THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 18 KING-STREET EAST, TORONTO
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year	$3.00	Four Months	$1.00
Six Months	1.50	One Month	25

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SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1887.

Mr. Hague on the Situation.

For years back commercial men have been accustomed to look with much interest to the reviews of the country's business and its prospects annually presented by the managing heads of the Bank of Montreal and the Merchants' Bank respectively. When the time comes round this year a voice much valued for the wise counsel it was wont to convey to the business men of Canada is stilled—that of the late Mr. Smithers—and we may be permitted the surmise that Mr. Hague's words will draw none the less attention from the fact that this year he almost alone has the floor, after the manner customary at the annual meetings of the two leading banks. Looking for that part of his remarks which is of most *general* interest, and for something like a leading idea to suit the time, we find it in his presentment of the real importance to the country of its own *home trade*, which some people are too apt to undervalue, as if only foreign trade were of any consequence. These words especially we commend to public attention:

We do not need, at this time of day, to say that Canada is a fine country. But it may be needful, from a business point of view, to say that there is a natural bond of union between its various parts. The foreign trade of Canada with the United States and England is large, but the internal trade between the various provinces is very large also. The bonds of trade connection between the Maritime Provinces and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are close. These two central provinces, in fact, have intimate trade relations with all parts of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to the mutual advantage of all, though the natural productions of all our provinces find their best market in foreign parts.

A reciprocity treaty between ourselves and the United States, comprising natural productions, was for the advantage of both parties twenty years ago, and it would be for the advantage of both parties now. But Canada does not need to supplicate for it. It is a pure matter of business, to be arranged on a rational basis, with prospective advantages for both parties. While on this subject I may say it would be of great advantage if more complete statistical returns respecting the whole of our trade and productions were available. It would be interesting to know, not only what we export, but what the whole Dominion produces, from its farms, forests, fisheries, mines and manufactories, by provinces respectively. Of manufactures there has been an enormous development during the last seven years. It would be interesting to know how much we manufacture in cotton and woolens; what is the production of our foundries and implement works, together with the vast variety of miscellaneous manufactures established amongst us.

It need not surprise Mr. Hague to learn that there are those amongst us who, not at all from sound business reasons, but through the influence of political motives, are convinced that this fine country is actually without any *natural* bond of union between its various parts, and that our only chance for commercial prosperity lies in throwing in our lot with the neighboring Republic. He tells us that while the country's trade with England and the United States is large, the internal trade amongst the provinces is very large also. This reminder of the importance of our *home trade* is a timely one from Mr. Hague, and it ought to be heeded. Nor need we ponder either very long or very deeply over it before seeing that it has an effective bearing on the question of reciprocity, now so much debated these days.

In mentioning reciprocity directly, Mr. Hague says that it was found beneficial in time before and would no doubt be for the advantage of both parties now. But he is evidently of opinion that it is by no means as necessary for Canada now as it might have been then. "Canada does not need to supplicate for it." We should say she does not, indeed. Mr. Hague next touches on our lack of statistics of a certain kind, the want of which is one obvious cause why so much attention is paid to imports and exports only—to the records of merchandise either brought into the country or sent out of it—while little or none is bestowed upon the large volume of our productions from the country's farms, mines, forests, fisheries and manufactories. What he evidently suggests is that if the latter were regularly made as prominent in our annual records as our imports and exports are, a more accurate idea of the importance of the country's *home exchanges*, as distinguished from its foreign exchanges, would be diffused. And we hasten to add that to attend to this duty, too long unperformed, is something that a National Policy Government should be specially expected to do.

Mr. Hague does not fail to note the cheering harvest prospects of the Dominion at the present time, particularly in the Northwest. He thinks that Toronto needs a word of caution with regard to expansion in real estate speculation. Well, we acknowledge the kindliness of the counsel, also the competence of the quarter whence it comes. But we venture at the same time to remark that Toronto has behind her a solid material basis for future growth, which only very few of her own citizens do as yet adequately estimate, and which it will take time to come to reveal. Provided that the perpetuation of the National Policy and of Canada's commercial independence is assured, we shall feel confident that "the country is safe."

The World's Boom.

