THE TORONTO WORLD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR. 31, 1886.

The Golden Gate Ajar.

Any man who seriously sits down with the deliberate intent of demonstrating a legitimate comparison between the province of Ontario and the state of California must be devoid of that saving sense of humor which prevents a man from comparing things that are not comparable. Nevertheless some men sometimes do it and—survive. Notwithstanding the unpropitious character of the weather, Toronto is at the present moment favored by the presence of such a bird of passage, whose "notes" have been transmitted to the Pacific coast.

A tourist friend sends The World a copy of the Los Angeles Herald, dated March 21, containing a letter from Toronto, which makes such extraordinary statements concerning this city that the Californian editor deems it wise to suppress the name of the author. The World is in a position, however, to supply the name, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

The author of the letter, Mr. Freeman, who at present resides on Beverley street, left Toronto about thirteen years ago to seek fortune behind the Golden Gate. It is matter for congratulation that he found what he sought, and was thereby enabled to return hither and enjoy the society of our first families during the brilliant sleighing season which has just come to a close. Mr. Freeman has no fault to find with our sleighing, considered as sleighing, but he is inconsolable because it is incompatible with the winter cultivation of oranges. There is some consolation in the fact that he does not deny our ability to produce a very fine sample of winter Orangeman, as impervious to the frost as are the bandanas of Manitoba and Dakota. But when he says that "the climate is one thousand per cent. worse than it was when I lived here before," (thirteen years ago) his humor becomes excruciating, and becomes all the more so when he adds that "people go out, catch cold, and in a week are in their graves." The World enjoys the distinguished acquaintance of a large number of people who have gone out without catching cold, and of a still larger number who have caught cold and are not yet in their graves. Mr. Freeman himself is not yet in his grave, according to his own showing, whereat every Canadian will rejoice, except, perhaps, the industrious and deserving gravedigger. Like the artist that he is, Mr. Freeman re-enforces his argument with an illustration. He says: "The teller of the bank of Commerce paid me a cheque on Monday, and the next week he was buried." The people of California must not infer from this that every Canadian bank official who pays money to a gentleman from across the border is doomed to death forthwith. They often lose their situations for indulging their over-confidence in such instances, but it is seldom that they are called upon to pay the death penalty. We are free to admit many things that tell against our climate, but we cannot concede that this is the only country in which bank tellers are called upon to die.

Mr. Freeman proceeds from particulars to generalities. He declares that in "the east"—including Canada and the older states of the union—the farmers are reduced to the last degree of impoverishment, earning only about eight dollars per month and their board—less, be it observed, than they pay their hired men—and that "nothing but the hard times keeps them here;" but "better times are ahead, and every man wants to sell out and go to California." In this country it is a matter of belief that an exodus always occurs during bad times. Mr. Freeman has light upon this subject which would be of great use at Ottawa. The wealthy farmers of Ontario will enjoy the above joke.

Another curious point in the letter is this: "When I left Toronto thirteen years ago the population was 40,000. * * * To-day the city has a population of 125,000." Mr. Freeman thus unwittingly admits that although we cannot grow oranges in winter we can grow cities all the year round. Mr. Freeman makes a further mistake when he imagines that the people of "the east" know little or nothing of the soil and climate of California. He must not think that he is the only Canadian who has ever sojourned in the land of sluices and irrigating ditches. He confesses as much when he says that Mr. Cawthra, the wealthy Torontonian, who was in Los Angeles two winters ago, wrote a long and able letter to "the leading Toronto paper," but that paper not only suppressed the letter but also refused to return the manuscript. Which is "the leading paper of Toronto?" The World never received any such letter, and our esteemed contemporaries may speak for themselves. Perhaps Mr. Cawthra's experience was different from that of other Canadians, but a Canadian who knows anything of the Californias—and there are two of them, upper and lower—cannot speak in unqualified terms of either of them. Upper California is the land of '49—a land of exhausted gold mines, sand choked rivers, barren hills and wheat growing plains, where it never rains in summer and is never dry in winter. A land where they grow nothing but wheat in the valleys, and are a mighty long way from the Liverpool market at that. Lower California is a great fruit growing region, where they produce oranges, lemons, grapes, and, per consequence, wine, in profusion, with the assistance of irrigation, and irrigation costs money. Around Los Angeles is the district of which it has been said that all it needed to make it a paradise was water and good society, but that these were the two things needed by hades also.

