THE TORONTO WORLD.

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MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1885.

The Mayoralty.

The time is close at hand when the taxpayers of Toronto will be called upon to say whether they will extend to Mr. Manning the customary courtesy of a second term in the civic chair, or whether they will make an exception in the present case in favor of a gentleman who has hitherto rather prided himself upon holding aloof from municipal politics. We do not say that the second term custom should be as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, but we do believe that there should be some sufficient reason advanced for the exception before that custom is honored in the breach. We have yet to see such a reason advanced by the coalition of whigs and tories, teetotalers and moderate drinkers, who have pitched upon Mr. Howland as the one man capable of driving Mr. Manning out of the mayor's chair. No serious charges have been made against the present mayor. In fact he has not been publicly attacked. In private it has been said of him that he lacks suavity of manner, but it is not seriously proposed to run Mr. Howland upon his personal style. The beaming countenance and winning way that may captivate the teetotalers and the lady voters, who are expected to act upon the principle of handsome is that handsome looks, are unsubstantial qualifications for an office that demands for its proper occupancy experience, trained business capacity, and backbone. As the contest has not been opened upon personal grounds we must go behind the personality of the candidates to find the cause of opposition. It can be described in three words: "The Scott Act." Mr. Howland has made a futile attempt to evade the true issue by resigning the presidency of an organization formed to boom the Scott act. His reputation for courage and for candor would have stood higher had he remained at his post. Any prominence or influence that he possesses is nearly if not quite altogether due to his activity as a promoter of sumptuary legislation. It is puerile for him, then, to pretend, as he does, that by resigning an office which was the reward of his views upon a burning question he becomes entitled to the support of those who differ from him upon that question. He is emphatically the candidate of the Scott act promoters, who are chiefly ladies and clergymen, many of whom pay no taxes, and few of whom have any stake in the large business interests of the city.

There is but one course open to The World in such a contest. We have been upon record as against the Scott act throughout. Our reasons for antagonizing it are well known. We have arraigned it as fundamentally wrong in principle, tyrannical in theory, and unjust and ineffective in practice. Wherever adopted it has decreased the public revenue, increased the contraband consumption of strong liquors, injured business, aggravated the dull times, provoked perjury, produced bad blood among neighbors and earned the contempt of sober but liberty-loving citizens, who entertain for it none of the respect in which they hold all other laws. If it has done this in the green wood what will it not do in the dry? If it has done this, as hundreds of respectable men testify that it has, in such small towns as Milton and Woodstock, what would it not do in a large city like Toronto? The business interests concerned are too important and too diversified to be threatened with assault by the election of a mayor who is the nominee of the Scott act party, whose election would be hailed by that party as a Scott act victory, and who has advised the electors not to vote for any man for any office who is not a prohibitionist. It strikes us that a man who has laid down a platform of that sort for others has a pretty good nerve to attempt to run upon a non-prohibitionist platform himself.

We feel certain that the business men of Toronto, and the workingmen whose interests are bound up with theirs, will vote upon the main issue involved, and that they will not accept Mr. Howland's fancy description of his fancy candidature at its face value. The facts are all the other way.

The Member for Montreal East.

The attempt to rush the English-speaking Catholics into the French Canadian camp has not met with the sweeping success anticipated by its orginators. Bishop Cameron has spoken for Catholic Canadians of Scottish extraction. Father Dowd has given no uncertain sound as an Irish priest. And now Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., whose political existence depends upon the favor of the Irish Catholics of Montreal East, speaks as a layman and a politician.

