

Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Owen Sound, Harriston, and Teeswater, Mail	7.30 a m	3.00 p.m.
Owen Sound Mixed	12.30 p. m.	9.40 p.m.
Orangeville Express	5.00 p.m.	10.30 a.m.

TORONTO AND NIPISSING.

Station, foot of Berkeley street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Through Mail	7.45 a.m.	6.30 p.m.
Local	4.00 p.m.	11.15 a.m.

STAGES.

EGLINGTON STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m., 1.30 p m., 5 p.m. and 6.20 p.m.
Arrives 8.45, 9.55 a.m., 2.30 and 6 p m

THORNHILL STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 p.m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.
Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street east 3.20 p.m.

COOKSVILLE STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

RICHMOND HILL STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.10 p.m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY,

for Leslieville, Woodbine driving park, Victoria park, and Ben Lamond.

Station, Don bridge, foot of King street.

Leaves Don Station 6.30, 9.00, 10.30 a.m.; 12.00, noon, 2.00, 3.30, 5.00, 6.30, 8.30 and 10.30 p.m., (on Saturday night only.)

Returning leaves Ben Lamond 6.00, 8.30, 10.00, 11.30 a.m.; 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 6.00, 8.00 and 10.00 p.m. (on Saturday night only.)

HOTELS.

ROSSIN HOUSE

IS THE LARGEST, COOLEST IN SUMMER Unequalled in Cleanliness, Best Ventilated, best Furnished, and the best managed Hotel in Canada. Graduated Prices.
HENRY J. NOLAN, Chief Clerk. MARK H. IRISH, Proprietor.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, TORONTO,

is one of the largest and most comfortable hotels in the Dominion of Canada, elegantly furnished throughout; rooms en suite, with bath-rooms, &c., attached on every floor.
McGAW & WINNETT, Proprietors.

BRIGHTON TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
92, 94 and 96 Bay street, Toronto.
First-class board; well furnished apartments, splendid drawing-room; all home comforts; good attendance.
Most Moderate Charges.
E. SMITH, - - Proprietress.

MITCHELL & RYAN,
Royal Opera House.
Sample and Billiard Room,
99 King Street West,
TORONTO.

SIMCOE HOUSE,
Cor. Simcoe and Front Streets,
TORONTO, ONT,
Convenient to Union Station. Terms $1 and $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms.
WM. HANCOCK, Proprietor.

WOODBINE HOTEL & RESTAURANT
88 YONGE STREET,
Six doo above King street, Toronto, renovated and improved.
LEM. FELCHER AND ROBT. OSBURN
Late of American Hotel, Owen Sound, Proprietors

RETAIL CLOTHING.

JAMIESON,
THE GREAT CLOTHIER AND OUTFITTER.

JAMIESON'S for Fine Ordered Clothing.
JAMIESON'S for the Celebrated Original $3.50 Pants to order; two pairs for $6.75.
JAMIESONS'S for Nice Business Suits, $12.00 to $16.00.
JAMIESON'S for Ready-made Coats, full range, $2.00 up.
JAMIESON'S for Boys' Suits, from $2.50 to 5.00.
JAMIESON'S for Men's Ready-made Suits, at the low price of $6.00.
JAMIESON'S for Handsome Suits to Order from $10.00 up.
JAMIESON'S for Extra Fine Worsted Diagonal Suits, Made to Order in Handsome Style, $18.00 to 27.00.
JAMIESON'S for Fine Scotch Tweed Pants to Order, from $3.50 to 6.00.
JAMIESON'S is the best place to buy clothing of all kinds.

P. JAMIESON,
Cor. Queen and Yonge streets, Toronto.

OAK HALL
KEEP COOL!
TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS IN LIGHT CLOTHING.
We are selling our Linen and Lustre Coats and Dusters at LESS THAN COST. Light Tweed Suits greatly reduced. Blue and Grey Serge Suits at prices that are bound to make them go. We are anxious to sell all Summer Goods this month; consequently we will give great bargains.
OAK HALL, 115 to 121 King street east, opposite Cathedral.

BREAD &C.

REGISTERED SNOWFLAKE.
Our Snowflake bread is made from the best "Patent Process Flour," 7 cents a loaf. Delivered daily.
CRUMPTON'S BAKERY, 171 KING ST. E.