The World does not desire to depreciate any state of the union or "any other man." Those who desire to go out to California and grow up with the alfalfa are at perfect liberty to do so, as far as The World is concerned. Those who prefer to remain in Ontario, with its superior political system, its superior educational and social systems, its snow, its sunshine, and its freedom from both Mongolian and Caucasian slavery, have also The World's distinguished permission to do that. All we ask from Mr. Freeman is to remember that "he is the freeman whom the truth makes free, and all are slaves beside."

Jay Gould and His Men.

To fairly appreciate the character of the troubles on the Gould system of railways it must be borne in mind that Gould and his partners have of late years done railway speculation to death. Not only have they built and bought with insatiable greed, but they have made free use of the dangerous construction company game. These companies, composed chiefly of Gould and his associates, bought liberally from themselves the bonds of the railway companies, which they issued just as liberally. Then an attempt was made to turn around and unload upon the unsuspecting outside public. It is a matter of recent history that this game worked well until the Grant & Ward collapse gave capital a shock from which it has not yet recovered entirely. Gould & Co. were caught midway in their own trap, and have been struggling ever since to get their hindquarters free. To this end they cut down the wages of every one of the army of men in their employ, and of course the smaller the wages the more the knife hurt. The Chicago News reports that when the cut was made the Chicago superintendant of one of Gould's roads vainly protested against it, and only succeeded in getting his men to yield the point temporarily by pledging his word that before many months the old figures should be restored. That pledge he has not been permitted to redeem, and the men can see no way of enforcing it except by organizing a strike. There can be no doubt but that the immoral methods employed by such men as Gould, in their haste to become immediately and immensely rich, are the fruitful sources of strikes, particularly in the United States.

An Important Railway Point.

The statement has been extensively circulated that if the Brockton cattle market site were chosen the Grand Trunk could not get proper access. The following telegram has been sent by Mr. Van Horne to Mr. Darling, president of the Toronto Board of Trade:

"In suggesting the plan for the proposed new stock yards, west end of city, we had in view the perfectly independent access by all the railways. The plan provided for a crossing of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce track, by the Grand Trunk stock yards track. We asked in consideration of this a similar crossing near Carlton junction, but we are not disposed to insist on this point. The plan proposed will give the Grand Trunk free and independent access on precisely the same terms as we ourselves enjoy."

Claw-Hammer Belligerents.

Editor World: Owing to the wretched taste displayed by fully one hundred persons at the Monday Pop, Musin was compelled to stop his first number until these individuals were seated. It was half-past eight o'clock when Mr. Hummel came on the platform, still the late-comers were trooping in and he, too, was obliged to wait at least three minutes before he could proceed. It is worthy of note that the delinquents were, almost without exception, gentlemen attired in claw-hammer coats and ladies in opera cloaks and low-necked dresses; those persons who, so the plebeian is given to understand, represent "society," and who ape the English in everything but good breeding.

EIGHT O'CLOCK SHARP.

Our correspondent, though he writes bad temperedly, exposes a genuine grievance in Toronto. There are two things that The World might suggest that would mollerate the situation:

(1). Nearly all our people who intend "going out" in full dress begin "to dress" too late. The man who proposes going to a concert or theatre at 8, and who thinks that after 6 o'clock he can go home, get his dinner, perhaps shave, change his clothes, and then drive or walk a mile to the place of entertainment before 8 o'clock, generally makes a big mistake and turns up about 8.30, gets in a bad temper with his companions, rows with his hackman, and disturbs the audience. The best preparation for an enjoyable evening is to start to dress in time to be on time, and to avoid leaving many things to the last moment. A man or woman who is used "to going out" soon gets in the way of being on time, of completing arrangements through the day, of not making himself or herself a source of annoyance to others. Nine times out of ten it is the person who is a novice in "going out" who arrives late. Therefore if you wish to pass for one whose "form" is good, who is not a novice in "society," start to dress on time, and be on time even if you miss your dinner.