A foolish article, committing English-speaking Catholics to sympathy with rebellion and murder, having appeared in the London Catholic Record, where it never should have appeared, Mr. Curran writes to that journal in repudiation of the sentiments therein expressed. Mr. Curran plainly perceives that if a few Orange lodges did make a mistake of passing resolutions demanding, in more or less general terms, a punishment proportionate to Riel's offences, they were provoked into so doing by the tone of the French press of Quebec and a number of Ontario organs. The latter predicted with "damnable iteration," that Riel could not and would not be punished, because Sir John would betray the sacred cause of justice at the bidding of the French in particular and of the Catholics in general. Perceiving all this, Mr. Curran declines to be frightened by the suit of old clothes which the Rielites have stuffed with straw and labelled "Orangism." The eloquent Irishman from Montreal East is not afraid of effigies. He demonstrates that the bulldozing tactics of Riel's friends were better calculated to provoke the government to adverse action than were the arguments of his enemies, but that the theory that either influence controlled the cabinet implies that the six Catholic ministers, three of them French Canadians, were so subject to sordid motives that they steeped their hands in the blood of a fellow Catholic to gratify the Orangemen of Ontario. Did Mr. Chapleau refuse the leadership of a solid French Canadian delegation, proffered him by Mr. Mercier to please the Orangemen of this province? The suggestion carries its own refutation on the face of it. Mr. Curran treats with contempt the implication that the Catholic members of the cabinet did violence to their consciences for the sake of their salaries. He instances the case of the Hon. Frank Smith. "He has no salary. He would not accept one." It is unbelievable that he took the responsibility which he has taken "for the sole purpose of gratifying the Orange lodges." Mr. Curran concludes in the following terms: "If you believe anything of the kind come out boldly in your journal; state that we have been mistaken in our battles heretofore waged for Catholic representation in the cabinet, that the presence of Catholics, Irish or French, in the government has been a delusion and a snare, resulting in greater humiliation than ever could have overtaken us were we absolutely at the mercy of Protestant influence. Orange dictation had nothing to do with Riel's fate."

A Coalition Probable.

The British statesmen of both parties are still in the woods, and can see no way out of them except through a coalition. The liberals have fought an up-hill fight with great gallantry and considerable success, but with eighty odd seats conceded to Parnell a stable liberal government is out of the question. Gladstone is reported as willing to concede a nominal control to Salisbury by a practical coalition on all questions affecting Ireland, but an arrangement of that kind cannot long withstand the strain and stress of public business. A government at the mercy of the opposition could not long retain its dependent position, particularly when the opposition is composed of such a "fortuitous procession of atoms" as go to make up the following of the grand old man. We know in Canada, from experience, that coalitions are at best unreliable makeshifts, but a coalition in which the weaker side shall fill all the offices and control all the patronage is a desperate dream. In the height of his power Mr. Gladstone was unable to hold in hand the Cowans and the Labouchères, who sympathize with Parnell, and it is useless to expect them to be more docile now, when party discipline is far from possessing its one time potency.

The only efficient coalition which we can conceive of would be one in which both Gladstone and Salisbury would occupy front seats. Or Mr. Gladstone might make terms with Parnell, but he is probably too sore against the Irish to contemplate that. The one thing certain is that the present campaign will not dispose of the great land and church issues. They will have to bide a future appeal to the electorate, and that appeal will be made at no distant date.

The World thinks that the Rev. Hilary Bygrave has good ground for something more than a suspicion that an attempt has been made to ostracise him by some of his fellow ministers and their too exclusive lay friends. The facts, as stated by himself elsewhere, appear conclusive, and Mr. Bygrave discharges a duty to himself and to his congregation when he makes them public. This is a free country, and charitable christians, such as Mr. Bygrave and his people undoubtedly are, must not be ignored because they have less faith in fire and brimstone than some other people. The least the exclusionists should do, if they dislike the Unitarians so badly, is refuse their contributions for objects under orthodox management. But Unitarian money goes just as good as more orthodox money.