The World is not afraid of comparison with any of the daily papers of this city. In the freshness of its news, in the number of exclusive items it contains, in the style and fairness of its writing it leads them all. Our advertising patronage keeps pace with the popularity of the paper, and our columns are now taxed to accommodate all our advertisers. Under the circumstances we have been compelled to advance our advertising rates somewhat, but the increased circulation that the paper now enjoys more than compensates for the same.

Read the Resolutions Again.

The defeated commercial unionists in the Board of Trade, also their ally The Globe, have fallen back on the extraordinary pretence that after all they are the victorious party, inasmuch as they quite agree with Mr. John Macdonald's resolution, which was carried unanimously, and which they joyfully accept as a statement of their own views exactly. This course of theirs is queer enough, but still it can be accounted for. They are defeated, and they know it, but they feel it necessary to carry themselves before the world (especially outside of Toronto) as if they had been the veritable victors in the fight. But fancy what a time they must be having to themselves over their feast of crow, which for appearance sake they are obliged to smack their lips over, as if it were the finest turkey they ever sat down to. Now let us read both resolutions over again—first Mr. Macdonald's, passed *nem. con.*, and next Mr. Chapman's, passed by 63 to 36:

1. Resolved, That this board desires to place on record its conviction that the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse between our own country and the United States compatible with our relation to Great Britain is desirable.

That the board will gladly do everything in its power to bring about the consummation of such a result.

That in its estimation no treaty which ignored any of the interests of our country, or which gave undue prominence to any one to the neglect or to the injury of any other, is one that could be entertained.

That in our agricultural, our mineral, our manufacturing and our diversified mercantile interests, in our fisheries and forests, and other products, we possess in a rare and extraordinary degree all the elements which go to make a people great, prosperous and self-reliant.

That these are fitting inducements to any nation to render reciprocity with Canada a thing to be desired, and such as should secure for us a reciprocal treaty with the United States of the broadest and most generous character, which, while fully recognizing these conditions, would contain guarantees which would prove of mutual and abiding advantage to both nations. *But that this board cannot entertain any proposal which would place Great Britain at any disadvantage as compared with the United States, and which would tend in any measure, however small, to weaken the bonds which bind us to the Empire.*

2. That this board, whilst desirous of reciprocal trade relations with the United States, is opposed to commercial union with the United States, believing that it cannot be obtained without giving up the preservation of our autonomy as a separate nationality on this continent.

Now, let us all read Mr. Macdonald's resolution over again. As the very essence of commercial union with the States lies in the commercial exclusion of Great Britain, its bearing on the question at issue ought to be plain enough. Mr. Darling and The Globe are merely playing a game of bluff, which even their own supporters decline to back them in, because it is too ridiculous.

Mr. Butterworth Undeceived.

According to his senior Toronto organ, Congressman Butterworth has formed one correct impression as to the agitation that his agents are at present promoting in this country, and that is that his invasion of this country upon her natal day, when none are supposed to be for a party but all for the state, would be in exceeding bad taste. This impression is both well founded and creditable to Mr. Butterworth's good sense. It is not at all likely that he would undergo a repetition of Mr. O'Brien's regrettable experiences, however much Canadian nationalists may deprecate his intervention in their affairs upon such an occasion; we do not believe that anybody would cry "throw him out, run him out, kick him out," as The Globe did during the late election campaign, which resulted so disastrously for itself and its friends; but such a visit, for such a purpose, upon such an occasion, particularly at a time when Canadians are being hunted from their situations in Buffalo and Detroit for being Canadians and for no other reason, might produce feelings not desirable by either party to this controversy.

Congressman Butterworth can easily understand why such feelings might be aroused. Dominion Day is to us what Independence Day is to him and his compatriots. It is "the day we celebrate" above all other days. It arouses neither sectarian nor racial animosities—it recalls no bloody or painful memories—and it is supposed to be kept sacred from political strife. Upon that day men of every political school in Canada may be heard speaking from the same platforms, in the same strain and upon the same themes—the glories of the past, the peace and prosperity of the present, the grandeur of our national future. The foreigner who should, upon such an occasion, introduce an issue upon which Canadians are divided would rightly be regarded as an intruder and interloper, and would go far to embitter resentments created by recent events in connection with the fisheries disputes and the industrial ostracism of Canadians in the United States.