(2). The management of all places of amusement should close the doors to the auditorium immediately the first performer appears, especially in concerts. If there is no lobby for late comers to wait in they should be compelled to sit in the first seat within the door until the piece in progress is finished. Then they may be shown to their seats. Attention to these two points—one on the part of the concert-goers, the other on the part of the management—would soon remove a nuisance which is characteristic of a crude condition of society and a lack of firmness in those who control the business.

The Cattle Market.

If Toronto is to grow she must have large stock yards and accommodation for the cattle trade.

If she is to have cheap meat she must have a free cattle market, accessible to all lines of railway or the drovers will pass our doors.

If the present monopoly enjoyed by the Grand Trunk is to be broken, citizens ought to vote for the bylaw.

Chicago has cheap meat and an immense business centered there by reason of the liberal manner in which she supplied accommodation to and cultivated the live stock trade.

The Montreal Star states, upon the authority of L. O. David, that the effigy-burning Riel agitation is to be at once renewed, for the purpose of destroying the political future of every man in Quebec who has declined to vote the dead rebel a martyr. If the Quebec Rielites have any regard for their friends in Ontario they will forego this intention. The Globe has expressed the wish that Riel be considered a dead issue, but if the fires of faction be relit in the east we must expect the flames to spread westward. David had better hang up his sting. It carries too far and scatters too widely.

At the recent Boston women's suffrage convention it was found desirable to pass around the hat to take up a collection for the liquidation of incidental expenses. This was man-like and party-like, but the ladies all had their handsome head gear on, and it was at once perceived that it would be ridiculous for anybody to carry around for coppers a costly, richly laced, heavily plumed bonnet. A male reporter came to the rescue with his tile, and a crisis was averted. Now, if the ladies mean to do anything more than play at politics, they must throw off this sort of dependence upon the tyrant man. They may be able to become statesmen without wearing trousers, but they can never become successful collectors of campaign funds without hats adapted to the purpose. Unlike a church gathering, a party gathering is seldom or never provided with collection boxes, and no party can be run without an occasional collection. This is where the hat of the fathers comes in with great effect. The hat of the mothers won't fill the bill. Let lady politicians wear plain, cheap hats, as men do. Then they will be equipped for the work of saving the country. Moreover, their fathers and husbands will rejoice for other than political reasons.

Beecher has changed his views since the time he expressed the opinion that workingmen could or should live upon bread and water. His latest utterances are all in favor of the strikers and against Jay Gould, either because he loves the former more or the latter less. He argues that the present commotion is not a revolutionary, but an evolutionary sympton. Practically evolution and revolution are identical. The one is merely less swiftly effective than the other.

The Hamilton police magistrate has committed a boy to the Central prison for a year for stealing a hen. If the lad had stolen a horse he would hardly have got a longer term. Hens must roost high in his worship's estimation. He evidently deems the stealing of them a foul crime.

An Answer to Prof. Loudon.

Editor World: Prof. Loudon's letter relative to the recent action of Convocation and its request for further representation on the senate of the University of Toronto should not pass altogether without reply.

A statement of the facts connected with the application will probably be a sufficient answer to Professor Loudon's charges.

The last meeting of Convocation was regularly called by the executive committee of Convocation under its statutory powers. The meeting was announced by public advertisement in the usual way at least a fortnight before the evening selected, and it was well known to university men what propositions would be laid before the meeting. Notices for a senate meeting were, however, sent out subsequently to the appearance of the advertisement calling Convocation together, and that meeting was held on the same evening as the meeting of Convocation. Mr. Loudon attended the senate meeting.

The resolutions objected to were carried by Convocation unanimously. Petitions in support were printed, circulated and presented to the legislature by members of the house. They were extensively signed in city and country.

A deputation had also been appointed to wait upon the Minister of Education and the deputation did wait upon him and fully explained the nature of the propositions.

There the matter rested so far as Convocation was concerned.

A counter deputation of heads of colleges, headed by Dr. Wilson, then went down and saw the Minister of Education upon "university matters," presumably upon this matter among others, and shortly afterwards we were notified that no legislation would be brought in this session.

This is the mode, and the only mode, in which "this whole business has been so far conducted" (to quote Mr. Loudon)—this is the whole inside working of the "machine" he alludes to.

This is the very head and front of our offending—no more. If there is anything wrong in this mode of conducting business, it would be hard to do business at all. We may be right or wrong but we deserved to have been met in a different way.