Sir Richard Cartwright is to address the reformers of Orillia on the 17th inst. Sir Richard is the hardest worker and, next to Mr. Blake, the ablest man in the ranks of the federal opposition. As an orator he has few equals upon either side of the house. Should the tory hope that Mr. Blake will before long retire from the leadership be gratified, which, barring accidents, we do not think likely, we know of no man so fit to fill the gap as Sir Richard Cartwright. Were he to appreciate the fact that the trade question is a settled issue, and that the majority of our people are loyal to the N. P., he would be a powerful influence among independents and among those reformers who were stampeded from their party in 1878.

The Midland Free Press, a worthy member of the independent press, admits that the opinions of independent journals are not popular with the party managers and heelers, "but the public look to that source when they want information." "Take the Toronto World as an instance," says our contemporary. "Only a few years ago it took its place among the dallies, but by its independence and fairness it to-day wields a powerful influence." And we are endeavoring, in this troublous time, to wield that influence for the general good. Jealous old fogyism alone denies to the independent press the possession of a powerful, growing and unwholesome influence.

The Montreal Post intimates that the lady represented as "stopping her paper" was not the wife of a Roman Catholic cabinet minister. All the less reason, then, for making such an ado about the matter. Surely a Protestant lady may be permitted to withdraw her subscription from a Catholic paper that has accused her husband of a base act without being held up to public reprobation. The Post assures us that its Rielite articles have brought it a number of new subscribers. We don't doubt it. That accounts for the milk in the cocoa nut.

The Winnipeg press is determined to establish the reputation of that city as a winter resort for consumptives. The News assures us that the weather is as warm there as it is in New Orleans. We congratulate the Winnipeg owners of banana orchards upon this fact. It is not generally known here in the frigid east that Winnipeg is located in the banana belt, which Col. Pat Donan has located through Dakota and Manitoba.

On Wednesday morning last a requiem mass was sung at L'Assomption for the repose of the souls of the martyred priests, Fathers Fafard and Marchand. It is a wonder anybody in Quebec should have time to waste on the memory of the victims of the rebellion. We thought everybody down there considered the author of the rebellion the only one entitled to recollection or sympathy. This mass for the priests must have been a device of the "Orangistes."

Dr. Casgrain, of Windsor, tells the frightened Mail not to be alarmed. The French Canadians of Essex will stand by the government. But it is not the Essex mouse that causes the Mail man to gather up his skirts and climb on to his writing desk. It is the Quebec wildcat that affrights him. Dr. Casgrain has no medicine for a mind diseased on that point.

The Woodstock Sentinel-Review is the leading reform organ in Mr. Mowat's constituency. It does not agree with the Globe that the hanging of the Indians at Battleford was "a wholesale butchery." It says the executions were "perfectly justifiable." Therefore the execution of the man who incited them to commit murder cannot have been unjustifiable.

History repeats itself. As the Fenian, "Gen." O'Neil, was driven away from the "battle" of Montebello in a cab, so King Theebaw was trundled off from Mandalay in an ox cart. Not an altogether inappropriate chariot for an occidental monarch. It is to be understood that this is an accidental joke.

Urethan is the name of the latest hypnotic. Its discoverer claims that it produces sleep without having any bad effects upon the patient. The same virtue was claimed for chloral and cocaine when first introduced, but it was not a well founded claim. It will be well for nervous and sleepless people to let urethan alone, unless it be administered by a careful physician.

Revivalist Sam Jones can give the Deacon points in vituperation. Sam pleasantly describes Gov. Marmaduke, of Missouri, as "a swill tub," and the judges of the state supreme court as "old mash tubs." Mr. Jones calls this sort of thing preaching the gospel. Why don't the Deacon get up a revival?

La Minerve says that it agrees with Mr. Joly in his opposition to "the idea of forming a purely French party," which "implies a purely English party, and this would be a war of race and religion." The present agitation is making some curious bedfellows.

The cable despatches say that Phil Callan of Louth called Parnell a slanderer and a coward to his teeth, and the latter answered never a word. An Irish politician who can remain silent under such circumstances is to be feared by his opponents.

The Allan Line.