We submit the case to Congressman Butterworth's own good sense if such a day be not the last day of all the days in the year to provoke a political controversy? Let him picture to himself Sir John A. Macdonald going over to Cincinnati upon the Fourth of July for the avowed purpose of introducing, from an Anglo-Canadian point of view, a discussion upon the trade policy of the United States. Let him conceive Sir John denouncing that policy as a ruinous and impoverishing failure, which has rendered the Union a pensioner upon the bounty and the forbearance of her neighbors. Let him imagine Sir John telling his Cincinnati audience that their only hope of salvation lay in accepting the Canadian tariff. After Congressman Butterworth has tried his imagination with such an effort let him conceive, if he can, the reception which his fellow-citizens would give a Canadian member of Parliament under such circumstances.

It is well that Congressman Butterworth should have had his eyes opened to the gross impropriety of the position into which he has been misled. He could not have understood the character of the day he was asked to fix for his debut in Canadian politics—he could not have understood the standing and the motives of those who invited him hither—else he surely would never have so far forgotten the dignity of a United States Congressman, the etiquette of nations and the respect to a foreign people opposed to his views, as to have become a party to such an extraordinary and unprecedented impertinence. He is not delegated to come here by any authority in his own country to offer us terms of capitulation. He has not been invited hither by any one in authority in this country. His intrusion would therefore be perfectly gratuitous and excessively irritating. Let him no longer be deceived by the ravings of The Globe. It is the decayed organ of a disorganized faction. Every movement of this kind that it has championed has ended disastrously. It took up the Riel cry and ruined its party. It has taken up this cry in sheer desperation. But above all, let Mr. Butterworth not forget what is due to himself as a representative of the American people, and due also to the mass of Canadians who regard his attempt upon their commercial independence with suspicion and dislike.

Like the Majority of One.

The Globe's claim that the Board of Trade declared for commercial union by the passage of Mr. John Macdonald's resolution, which the advocates of commercial union had fought in and out of the board for weeks, is the laughing stock of the town. It recalls that famous majority of one, which escaped from the Deacon's bag while he was toting it to Ottawa.

What the New Duties Are Doing.

The Sault Ste. Marie Express, which, by the way, is not in accord with the Dominion Government in its general policy, speaks of the new duties as about to confer a great boon in the Algoma District. Although it has been known that Algoma abounds in an inexhaustible supply of mineral yet not one dollar was invested to develop its iron mines until the announcement of the Government's iron duties and the abolition of the coal tax. Since, a large number of capitalists of experience in the iron trade are already there preparing to commence mining and smelting works. The Express very properly replies to the objection that the iron industry is impracticable in Algoma owing to the want of coal, by saying:

The practical answer to this, however, is plain to every one who sees the immense loads of iron passing down our river from the great iron region of the upper peninsula of Michigan. The iron industry alone has built up Marquette and other places, and vessels find it profitable to bring coal to the west and iron to the east. Our circumstances are precisely similar. Michigan supplies twice more iron than Pennsylvania where both coal and iron exist together. In Canada at the present time the total output of the iron mines is 60,000 tons, while the demand is 250,000 tons and this demand is increasing. We have no coal nearer than Nova Scotia, where they also have iron, but with the coal duty removed, as it lately has been, we can get coal from the United States, and this part of Algoma will, with the railway facilities now being created, become like the Marquette region, a thriving mart of iron industry.

The country will rejoice to hear of this satisfactory commencement of the Canadian iron trade, as whatever good the duties on iron will do to Algoma they will do the same—and more—to all other sections where iron is to be found; so that it is not too much to expect that, with the great demand which will be made for iron during the next few years owing to its substitution in many articles for wood, a huge stimulus will be given to all industries. This means that our population in districts now sparsely populated will be largely increased, the capital of the country will be accumulated, and Canada will advance towards the attainment of a larger home market, the prominent elements upon which national greatness and independence rests.

Perpetual Motion.

Editor World: Would you kindly answer me through your columns anything you know respecting "perpetual motion"—what has been invented in that line, and what premiums are offered for perfected machines, as I am interested. By doing so at your earliest convenience you will greatly oblige. A SUBSCRIBER.

Stratford, June 9, 1887.