My sole object being to lay bare the exact "mode in which this whole business so far has been conducted," I shall leave to other members of the committee the task of combating Mr. Loudon's other objections. I only reserve the right to explain to Convocation, if graduates wish it, why alone I have stood up for my old college; why alone I protested against the misnamed confederation, and why alone I objected to the present policy of affiliation—and if my fellow graduates do not go as far as I do, surely Mr. Loudon will admit that there must be something more than a "machine" which makes our best men outside of the senate support a request for further representation.

R. E. KINGSFORD,
Chairman Executive Committee of Convocation.

March 30.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 30.

Consols are quoted at 100 3-16.

Robt. Cochran's Chicago despatch says: "Wheat ruled heavy and inactive during the early part of the morning session, cables being easier and strikes still unsettled. Later a good export demand was reported from New York, which, coupled with rumors of fresh complications in Europe, served to firm the market considerably, closing strong. Don't look for much further reaction, however. Provisions opened higher on lighter receipts of hogs but yesterday's break had brought outside selling orders and the bears raided the market. A decline ensued, which was recovered at the close."

Owing to the strikes in Belgium the price of pig iron has risen in England.

The local market is unchanged and featureless.

Sales on the Toronto stock exchange this forenoon: Imperial, 10, 50 at 134½; Standard, 20, 50, 100, 30 at 132; Northwest land, 20 at 76; Western Canada, 176 at 188; Imperial S. and Invest., 4 at 115½. Afternoon sales: Commerce, 36; 50, 25 at 121½; Dominion, 20 at 212½; Standard, 69 at 123; Building and Loan, 100 at 103; London and Canada L. and A., 60 at 155.

Sales on the Montreal stock exchange this forenoon: Montreal, 7 at 203½; Merchants', 4 at 122½; Commerce, 410 at 121½, 200 at 121¼, 13 at 121¾; C. P. R., 100 at 66¾; Montreal Telegraph Co., 25 at 1453; 65 at 116, 25 at 115¾, 25 at 115½, 100 at 116¾, 125 at 117; Dundas Cotton, 8 at 70. Afternoon sales: Commerce, 50 at 121½; Northwest land, 25 at 76s, 25 at 75s 6d; C. P. R., 400 at 66¾; Montreal Telegraph Co. xd., 150 at 116¾, 50 at 116¾, 25 at 117; Gas xd., 100 at 191, 125 at 190¾.

Toronto Stocks—Closing Prices.

Montreal, 209¾, 208¾; Ontario, 114, 113; Molsons, buyers, 132¾; Toronto, 200, 198; Merchants', 123, 121¾; Commerce, 121¼, 121¼; Imperial, 136, 134; Federal, 110¼, 109¾; Dominion, 215¾, 212; Standard, 123¼, 123; Hamilton, 135¼, 134¼; British America, buyers 102½; Western Assurance, 121, 120¾; Dominion Telegraph, 94¼, 93; Montreal Telegraph, 117; Northwest Land Co. 76, 75½; Can. Pacific Rail. Grant Bonds, buyers 101½; Can. Pacific Railway stock, buyers 65; Canada Permanent, 206¼, 205¼; Freehold, buyers 149; Western Canada, buyers 188; Union, 135, 132; Canada Landed Credit, 125, 123; B. & Loan Ass., 108¾, 108; Imperial S. and Invest., 115; Farmers' L. & Sav., 121, 119; Lon. & Can. L. & A., 156, 154; National Investment, 105, 104; Peoples' Loan, buyers, 106½; The Land Security Co., buyers, 150; Huron and Erie, buyers 159½; Dominion Savings & Loan, buyers 115; Ontario Loan & Deb., 127, 125; Hamilton Provident, buyers 157; Central, buyers, 110; British Canadian L. & Invest, buyers 101; Royal Loan & Savings Co., sellers 120.

Montreal Stocks—Closing Prices.

Montreal 209, 208¾; Ontario 114¼, 113½; Molsons, xd, 135, 133¾; Toronto 199, 198; Merchants', 123, 122¾; Commerce, 122, 121¼; Northwest Land, 76s, 75s 6d; C. P. R., 66¾, 66¼; Montreal Telegraph Co., 117¼, 116½; Richelieu, 62¾, 61¾; Pass. 131, 130; Gas 192½, 190¾; Dundas Cotton, 74, 64; Gas xd., 191, 190¾.