Editor World: "C. T. D." writes to you somewhat intemperately from Liverpool on the delay to which letters posted by the Allan line mail are subjected. He warns the residents of Canada against the fallacy of thinking Thursday English mail day, and therefore the day on which to write to their friends at home. So far, true. I have before me the Postal Guide for November, thanks to the combined action of the Board of Trade and Postmaster Patteson, and I see that there were seventeen English mails despatched from Toronto in that month, only four of which were by Allan boats. One of these was the Parisian and another the Sarmatian, and, having crossed in both boats, I am bound to say I would as soon be in either of them as in the vaunted Servia or Gallia. I know that a record is kept in the postoffice department of the time occupied on every voyage by the steamers of the respective mail lines, and I have been told on good authority that the showing of the Allan line, so far as the average time occupied in the transit of mails between the postoffices of London and Toronto is concerned, is an excellent one. At all events, here in Canada we should be no parties to crying down the credit of a Canadian institution, one of the few of which the country has reason to be proud, and which brings it prominently before the notice of the mercantile world on the other side of the Atlantic. If the Allans have been slow in the construction of new steamers built to beat the record, they have had in view the bad business done by all ocean companies for years past. The last balance-sheet of the Cunard company showed it to be in an almost bankrupt condition. I suppose the Allans prefer safety and solvency to sensational passages and Queer street.

Toronto, Dec. 5. ASTRONOMER.

J. D. Edgar the Organiste.

Editor World: I never saw Mr. J. D. Edgar, but from all I have read about him I have been led to regard him as a man who was ever ready to do the dirty work of the grit party; but I certainly had no idea that he was possessed of the "unblushing cheek" which he displays in explaining his connection with the Orange order.

As a lawyer he ought to know the legal age at which an oath becomes binding in the person who takes it, and the practice of our courts fix it at a much earlier period in youth than the sweetly innocent, irresponsible age of nineteen. But we have not so much to do with Mr. Edgar's Orange oath as we have with his audacity in writing a homily on excessive party strife and the danger of race prejudices. Who can trust the man or party that inspires him who for party purposes will play the role that J. D. Edgar has recently played with the Rielites of Quebec?

An hour ago I was talking over the action of the Globe, Anglin, Edgar, etc., etc., with a staunch fifty-year Scotch reformer, who said he was thoroughly disgusted with his party paper, and stated most emphatically that he would vote for Sir John at the next election, and his case is a representative case of many in the county. T. T.

Owen Sound, Nov. 3, 1885.

Rev. Hilary Bygrave and the Industrial Institute Meeting.

Editor World: Allow me a word in reference to Mrs. Bretts reply to the letter of "Junius." On passing up to the platform I exchanged bows with Mrs. Harvie and Mrs. Brett. I stopped to shake hands with Mrs. Dr. Clapp, with whom I have some acquaintance, who asked me to open a window near the platform, the room being excessively warm. I sat throughout the meeting by the side of Revs. Powis and Clarke, facing the chairman, and in full view of the above mentioned ladies. Not long since I attended a public meeting of one of the excellent charitable institutions of the city at which the regret was expressed that more speakers were not on hand, and I was entirely ignored. Now, I and most of my parishioners contribute to all or nearly all these good objects, and it seems to me the time has gone by when any policy of exclusion should be resorted to on sectarian grounds. Personally, I do not care a straw about the matter. I have all the speaking my nature needs in that direction, and should pursue the method of silence did not the principle of fair play seem to be at stake.

Dec. 4, 1885. HILARY BYGRAVE.

King Theebaw.

—The Burmese tyrant has been dethroned by the British troops. Coughs and colds are speedily and pleasantly cured by a timely use of Hallamore's Expectorant. Moderate in price! Only 25 cents. edx

SIR JOHN'S DEPARTURE.

He Witnesses the Burning of His Own Effigy While En Route.

From the Montreal Witness, Dec. 5.