Our enquiring friend shall be satisfied. To his first query we can answer with the late lamented Mr. J. Billings, that what we know about perpetual motion is cussed little. There is too a division of opinion among the young men of The World on the subject. One party contend that perpetual motion is the able editor who writes the commercial union articles, while another faction adduce proof that the advertising agent on the war path should have the medal. Against both of these the cashier sets up his dictum that the irate subscriber who calls to stop the paper and is confronted with The World's bull dog develops a motion not to be sneezed at. Aside from these trifling diversities of opinion, however, The World is satisfied that it don't know much about perpetual motion. The great object of giving all the news for a cent has compelled us heretofore to refrain from treading the paths of the mystical, our deepest concern in the mechanical direction being that the press shall print a good impression.

When it comes to asking what has been invented in that line we are of course perfectly at home. Our patent insides editor has prepared a report on the subject. He states that perpetual motion in mechanics means a machine which when set in motion would continue to move without the aid of external force and without the loss of momentum until its parts become deranged or worn out. The first known attempt at this kind of thing was made by Wilars de Honecourt, an architect, in the 15th century, and a sketch of his machine is still in existence in the Ecule des Chartes at Paris. His invention was a wheel with movable weights which, by reason of their mode of attachment, take a position further from the centre of motion when descending than when ascending.

Capra of Bologna in the year 1678, incited thereto it is believed by eating a sausage of that name, made a somewhat similar wheel and he was followed later on by the Marquis of Worcester, but the latter is now held by Ignatius Donnelly and others to have been merely an advertising scheme to boom the noble lord's sauce, which he successfully perpetrated about that time. Orffyreus (our patent insides editor don't state who he was or if that was his family or only his given name) made quite a stir in the 18th century with another wheel that was to run forever and didn't run at all, and ever since that time the perpetual motion mania has raged with greater or lesser virulence according to the position of the moon.

There is a man down in Cobourg, our mechanical superintendent says, who has constructed a perpetual motion machine, but the Cobourg man is wiser than some others. He has never allowed anybody but himself to see it, and as he don't charge anything for telling you that it is running his word has never yet been doubted—to his face.

Another genius out in Western Ontario improved on Wilars & Capra's machines. He made the spokes of the wheel hollow, enclosing iron balls therein. These hollow tubes were crooked, so that when the ascent was made they would run back to the hub and when the descent came they would run out to the tire. His machine worked every bit as good as the other fellows'.

A Dutchman up in Waterloo County a couple of years ago made a water wheel to drive a pump, the pump to raise the water to run the wheel. This was to give pepetual motion, but it only succeeded in giving the Dutchman a bad name.

Keely's motor will be perpetual motion when it is finished, but Keely's motor hasn't moted yet to speak of.

Our patent insides editor asserts that perpetual motion is an absurdity. He says that arrange your weights as you will, or arrange any system of mechanics, action and reaction will always remain equal, and perpetual motion can only become possible when a body once set in motion shall meet with no resistance, which is an impossible condition. He says that if a top could be made to spin in a perfect vacuum upon a point without friction; it might never come to rest, but it could exert no external force without losing its own. In support of his contention he quotes Stevinus, Count Rumford, Jaule, Dr. Mayer and Professors Henry, Balfour, Stewart, Maxwell, Grove and others. And for facts regarding the construction of alleged perpetual motion machines, he refers us to Henry Dirck's "Perpetuum Mobile, or a History of the Search for Self-motive Power," published in London in 1870.

We confess that we do not altogether agree with the patent insides editor. We maintain that perpetual-motion machines have been discovered and are now in operation. Take for instance a gas metre. Who has not known a gas metre to run right along for months registering a constantly increasing consumption of gas when the family were away from home and there was not a soul in the house. And again for a specimen of motion without visible object or means of support what can anyone say to Geo. Casey, Esq., M.P., when his jaw moveth itself aright on the tariff question. Besides most people believe that the world do move and has been for a considerable time.

It is true that the instances given above may not be strictly pertinent to the question, inasmuch as the objects mentioned were not created solely to demonstrate the possibility of perpetual motion. If this view be taken of course our own argument fails and the field is open to our Stratford subscriber. We may, too, tell him that while no regular premium is offered for the invention of a perpetual motion machine, those who have seriously tackled the subject heretofore have generally been cared for by the state in their later days, being usually placed in public institutions where more or less restraint and supervision is exercised. Such has ever been the reward of genius—when misapplied.

