THE TORONTO WORLD

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MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1886.

Amusements This Day and Evening.

Grand Opera House—Henry Walton—"The Cuckoo."
Toronto Opera House—Harry Lacy—"The Painter's Wife."

Not all a Hoax.

The authenticity of the alleged draft of a commercial treaty between Canada and the United States has been denied, but we fancy that there must be something in it, after all. Secretary Bayard has in an interview practically admitted that treaty proposals have been sent from London to Ottawa, and are now being considered by the Dominion Government. There is no doubt in his mind that the British Foreign Office, at the suggestion perhaps of the Governor-General of Canada, has been addressing itself to a settlement of the dispute between the United States and Canada. The State Department at Washington could not be expected to know what has been done in a preliminary way for the purpose of enabling the Home Office to learn what Canada desires to yield or retain. One way for England to ascertain the position and desires of Canada would be to send to the Dominion a draft of the treaty. England has had many communications with Canada touching the relations of Canada and the United States that are confidential between the colony and the mother country. In this matter it must be seen to be essential in order to come to an intelligent settlement by treaty to know how to dispose of the Canadians. It is therefore not only possible but probable that a draft of what is believed to be an approximate treaty that would be accepted has been sent out as a basis of a paper that may eventually be offered. We fancy it may now be taken for granted that such a paper as that spoken of is actually in existence, and that the enterprising correspondent at Ottawa was not so far wrong after all. What temper the American Senate will be in for treaty-making next winter remains to be seen. But it would be a good thing for both countries were the fishery difficulty settled before the opening of the season of 1887.

"The American Crime."

Embezzlement of the funds of financial institutions and taking refuge in Canada with "the hoodle" is now called "the American crime" by our contemporaries over the border. It has, indeed, become a giant evil, and our neighbors will surely feel compelled to do something to stop it. They are themselves to blame for its growth and continuance, for it is well known that they could have an efficient extradition treaty with Great Britain (taking in Canada, of course,) any time these many years past. But so far their tenderness for the interests of dynamiters has prevented them from making a treaty.

The latest "colossal villain" in this line is George M. Bartholomew, late of the solid and highly respectable city of Hartford, Connecticut. He is a man of advanced age, having been born in that same city some seventy years ago. He acquired wealth there, and seems to have inspired all the immaculate inhabitants of Connecticut and Massachusetts with a degree of childlike faith in his integrity, probity, honor, and solvency that was truly touching. He was a "recognized light in the insurance business of New England," and was "implicitly trusted by all insurance men." He became president of the old Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, and was, besides, a director, vice-president, treasurer, trustee, or something, of more than a dozen other business companies, banks, libraries, colleges, etc. Also, he was "a prominent society man, and kept a very expensive establishment." A point particularly worthy of note in his business methods appears in the statement that "he has always been a large borrower, but never until recently furnished collaterals or made a statement. He simply gave the banks an opportunity to take his paper, and if they declined went elsewhere, always closing his account with those that, having taken his paper, questioned it afterward." In other words, the banker that refused to lend other folks' money to the immaculate Mr. Bartholomew upon that great man's individual paper alone was not recognized as a friend of that great and good man. An investigation of his accounts had been demanded, but he did not wait to face the music. He accordingly sent in his resignation of the chairmanship, and took an early train for Canada. Arriving in Montreal, he wrote to a member of his family that he was sorry "that matters had come to a head so soon," and added: "If the directors only had had a little patience, Cyrus W. Field would have pulled me through. But as they would have the investigation, *let the result be on their own heads.* . . . I am where the law can't reach me!" His liabilities are estimated at some two million dollars.

Bartholomew's losses were due to wild speculation, and when the day of reckoning came he borrowed and "appropriated" money right and left, thinking to tide it over. The New York Tribune makes a point regarding such cases as his which is worthy the attention of business men. It says that when an era of wild speculation ends in a collapse like that of 1884, the speculators who have lost go down first, and with them the financial institutions involved by their losses. Afterward comes the long list of victims and imitators; men who were fired with haste to get rich when they saw speculation swiftly winning millions, and who resorted to the same methods without the speculator's experience or freedom from other financial engagements. Many began as investors, putting into securities the profits and the reserves of their legitimate business, and were induced to buy largely at a time when speculators were unloading. These were gradually drawn into the whirlpool by their losses. Many others, having become embarrassed in their legitimate business or productive industry, resorted to speculation to pull them through. The wrecks of to-day are mementos of a storm that is past. Neither the Boston nor the Hartford defalcations were directly caused by disasters this summer, except as the last straw breaks the camel's back. All were results of heavy and long-continued losses which had at last eaten up large resources and all the means that extensive credit placed within reach of desperate men. Hence they give warning, *not of present or recent losses in legitimate trade or productive industry,* but of the pernicious influence of the wild fever of speculation through which the country has passed, and into which, it is to be hoped, it may not again relapse.