When Sir John Macdonald left for England, some curiosity was expressed that he had gone so quietly. It was managed by sending his private car by the Canada Atlantic and thence over the Grand Trunk railway to St. Henri. While all the turmoil of party politics and burning effigies was in progress, Sir John's car remained several hours. Feeling, perhaps, that a change of air was necessary, or that a more pleasant view could be had from St. Lambert, Sir John's car was drawn by a locomotive to St. Lambert. Here it remained for several hours, the old chief, chuckling, no doubt, to think that he was in sight of the incense of the Riel men and their effigies, but without the reach of these political charcoal burners. He was, after some hours, attached to the Quebec and Portland train, and at 10.30 o'clock in the evening started for the cooling breezes of Rimouski. Lady Macdonald, who accompanied Sir John to the steamer, returned in the official car this morning, and remained some hours on a siding at St. Lambert. It was afterwards taken to the Bonaventure depot by a pilot engine and attached to the Canada Atlantic going through to Ottawa. Lady Macdonald has been visiting Lady Tilley and other friends in the maritime provinces. 136

THE WORKINGMEN OF QUEBEC.

A Comprehensive Platform Laid Down at a Meeting at Ville Marie.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—The Workingmen's association of Ville Marie have issued a manifesto to the workingmen's societies of the province of Quebec. They desire to offer their services to those forming a national party. They want employers who employ children who can neither read nor write, to allow them to go to school on fixed days. The creation of night schools and public libraries. Suppression of the seizing of the salaries of debtors, and only 15 per cent. of such salaries should be taken. The establishment of tribunals to settle questions between employers and employes, one-half to be composed of each class. The reform of the act in regard to apprentices, whose trials should take place before a court of arbitration and not before magistrates. No children under 14 in factories. Hours of labor limited to eight per day for women and children. No prison labor in competition with regular industries. No assisted immigration except for agricultural laborers. The laws of health to be better observed in factories and houses. The suppression of the present qualifications for federal and local parliaments and municipal councils. The suppression of the statute labor tax.

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Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Cotton dull, easier; middling uplands 9 7 16, New Orleans 9⅝. Flour—Receipts 17,000 bbls., without quotable change, ruling quiet and barely steady; sales 14,000 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 14,000 bush.; exports 89,000 bush.; spot about ½ lower, rather quiet, options opened slightly higher, but declined ⅛ to ⅛c, closing shade above bottom rates; sales 6,856,000 bush. future, 72,000 bush. spot; No. 2 spring 95½c, No. 2 red 96½c afloat, No. 1 white 98c; No. 2 red Dec. 94⅝c to 95⅜c, closing 94½c. Jan. 95⅛c to 97⅛c, closing 96. Corn—Receipts 120,000 bush.; spot shade lower, options weak; exports 91,000 bush.; sales 544,000 bush. future, 261,000 bush. spot; No. 2, 62½c to 63c elevator, No. 2 Dec. 52½c to 52¾c, Jan. 50½c to 50¾c. Oats—Receipts 22,300 bush.; ⅛c to ¼c lower and dull; sales 175,000 bush. future, 82,000 bush. spot; No. 2 35½c to 35¾c, mixed westerns 35c to 37c, white do. 37c to 42½c. No. 2 Dec. 35c to 35¼c, Jan. 35¼c to 36⅛c. Eggs steady and quiet; Canada 22c to 24c. Pork dull; mess $9.75 to $10. Lard shade lower and less active; contract grade spot $6.35