The desire to create perpetual motion is not as many suppose to advance the science of mechanics. It is rather the result of astronomical phenomena. If when the sun crosses the line the moon is full somebody is sure to get full also and then start the construction of a perpetual motion machine. The first symptoms are noticeable when the victim starts fingering around a clock, and that stage being reached the case is hopeless. The unfortunate man will either make a machine that will run itself or die in the attempt. Heretofore he has always died.

When a man begins to talk seriously about perpetual motion the banks at once refuse to accept his endorsation on paper, and the police keep an eye on him as a dangerous character.

The World will believe in perpetual motion when it sees it perpet.

The argument that commercial union would hasten the depletion of our forests acts against the intention of those who advance it. Our timber resources are already being only too rapidly exhausted. Anything designed to hasten their depletion in the interests of a few millionaire lumber monopolists ought to be carefully avoided.

Commercial union would fill Canada with American commercial travelers. Of course they would patronize their compatriot at the Irish Mark.

The Deacon said never a word about commercial union during the late election campaign. It was then in favor of Mr. Blake's Malvern idea of the necessity for continued protection to Canadian industries. Its present position is diametrically opposed to that idea. Its Jim Crow jump on the Riel question was little more disreputable than this change of front. It is by such tactics that it has dragged its party down to a condition of demoralization more complete than any defeat upon consistent principles could possibly have produced.

Mr. Darling having again adjourned himself there is now an opportunity for the rest of us to go fishing.

Mr. Darling says that he would like to have still another night for literary exercises. Why doesn't he buy the Arabian Nights? There are a thousand of them, full of entertaining debates.

The Peterboro Review testifies that the farmers of that district get as good a price for their cheese as can be got in New York. Mr. Valancy Fuller should make a note of this fact for his next speech.

—The Accident Insurance Company of North America is represented by Medland & Jones, who are also agents for the British fire companies, the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England and the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. Insurers should call on them at their office, Equity Chambers, entrance Victoria st., before going elsewhere. 462

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

OTTAWA, MARCH 21ST, 1887.

Notice is hereby given to manufacturers, importers and vendors of varnishes that, under the Weights and Measures Act, 49 Vic., Chap. 10, the sale by other than the Dominion Standard Gallon (therefore known as the Imperial Gallon) is illegal, and that this Department has instructed its officers to enforce compliance with the terms of the law.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," chap. 119, R.S.C., letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, bearing date the 2nd day of June, 1887, incorporating John Wallace Nesbitt and James Bicknell of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, barristers-at-law; Duncan Charles Plumb, of the Town of Niagara, gentleman; Dow Clark, of Spear Fish, Dakota Territory, in the United States of America, stockman; and Herbert Carlyle Hammond, of the City of Toronto, stock broker, for the following purposes, viz.:

I. (a) To carry on the business of ranching, buying, breeding, grazing, farming, slaughtering, importing, exporting, selling and dealing in cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and other live stock in the Northwest Territories of Canada and other parts of British North America and in the United States of America and elsewhere.

(b) To carry on the business of canning or preserving meats by any method, and for that purpose to erect any necessary buildings or machinery within the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, and of buying, selling and dealing in meats, hides, tallow, wool, hay, and other products and importing or exporting the same.

(c) To purchase, sell and deal in lumber, wood, coal, minerals, grain, provisions, clothing, farming or ranching implements and utensils and general supplies or other merchandise.

(d) To acquire by purchase, lease, location, license or otherwise, coal mines, coal and wood lands, town or city properties, farming, grazing and ranching lands, timber limits or any part thereof, or any rights or privileges appertaining to the same in the Northwest Territories of Canada or elsewhere within the Dominion and in the United States of America, and work and develop the same.