Henry George Nominated.

A representative conference of trade and labor organizations in New York has nominated Henry George for mayor by an almost unanimous vote—360 to 31. Another meeting is to be held October 8, when the nomination will be formally tendered to Mr. George. The Tribune has the following sketch of the labor candidate:

"Henry George comes from old English stock which settled in Pennsylvania many years ago. He was born in Philadelphia on September 2, 1839, and received an early education in the public schools of that city. When 14 years old he entered a mercantile house, where he remained for two years, and then went to sea as cabin boy. Later he returned to Philadelphia and entered a printing office. He did not remain there long enough to complete his apprenticeship, but sailed again for San Francisco. On reaching that city he set out with a prospecting party for British Columbia. Not finding a fortune there, he returned to San Francisco and settled down to hard work as a printer. He was now 27 years of age. He soon became a reporter, and shortly after became managing editor of the San Francisco Post. His attacks upon the Pacific Railroad and "The Big Four" made him lose his position. He then formed a stock company and started a weekly paper called the State. Here again his anti-monopoly principles made the paper unpopular, and he was compelled to sell out in 1876. He married an Australian lady, Miss Mary Fox, and they have two sons and two daughters.

"Having met with discouragement in journalism Mr. George in 1876 spoke in California for Mr. Tilden and in 1877 obtained a position in the Municipal Government of San Francisco. His book, "Progress and Poverty," was begun while in this office. He finished it in 1879, and came to this city the following year. In 1881 he went to Ireland as the correspondent of the Irish World. He was twice arrested as a suspect in small villages in Galway, but was liberated after a few hours' imprisonment on the representations of the American Consul that he was a well-known American citizen. On his return to New York in 1882 a public dinner was given to him at Delmonico's. In 1883 he made a lecture tour through England at the request of the English Land Reform Association. Last year he undertook a similar tour through Scotland in behalf of the Scottish Land Restoration League. His pamphlets, "The Irish Land Question," "Social Problems" and "Protection and Free Trade," are the most important of his smaller writings, but he has contributed extensively to English and American reviews and magazines. He is an honorary member of the Typographical Union and a Knight of Labor."

Reciprocity.

The enterprising reporter at Ottawa who announced that a treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the arrangement of the fishery questions had actually been framed was premature, but it may be hoped from the language used by Mr. Bayard, American Secretary of State, to a correspondent of the New York Times that an agreement between the two governments is a probable event, and that at an early day. We say the "governments" because any treaty that President Cleveland and his cabinet may agree upon with the British authorities must run the gauntlet of the Senate, a two-thirds vote of that body being necessary for its passage. As Free Traders the American Executive will probably not object to a moderate measure of reciprocity between the two countries, but the Senate is unfortunately under the control of the Republican party which has lately shown its willingness to thwart the President whenever it could do so safely. The circumstances of this case, however, are peculiar and it may at least be hoped that the majority of the Senate will lay aside party spirit and endeavor to settle amicably the fisheries' controversy now waging. The Americans desire to use Canadian fisheries and Canadians are willing that they should do so on payment of cash or the concession of commercial privileges. The Americans have twice paid for the use of the fisheries, once in reciprocity and the other in cash. They thought they were cheated in the cash matter but the trade treaty was very favorable to both countries and would not have been abrogated but for the ill-will excited in the United States by the Southern sympathies of many British subjects during the civil war and the need of raising large sums by customs to meet the war expenditure and pay off the debt. Both these reasons have passed away. Great Britain paid largely in cash for the Southern sympathies of her people, and never before was there so close a friendship between the two countries as at present. The revenue also is superabundant and while the Republican party objects to alter the tariff in the direction of lower duties on manufactured goods it may be hoped that they will not object to taking off duties on the raw products of Canada. The states which produce lumber largely, Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, have always been the most strenuous opponents of reciprocity. It is possible that the denudation of the forests in these states may now in a measure modify this opposition. The people at large must desire lumber to be cheap and may be able to set at defiance the efforts of the owners of pine lands and sawmills to retain the duty on the foreign supply. The manufacturing states of New England need lumber. New York, with its great shipping trade and manufactures has always been anxious for free trade with Canada. The prairie states are on the same side. The South was almost unanimously friendly to Canadian reciprocity "before the war." It was supposed at that time that their leaders believed that free trade would have a tendency to prevent the annexation of Canada to the United States, which they dreaded because it would give a great preponderance in the Union to the North. The same motive might influence them now to pass a reciprocity treaty. Railways have, however, brought their forests near the northern markets, and some may be prevented by that circumstance from showing their old liberality. Many of our products besides lumber are in demand in the States. Salt, coal, fish, gypsum, mineral ores, grain, live stock were included in the last reciprocity treaty. No American suffered the loss of a dollar by their introduction free of duty while millions profited by them. The large number of citizens of the United States who own mines, timber limits, fishing stations, ranches and farms in Canada is of itself a strong argument for reciprocity.