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened strong ⅛c higher, declined 1c, rallied ¼c, fell back 1½c, closing ⅛c under yesterday; sales ranged: Dec. 87½c to 88c, closed 87½c. Jan. 87½c to 89⅛c, closed 87½c. May 93⅜c to 95½c, closed 93½c. No. 2 spring 87½c, No. 2 red 90c. Corn weaker; cash 41c to 41½. Dec. and year 40½c to 41⅛c, closed 41⅛c. May 40½c to 40⅞c, closed 40½c to 40⅝c. Oats dull and a shade lower; cash 28½c. December 28⅝c. Jan. 28½c. May 31½c to 31¾c, closed 31½c. Pork advanced 7½c to 10c, but receded and closed steady; cash $8.90 to $9 for old, and $9.90 to $10 for new packed, Jan. $9.87½ to $10.02½, closed $9.87½ to $9.90. Lard quiet; cash $6.02½ to $6.05, Jan. $6.10 to $6.15, closed $6.07½ to $6.10. Boxed meats quiet—Dry salted shoulders $3.70 to $3.75, short rib sides $4.80 to $4.85, short clear sides $5.10 to $5.15. Receipts—Flour 10,000 bbls, wheat 67,000 bush, corn 154,000 bush, oats 95,000 bush, rye 7000 bush, barley 61,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 9000 bbls, wheat 23,000 bush, corn 149,000 bush, oats 34,000 bush, rye 6000 bush, barley 45,000 bush.

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DR. E. T. ADAMS, SURGEON AND Homœopathist, 450 Yonge street, corner College avenue. Specialty—Diseases of the stomach and bowels. Office hours—9 to 10 a.m., 2 to 4 a.m., 7 to 8 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p.m.

MUSICAL

DR. STRATHY'S MUSIC ROOMS, 50 Bond. Instruction resumed 15th September. Class term fees ten dollars. Private term fees twenty and thirty dollars. Address Niagara until 14th Sept.

W. PAYNE, PIANOFORTE AND organ tuner, drum manufacturer, dealer in music and musical instruments, 355 Queen street west, Toronto. Music furnished for quadrille and evening parties. Tuning a specialty.

OAKVILLE DAIRY,

481½ YONGE STREET.

Guaranteed Pure Farmers' Milk.

Supplied Retail and Wholesale at Lowest Market Rates.

246 FRED. SOLE, Proprietor.

HOT AIR FURNACES

A SPECIALTY AT

GURNEY'S

136

91 YONGE STREET.

SEVEN OFFICIAL TESTS

SHOW THAT THE

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

stands at the head of most of the largest and best life companies of the continent in (1st) improvement in the Quality of the Insurance furnished from year to year for 13 years past; (2nd) Assets to each $1,000 of liabilities; (3rd) Assets per $1,000 of Insurance carried; (4th) Productiveness of Assets over and above expenses, (5th) Economy in management; (6th) Small percentage of Lapses, showing good satisfaction given, and (7th) Largest Deposit at Ottawa—its market value, $1,100,000.

ASSETS TO EACH ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS OF LIABILITY.

1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884
105.05	106.02	109.18	110.44	112.25	113.55	115.88	116.66	118.10	118.92	119.32	120.18	120.30

Mass. Report, 1885.

Assets to each $1,000 of liabilities.		Amount of Assets to each $1000 insurance.	
Ætna Life	$1.263	Ætna Life	$344
Manhattan	1.190	Manhattan	314
North-Western	1.186	Mutual	291
New England	1.173	Mutual Benefit	281
New York	1.128	New England	268
Mutual Benefit	1.089	New York	267
Mutual	1.062	North-western	223
Conn. Mutual	1.060	Equitable	184

N. Y. Report, 1885.

Per Cent. of Lapsed and Surrendered Policies.

Ætna Life	4.98	London, Ont.	12.45
Canada Life	6.23	Ontario	13.60
Travelers	8.74	Sun, Montreal	16.08
Confederation	8.83	Citizens, Montr'l	23.12
New York Life	7.82	Life Association	25.88
Union Mutual	10.28	North American	26.82
Equitable	10.75	Federal	34.57
United States	12.50		

Per cent. of interest saved after deducting expenses.