(e) To purchase or acquire the charter or business or undertaking, or acquire or hold any or the whole of the shares of any company wherever domiciled having any of the above said objects or any objects of a similar nature or capable of being conducted so as to benefit this company, or to amalgamate with any such company or to sell the whole undertaking of the company or any part thereof either to a company or to an individual or individuals: provided that no such amalgamation, purchase, acquisition or sale shall take place unless sanctioned at a general meeting of shareholders called for the purpose or concurred in by members present in person or by proxy, holding at least two-thirds of the total votes represented at such meeting, by the name of "The Imperial Ranche Company (Limited)"—with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of June, 1887.

5612 J. A. CHAPLEAU, Secretary of State.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a bylaw was passed by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto on the 29th day of April, A.D. 1887, providing for the issue of "General Consolidated Loan 4 per cent. Debentures" to the amount of $400,000 for a certain permanent improvement, by way of further cost in the matter of the erection of a Court House, and that such bylaw was registered in the Registry Office of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, on the 3rd day of May, A.D. 1887.

Any motion to quash or set aside the same or any part thereof must be made within three months from the date of registration and can not be made thereafter.

JNO. BLEVINS, City Clerk.
Dated the 4th day of May, 1887. 333

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Andrew Hamilton, Late of the City of Toronto, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, cap. 107, sec. 34 and 46 Victoria cap. 9 (Ontario), notice is hereby given to all creditors and others to send in to Mr. E. H. Bauld, druggist, 780 Yonge-street, Toronto, one of the executors of the will of the said Andrew Hamilton, on or before the 15th day of July, 1887, their claims against the estate of the testator, properly verified, after which date the Rev. John G. Manly of the Township of York, Methodist minister, and the said E. H. Bauld, the executors, will proceed to distribute the assets of the testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims of which they shall then have had notice, and the said executors will not be liable for said assets or any part thereof to any persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Notice is given to all persons indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment to the said E. H. Bauld of all moneys due to the testator.

WM. MORTIMER CLARK,
Solicitor for the Executors.
Toronto, June 13, 1887. 6366

NOTICE to Creditors of James McNolty, deceased.—The creditors of James McNolty, late of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, coal and wood merchant, deceased, who died on or about the 23d day of May, A.D. 1887, are hereby required to send to Thomas Caswell, 39 King-street east, Toronto, administrator of the estate of the said James McNolty, deceased, on or before the first day of September, A.D. 1887, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions with full particulars and proof of their claims and statement of their accounts and the security, if any, held by them; and notice is hereby given that after the said first day of September, A.D. 1887, the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall have had notice, and the said administrator will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not have notice at the time of such distribution. THOMAS CASWELL, Administrator.
Dated at Toronto, 15th June, A.D. 1887. 6[illegible]-14

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Real Estate Brokers,

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Make a Specialty of the Finest Properties in the Market. Warehouse, Resident and Vacant for sale in only the choicest localities.

SALES FOR 1887.

Wellington Chambers	over $20,000
King-street Leasehold	" 8,000
Dorset-street	" 7,000
Yonge-street, Vacant	" 20,000
Davenport-road	" 8,000
Wellington Chambers, Queen-street east (resold)	" 25,000
St. George-street, Vacant	" 13,000
Chestnut Park	" 80,000
Hon. Wm. McMaster's Avenue-road Property	" 200,000
Yonge-street, Warehouse	" 22,000
Rathnelly Estate, Vacant	" 1,800
Yonge-street, Vacant	" 4,800
Rathnelly Estate, Vacant	" 8,500
Yonge-street, Vacant	" 4,800
Rathnelly Estate, Vacant	" 2,800
Macpherson-avenue, Vacant, 3 sales	" 12,000
Rathnelly Estate, Vacant	" 8,200
Rathnelly Estate, "	" 1,250
Rathnelly Estate, "	" 900
Rathnelly Estate, "	" 600
Rathnelly Estate, "	" 3,200
Total of sales for 5½ months, 1887	over $525,000

Our properties offer for purchasers sure investments in Warehouses. Bargains in Residences. Quick profits in Vacant Properties. In the purchase of Rathnelly and Yonge-street, Vacant, our customers are especially pleased. An inspection of either the above guarantees a purchase.

The Strike does not prevent our making daily sales of Rathnelly Lots.

Our List contains nothing but bargains in all the classes of properties which we offer.

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To-day and every day next week at THE BON MARCHE. If you desire to buy Hats worth from $1 to $2 for 25cts each, come to-day.