Street Market.

The market to-day was very dull owing to the rain, and prices generally nominal. The only grain that offered to-day was a load of oats, which sold at 38½c. wheat is nominally easier at 81c to 83c for fall, 75c to 83c for spring, and 83c to 70c for goose. Barley is nominal at 60c to 63c. Peas are quoted at 55c to 60c, and rye at 60c. Hay dull, and prices weak; four loads sold at $10 to $12.50 a ton; it was in a wet condition. Straw nominal at $9 to $10 a ton. Hogs sold at $6.25. Beef, $3.50 to $5 for forequarters, and at $6 to $7.50 for hindquarters. Lamb, $7 to $8.50; and mutton, $5.75 to $7 per 100 lbs.

St. Lawrence Market.

This market was quiet to-day and prices unchanged. We quote: Beef, roast, 10c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 11c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Lamb, per lb., 8c to 10c for hind, and at 7c to 8c for forequarters. Veal, best joints, 12c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c. Butter, lb. rolls, 22c to 25c; large rolls, 16c to 18c; inferior, 10c to 12c. Lard, 10c; cheese, 8c to 11c; bacon, 8c to 11c; eggs, 13c to 14c; turkeys, 75c to $1.50; chickens, per pair, 65c to 75c; geese, 70c to 85c; ducks, 65c to 90c; potatoes, per bag, 70c to 75c; cabbages, per dozen, 75c to 85c; onions, per bag, $1.10 to $1.20; apples, per barrel, $1 to $3; beets, peck, 15c; carrots, per bag, 40c to 45c; turnips, per bag, 30c to 40c.

Trade Topics.

In New York Valencia raisins are at 9½c. to 9¾c., currants at 5c. to 6¼c., and Turkey prunes at 3½c.

The New York hop market drags along without offering a new feature. Sales are of small lots. Quotations are: State, best, 19c. to 11½; good, 8c. to 9c.; common, 5c. to 7c.; old crop, 2c. to 4c.; Eastern, 5c. to 9c.; California, 7c.

The slack demand for rubber in Boston makes it harder for the dealers to elevate the prices, and the market is steady. The large factories are shutting down and are threatened with strikes, so that they will make a hard fight against advances in rubber. The foreign markets are quoted strong in all lines. Fine Para is at 66c.

The statement made by Bradstreet's that English coal is now afloat to fill sidewater contracts at United States ports is, if correct, a very significant indication that the prices of anthracite coal cannot be maintained even at their present level, to say nothing of advancing them, as is proposed by the coal combination.

A Liverpool circular states that the position of the wheat market is strong, owing to the rapidly decreasing stocks and the diminishing quantity on passage.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, March 30.—Flour—Receipts 400 brls.; sales none reported. Market quiet at unchanged rates. Grain and provisions unchanged.

OSWEGO, N.Y., March 30.—Wheat—Market unchanged. White state, 90c to 95c; red state, 94c. Corn—Market steady; Sales of 2600 bush. high mixed at 47c. Barley—Scarce; No. 2 Canada nominally at 80c. No. 2 extra Canada at 90c. Rye—Nominally at 60c in bond.