NAVIGATION.

CHICORA.
NEW YORK, BOSTON BUFFALO, THE FALLS
AND ALL
Points Southeast and West.
Barlow Cumberland,
35 Yonge Street

LADIES' WEAR ETC.

LADIES! NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GET ONE of my Celebrated Saratoga Waves, made out of

Natural Curly Hair in the latest styles. Also a large stock of all kinds of Hair Goods, as Wigs, switches, etc., on hand. A call is respectfully Slicited. A. DORENWEND, Wig-maker
Paris Hair Works, 105 Yonge street.

DENTAL

WM. MYERS,
Surgeon Dentist.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
No. 77 King Street West.
Office open day and night.

FRANK H. SEFTON. L.D.S.,
DENTIST
Member of Royal College of Dental Surgeons o Ontario.
R oms—Corner of Queen and Yonge sts. over Rose's Drug store, Toronto.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY!
M. F. SMITH,
DENTIST, 266 Queen st. East
Artificial teeth, lifelike in appearance and perfect eating and speaking; moderate fees.

EBONY
Preserves the Leather!
LASTING BRILLIANT DURABLE
Does not crack or peel off, retains its polish longer than others, and is the Cheapest and Best Dressing in the market.
BLACKING

B SURE AND GO TO
NOLAN'S
69 Queen Street, West,
For Hall and Cook Stoves.

BOOTS AND SHOES

W. WEST & CO.
GOLDEN BOOT,
206 YONGE ST.

Have now on hand a magnificent stock of New Spring Goods, perfect fitting, elegant, comfortable, durable, and cheap. Everybody can get fitted at very low prices. Come and see.
W. WEST & CO.

LADIES' KID BUTTON BOOTS
AT $1.75, $2.00, $2.25 AND $2.50.
Ladies' French Kid Button Boots,
AT $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 AND $5.00
Ladies' Pebble Balmorals, $1.00,
AT SIMPSON'S
CHEAP BOOT & SHOE STORE,
68 QUEEN STREET WEST.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLEARING ALE
AT
EDWARD M'KEOWN'S
PREVIOUS TO MAKING EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS.

In addition to OUR CLEARING SALE we will place on our counters to-day for sale a consignment of Lace Novelties purchased at 50 per cent. under importers' cost. These goods are of the very newest and choicest.
Cream Spanish Lace Ficuis, "all silk," at 40c, 45c, 50c, 65c, 75c, $1 up.
Black Spanish Lace Fichus, "all silk," 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 75c, $1 up.
Cream Spanish Lace Scarfs, 75c, 85c, $1.
Black Spanish Lace Scarfs, 75c, 85c, $1.
Black and Cream Spanish Laces, some very choice designs.
White Embroidered India Muslin Ties, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 22c, 25c, 33c up.
Every lady in town is purchasing one of these scarfs.
White Embroidered India Muslin Handkerchiefs, very pretty, 12½c., 15c., 18c., worth double the money. Cream India Lawn Squares 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 65c, 75c up—just half-price. New Cream Laces, in Bretonne, Venice Point, Bucharest, Languedoc, Old English Point, etc. Just opened, another lot of choice shadings in Ombre Ribbons, all widths; New Roman Sash; Ribbons New Satin Sash Ribbons, in cardinal, pink, sky, white, cream, etc. 55 cents, worth $1.00 per yard. Also great bargains in Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Mitts, Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Underwear, Notions, etc.
We desire to draw particular attention to the above. These goods are of the VERY NEWEST IN THE MARKET, and Ladies will find it to their advantage to pay a special visit to our store to inspect these goods. On Monday we shall offer some very attractive specialties in our Dress Goods and Staple Department, which see in Saturday's issues. Your inspection solicited at
EDWARD M'KEOWN'S,
182 Yonge Street, Third Door north of Queen.

FINE ARTS.

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93 Yonge Street,
Gilders, Importers Steel Engravings and other Fine Art Goods.
PICTURES, ETC., FRAMED TO ORDER.

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WHITE'S SHIRTS.
6 for $6, or $1 each.
6 for $7, or $1 25 each.
6 for $8, or $1 50
6 for $10, or $1 75 each.
6 for $11 50, or $2 each.
Reinforced Fronts.
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