Everything you may possibly wish to see lower than the lowest. Come!

Parasols will be placed on sale at 500 Beaded Black Dress Fronts at 50 cents on the dollar. 100 doz. Ladies' Fine Imported Cotton Hose, solid colors, at 25c., worth 40c. 200 Summer Shawls, very finest quality, all wool, fourfringed Cashmere Shawls in all the new shades, value $3.00, now sacrificed at $1.50 each. These Goods are all new and fresh, value up to $3.50. 100 doz. Turkish Toilet Towels at 12½c. each, worth 20c. 50 Embroidered Grey and Brown Robes at $4.50, worth $7.00. Oriental Laces at exactly HALF-PRICE! Thousands of Yards of Embroideries and Flouncings at 5c. per yard. Please compare values.

3000 yards Colored Duchesse Satins at 65 cents, worth $1.00. See them. Come.

5000 yards Grey Stripe Dress Silks at 50c, worth from 40 to 50c. per yard. Come.

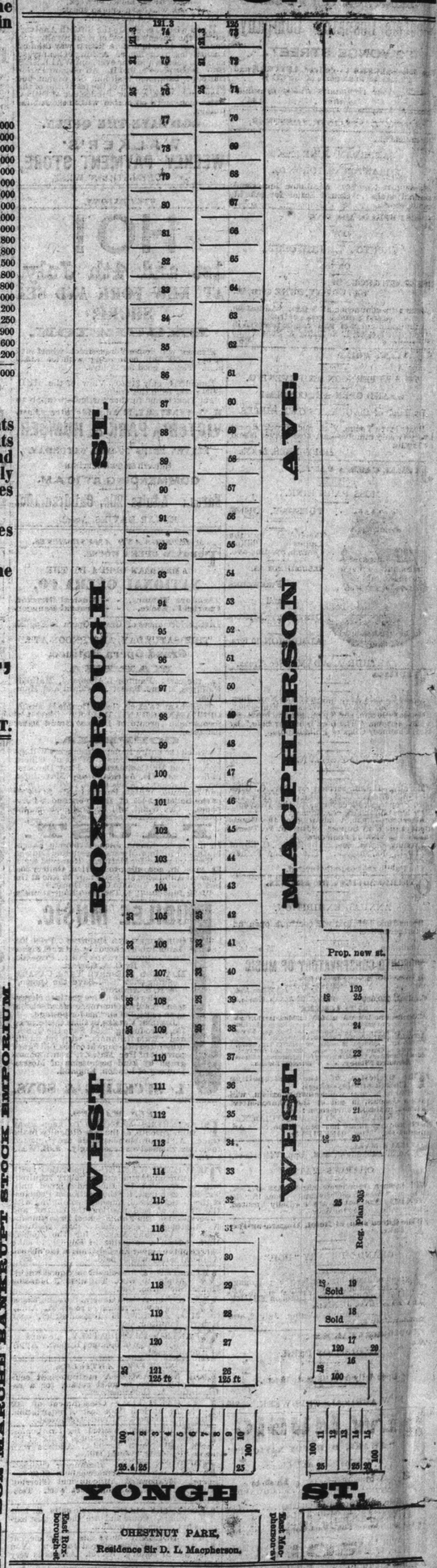
BLACK SILKS—We offer on Monday another big lot Black Silks, every yard warranted, way under price.

You will be astonished.

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO., 7 and 9 King-st. East.

THE BON MARCHE BANKRUPT STOCK EMPORIUM.

YONGE-STREET AND MACPHERSON-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE



The above property is only seven minutes further than Carlton-street from the corner of King and Yonge Streets by street car. Carlton-street property, near Yonge-street, is now selling at $100 a foot. The above property is now being offered at prices which allow very wide margin to the first purchaser. Being on Yonge-street, adjacent thereto, and being the first vacant property now in the market north of Queen-street, it must be entirely built over during the next year. Macpherson-avenue is already blockpaved, sewered and thoroughly supplied with gas lamps and shaded by well grown trees. It is ready therefore for immediate building operations. That part of the property now offered is without an undulation, and an inspection will satisfy purchasers of its cheapness at the prices asked.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

J. F. THOMSON & CO.

Real Estate Brokers, Mail Buildings, Bay-street.