TOLEDO, March 30.—Wheat, 88½c to 90c for cash, 88c April, 88½c asked for May, 89½c bid for June, 88½c for August. Corn and oats unchanged.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Cotton easier and unchanged. Flour—Receipts, 14,672 bbls; in buyers favor; sales 11,000 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 12,000 bush; exports blank; spot steady, options closed ⅛ to ¼c higher than yesterday; sales 2,316,000 bush futures, 462,000 bush spot; No. 2 spring 95c. No. 1 red $1.01, No. 1 white 97c. No. 2 red April 93½c to 93¾c, May 93½c to 94⅛c. Barley, steady; ungraded Canada 90c. Corn—Receipts 22,400 bush; spot steady; options opened shade lower, later advanced ⅛c to ¼c, closed firm; exports 25,866 bush; sales 1,144,000 bush futures, 136,000 bush spot. No. 2 46c to 46⅛c elevator. No. 2 white 47¼c. No. 2 March 46⅞c, April 46c to 46⅛c, May 46⅛c to 47⅛c. Oats—Receipts 42,068 bush, shade lower; sales 3000 bush spot, 15,000 bush futures; mixed western 30c to 33c, white do 33c to 44½c. Sugar steadier, standard "A" 5⅛c, cut loaf and crushed 6 9-16c to 6¾c, powdered 6 5-16c to 6⅛c, granulated 5⅛c.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Flour steady. Wheat closed ⅛c higher; March and April 75½c to 76⅛c, closed (6) c; May 80½c to 81c, closed 81c; June 83c to 84⅛c, closed 83½c; No. 2 spring 76½c to 78c. Corn firmer; cash ¼c to 3⅛c, March 34½c to 34¾c, closed 34 15-16c; April 34½c to 35¼c, closed 35c; May 35½c to 36¼c, closed 36 7-16c. Oats quiet; cash 29½c, March and April 27½c, May 30½c to 30¾c. Pork steady; cash $9.25 to $9.27½, April $9.30 to $9.32½, May $9.35 to $9.45. Lard easier; 2½c to 5c lower; cash and April $5.90 to $5.92½, May $5.92½ to $5.97½. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders $3.95 to $4, short rib sides $5.17½ to $5.20, short clear sides $5.50 to $5.55. Receipts—Flour 14,000 bbls, wheat 21,000 bush, corn 89,000 bush, oats 78,000 bush, rye 3000 bush, barley 44,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 12,000 bbls, wheat 20,000 bush, corn 24,000 bush, oats 80,000 bush, rye 4000 bush, barley 35,000 bush.

Afternoon board: Wheat stronger at 80½c for May. Corn unchanged. Oats firmer at 31c for May. Pork firmer at $9.40 for May.

BERRDORM'S DESPATCHES—London, March 30. —Floating cargoes—Wheat steady; corn nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn steady. Liverpool—Spot wheat rather easier. Paris—Wheat and flour unchanged.

JOHN CATTO & CO.

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Printed Cambrics, Lawns, Muslins, Ginghams, Damas and Delaines.

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Special Lines in Black Satin Merveilleux, at 75c., 90c., $1.00 and $1.25 per yard.

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NEW FASHIONS.

New Styles. New Goods.

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In our PRINT and MUSLIN departments, the style and character of the goods therein displayed speak volumes for the progress of art and design.

We, as well as the public, are charmed with the high art and beauty of these goods. Prices 12½, 15, 18 and 20c. *They are selling rapidly.*

Our stock of DRESS Goods contains all the choicest novelties in the home and foreign markets. The *colorings* are *charming* the *designs superb.* 1,885 yds. new Germanic cloth *(all wool)*, all colors, 17½c. yd.

DRESSMAKING, MANTLE CUTTING—To furnish graceful and becoming garments is an art, requiring scientific taste and skill.

Ladies who have hitherto found difficulties in *securing garments to suit their figure*, which shall *add to*, rather than detract from, their general appearance, are respectfully informed that both our DRESSMAKER and MANTLE CUTTER are giving UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

By giving us a trial we will convince and please the most fastidious.

Samples mailed free.

Country orders from $5 and upwards, accompanied by cash, forwarded charges paid.

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The Scottish Union & National FIRE INS. CO.

MESSRS. BANKS BROS. having resigned the Agency of that Company, the undersigned have been appointed Agents for Toronto.

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A Fine Line of Dressing Cases, suitable for presents; Mirrors, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Flesh Brushes; Odour, Dressing and Manicure Cases in great variety; Sponges, Perfumes, Soaps and Toilet Articles of every description. Full Line of Lindsay's Perfumes, Colgate's and Coudray's La Rulle de Philocome Hygienique Superiere.

Physician's Consulting Room.

A. W. ABBOTT, Proprietor.

Important Notice!

TO THE TRADE.

We have instituted legal proceedings against parties who have manufactured and sold, and those now selling Cigars with narrow bands of different colors, similar to those registered and used by us, and respectfully request the trade to treat manufacturers and dealers who employ such disreputable means to foist their goods upon the public, in the manner they deserve.

Those who encourage them by selling their imitations

we will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law, and we rely upon our friends and the respectable dealers to assist us in putting down this obnoxious class who are a disgrace to the trade. The standard of our celebrated brands,

'Cable,' 'El Padre,' 'Queen's Own,'

and others, will always be maintained, the statement of others to the contrary notwithstanding.