Ætna Life	$8 45	Conn. Mutual	64.67
Mutual	61.81	Mutual Benefit	19.90
Mutual Benefit	67.87	New England	21.70
New England	54.27	Mutual	50.93
North-Western	41.01	North-Western	33.40
Equitable	19.85	Equitable	40.90
New York	12.21	New York	53.10

Illinois Report, 1885.

Cost of Managem't for each $1,000 assets.

Ætna Life	$17.00	Conn. Mutual	18.50
Mutual Benefit	19.90	New England	21.70
Mutual	50.93	North-Western	33.40
Equitable	40.90	New York	53.10

Amount of Deposit at Ottawa.

Ætna Life	$925,000	Life Associa'n	$95,675
Equitable	355,000	Ontario	91,779
Standard	316,800	Confederation	75,470
Union Mutual	205,510	Canada Life	54,000
Travelers	140,500	Sun, Montreal	50,400
L. & Lancash'e	109,782	Citizens, Montr'l	50,400
N. Y. Life	100,000	North America'n	50,000
British Empire	97,333	Federal	50,000

First-class man wanted, with successful record, to take charge of Northumberland county. Address, with references,

WILLIAM H. ORR, MANAGER.

TORONTO, Nov. 5, 1885

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

BRITANNIA HOTEL,

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.

CRITERION RESTAURANT AND WINE VAULTS,

Corner Leader lane and King street, opposite Post Office.

H. E. HUGHES, PROPRIETOR.

BANQUETS AND DINNER PARTIES supplied in the most approved style. Table Decoration and Attendance a Specialty. Numbers no object.

REID'S O'CONNOR HOUSE,

AT THE HAY MARKET.

FOR BIG BEERS AND FINE CIGARS.

BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT ON DRAUGHT. 246

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. 246

J. J. JAMESON, Proprietor.

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 CURTHBERT, Proprietor.

ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO,

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. American plan. Graduated prices. Leading hotel in Ontario. MARK H. IRISH, proprietor. HARRY J. NOLAN, clerk.

THE WINE BARREL,

45 COLBORNE STREET.

Best Wines, Liquors, Cigars. Ales and Porter of the best brands, domestic and imported.

WALTER R. OVER,

(Late of Bodega) Proprietor. 246

46 AND 48 KING ST. EAST

RESTAURANT.

First-Class Meals Served up in "A 1" Style.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Every Seasonable Delicacy.

246 J. QUINOLLE, Prop.

Established 1857.

C. H. DUNNING,

Family Butcher, etc. 246

Fresh Meats of all kinds, the best the Markets afford. Spiced Rounds of Beef, Rounds, Rumps and Briskets of Corned Beef, the best in the City. Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon (my own curing). Poultry and Vegetables of the season. Lard, Sausages (my own make). Telephone Communication. My address is

365 YONGE ST.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between James S. McMaster of London, England, and William F. McMaster and Samuel F. McMaster of Toronto, trading as wholesale dry goods merchants under the firm name of

"A. R. McMaster & Brother"

has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, William F. McMaster retiring, and the other members of the firm continuing the business under the same firm name.

Dated at Toronto this 3rd day of December, 1885.

Witness, W. MACDONALD.

JAMES S. McMASTER,
By his Attorney, D. R. Thomson.
WM. F. McMASTER,
S. F. McMASTER.

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NEW TAILORS

FASHION, FIT,

FULL LINE OF SUITINGS, LOW PRICES,

Satisfaction Guaranteed

AT

SEXSMITH & SON,

193½ Yonge Street. 246

Grindstones! Grindstones!

For wet and dry grinding. A large assortment to select from at lowest prices.

LIONEL YORKE,

Steam Stone Works, Esplanade, foot of Jarvis Street. 246

LADIES'

FINE SEAL FURS

IN

Dolmans, Ulsters, Dolmanettes, Sacques, Muffs, Caps, Boas, Gauntlets, Gloves

All goods manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, in a style and finish which has given to our House the reputation it so justly merits as the Leading Fur