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STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, April 1, 3 p.m

GUION LINE.

For Queenstown and Liverpool.

S. S. WISCONSIN, April 6th, 5.30 p.m.

Early application for berths is desirable to secure the best locations.

BARLOW CUMBERLAND,

35 YONGE STREET.

Grand Trunk Railway.

NOTICE.

Commencing on Monday next, the 29th inst., the following changes will take place in the time of trains leaving Toronto:

The through express for the east will leave at 8.35 a.m. instead of 8.30, as at present.

A mixed train for Stratford and intermediate stations will leave at 5.45 a.m.

J. HICKSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 25th March, 1886.

WM. RYAN,

72 Front St. East.

JUST RECEIVED—

Quantity Choice Morrisburg Butter,

for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Quantity fresh eggs on hand.

Debtors' and Creditors'

AGENCY.

For the negotiation of settlements between debtors and creditors and for amicably arranging matters of contract in dispute.

For investigating and advising debtors in difficulties with respect to their estates and for submitting true reports to their creditors.

For procuring capital, securing loans and the promotion of companies.

For all matters of business appertaining to that of accountant, assignee, valuator and agent.

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CHAS. E. LENNOX, DENTIST, ROOMS A and B Arcade, Yonge street; the best material used in all operations; skill equal to any in the Dominion; no pain in extracting; artificial sets, upper or lower, $3.

J. W. ELLIOT — DENTIST — 43 AND 45 King west. New mode celluloid, gold and rubber base, separate or combined, natural teeth regulated, regardless of malformation of the mouth.

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CONSULTATION FREE.

Fees Moderate. Night calls promptly attended to. 135

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Thousands will testify to the total absence of pain during extraction.

Artificial teeth lifelike in appearance and perfect in eating and speaking. By increased facilities in laboratory, we are enabled to insert the best teeth on gold, celluloid and rubber plates at reasonable charges.

H. S. SMITH, Dentist, corner Queen and Berkeley Sts. Telephone 723. Hours at residence, corner Sherbourne and Berkeley, before 9 a.m. and after 3 p.m.

136—246wa

OAKVILLE DAIRY,

431 YONGE STREET.

Guaranteed Pure Farmers' Milk.

Supplied Retail and Wholesale at Lowest Market Rates.

243 FRED. SOLE Proprietor.

MEN'S GLOVES!

WE OPEN TO-DAY A LARGE SHIPMENT

OF

"Perrin Freres" (Gant de Suede) Chevrettes

They are the very latest glove for street wear. Gentlemen should call and examine them.

Special attention is called to our "DENT'S" Chevrette Glove at $1 to $1.10; also our "ALPINE" Chevrette at $1.25, worth $1.75; also our "CONDE" Glove at $1.50.

The above gloves are just suited for this season of the year. Patrons will find our stock of Men's Gloves THE BEST AND OUR PRICES LOWER than any house in the trade

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE,

TORONTO, 23 KING STREET WEST. | MONTREAL, 262 ST. JAMES' STREET.

WALL PAPERS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHAS. W. HENDERSON & CO.,

31 YONGE STREET.

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed find my cheque for amount of your account rendered.

It affords me great pleasure to say that we are thoroughly satisfied with the artistic skill you have displayed in blending the combinations of colors in the three dining rooms just completed.

On the occasion of the meeting of the "Indoor Decorative Artists" held at the Rossin house on Thursday evening last, I invited criticism of your work, and I know you will be gratified to learn that it was by all pronounced faultless.

You are at liberty to invite citizens to inspect the decorations of these rooms, it will be to your advantage to do so. Yours very truly,

MARK H. IRISH,

Rossin House, March 29, 1886. 351

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, 20th APRIL, 1886, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, consisting of Flour, Beef, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender, giving full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods for any portion of each description of goods separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque in favor of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tenders for the Manitoba and North-west Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Tenderers must make up in the money columns in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 3rd March, 1886. 36

TIMBER SALE.

Take notice that there will be offered for sale, subject to a reserve price, at Public Auction, at the Queen's Hotel, in the Village of Forest, in the County of Lambton, in the Province of Ontario, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of APRIL next, at 2 o'clock p.m., all the Cedar of seven inches in diameter and over at the butt, and all other saleable Timber of thirteen inches in diameter and over at the butt, excepting *Beech and Maple*, on the Indian Reserves at Kettle Point and on the River Aux Sable, in the said County of Lambton.

The purchaser, in addition to the price paid as bonus (which must be in cash at the time of sale), will also be required to pay dues on all timber cut on the Reserves, according to the ordinary Tariff of Dues of the Department, and an annual ground rent of $1 per square mile.

The purchaser will also be required to furnish security by a bond to be executed by himself and two responsible parties as sureties that he will enter into the limit contracted and otherwise comply with the conditions of the License, which will not be renewed after the expiration of the year ending 30th April, 1886.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 17th March, 1886. 36-51

WALTER GRANT,

Family Grocer & Liquor Merchant,

138 YORK STREET.

Goods delivered all parts of the city free.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

A NEW HOTEL

WALTER OVER,

OF THE WINE BARREL,

COLBORNE STREET. 216

BRITANNIA HOTEL,

254 and 256 Front street west, Toronto. ALEX. SCOTT, Proprietor. This comfortable hotel has been recently fitted up in a superior manner and is first-class in every respect. Centrally located. Five minutes walk from Union depot. Terms, $1 per day. Special rates for family and weekly boarders. Bar supplied with best quality wines, liquors and cigars.

CLIFF HOTEL,

416 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

First-class Billiard and Pool Tables. 46

REID'S CORNER HOUSE,

ATTHE HAY MARKET,

FOR BIG BEERS AND FINE CIGARS.

BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT ON DRAUGHT. 216

RIDEAU HOUSE,

Corner King and York streets, Toronto.

Now open for day boarders, $4.00 per week. Six meal tickets for $1.00. 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.

135 JOHN CUTHBERT, Proprietor.

FREE SHOW

Seed Grain Given Away.

THE

Canadian Pacific

RAILWAY CO.'S

CELEBRATED

Exhibition Car,

CONTAINING

Samples of the Products and Soils

OF

MANITOBA

AND THE

Canadian Northwest Territories,

Will be on Exhibition at the stations and hours below mentioned:

Arr. SHELBURNE	8.04 p.m.	March	30th.
Lve. "	10.58 a.m.	"	31st.
Arr. DUNDALK	11.22 "	"	31st.
Lve. "	8.30 p.m.	"	31st.
Arr. FLESHERTON	8.55 "	"	31st
Lve. "	11.47 a.m.	April	1st.
Arr. MARKDALE	12.02 noon	April	1st.
Lve. "	8.46 p.m.	"	1st.
Arr. CHATSWORTH	9 49 "	"	1st.
Lve. "	12.38 "	"	2d.
Arr. OWEN SOUND	1.55 "	"	2d.
Lve. "	5.40 a.m.	"	3d.

All are cordially invited. Do not fail to see it.

AWNINGS!

Splendid Line of New Goods. Our Awnings Wear Longer and Look Better than any other. Make guarantee.

BABY CARRIAGES,

Boys' Express Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc., Wholesale and Retail. Our Prices will be found the Lowest in the City, as we intend to sell the Goods.

National Manfg. Co.

70 KING ST. WEST,

The Celebrated Gold Medal Tent Manufacturers. 136

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS

Stylish, Durable and Cheap.

AT

ROBERT ELDER'S,

Cor. Soho and Phoebe streets. 36

ALL ABOARD FOR

SASKATOON.

TOSCRIP-OWNERS IN THE TEMPERANCE COLONIZATION SOCIETY (Limited).

It is earnestly desired by the Society that every scrip-owner, who has not already done so, should THIS SEASON take up the land in the Colony to which his scrip entitles him. And carefully note the fact that the Society has no guarantee from the Government that time for settlement will be extended.

C. POWELL,
Manager T. C. S. (Ld.),
114 King St. West, Toronto.

March 18th, 1886.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE.

During the month of April mails close and are due as follows:

	CLOSE.		DUE.	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. T. R. East	6.00	3.45	1.20	10.45
G. & C. R.	8.00	3.45	8.50	10.00
G. T. R. West	8.20	3.00	12.50	7.30
N. & N. W.	6.30	4.00	10.25	8.10
T. G. & B.	6.00	3.45	11.00	3.