Taking all these circumstances into account, it does not seem over sanguine to hope for a reciprocity treaty. The Ottawa Government has managed the fisheries' embroglio judiciously. It gave a year's notice before enforcing its rights. It has not dealt hardly with individuals who have violated the laws of the Dominion, and has shown itself willing to negotiate at any moment. Mr. Cleveland and his high-minded and very able Secretary of State, Mr. Bayard, are evidently prepared to do all in their power to settle the matter, and however strongly political feeling may run in the Senate, that body has generally been found in the past unwilling to sacrifice great public interests to party feeling.

We entirely agree in the sensible suggestion of Mr. Bayard that any joint commission which may sit in this matter should do so in Canada and not in London. It is true that the feeling in England in regard to the colonies is much improved, that they are now treated with respect instead of contumely. But the permanent officials of the Foreign Office are among the most conceited and dictatorial of their class, and Sir John A. Macdonald should not tolerate for a moment the matter being left in their hands. The British Ambassador at Washington is quite competent to look after Imperial interests in the matter, which are in fact utterly unimportant. It is a Canadian affair, and she should carry on the negotiations here, with the co-operation of the British Government.

Canada does not sue for reciprocity. She can do very well without it. She will defend her fisheries from invasion with her last man. But she will rejoice if an arrangement can be made by which both countries can be benefited, and the kindly feeling which has hitherto existed between them permanently maintained.

Soliciting Bank Business.

We hear a great deal of the pressure of competition, but it is something new to learn that banks are actually soliciting patronage in Toronto. Their doing so will not interfere with the comfort of their customers, who are now sometimes made to feel that they are begging money instead of borrowing it. About the time a capable and courageous man arises to voice the public's opinion in favor of a currency that shall be good outside of the province in which it is issued the bank officials will understand that a man who does business with them is doing business on a mercantile basis. He buys money just as he buys goods. If his credit be not good he is refused the goods by the merchant, but the merchant does not ornament the refusal with a four-hundred-dollars-per-annum superciliousness that depreciates the value of the goods. It is something more than a grievance that a Maritime Province bank bill is not at par in Ontario, and that an Ontario bill suffers a shave in British Columbia. A Canadian ought to be able to travel from one end of his own country to the other upon money which goes at par. Unfortunately we have no public man who sees the point, or, rather, who admits that he sees it.

Ross' rowing for the championship of the world has become monotonous to Canadians. He merely fatigues himself while making everybody else tired. When it comes to this it is time for a man to be retired.

Lieutenant Henn of the Galatea ought to take in his auction flag. Manifestly his sail is not going on fast enough to pay.

In the words of the cable correspondent, the relations between the Mayor and a number of aldermen are undoubtedly strained. The undercurrent of feeling in the City Council is stronger than most people conceive. Energetic efforts are constantly made by friends of both sides to suppress the inevitable public collision but it cannot and ought not to be much longer postponed. The public's only desire is to discover whether the aldermen do not know enough or the Mayor knows too much. At present opinions upon that subject are divided.

Reasons for the esteemed Mail's change of tone are as plentiful as flies in August, but it does not appear to have occurred to anybody that the chief object is to stimulate a sluggish circulation.

The total number of members of the late Northwest Field Force whose claims have been admitted by the Government is about 5600. Of this number about 200 have made no application for their bounty, in settlement of the remainder, 1076 Land Warrants entitling the entry for a free homestead of 330 acres have been issued and the remaining claims applied for have been settled by an issue of scrip for eighty dollars in each case, with the exception of a few, say 20 or 70 still under consideration on account of the parties entitled having sold more than once, alleged forgeries of the applicants' names, imperfect transfers, &c.

The correspondence in connection with this settlement since the passing of the act on July 20, 1885, we are informed on good authority does not fall short of 35,000 communications sent from the Department of the Interior.

Now that an anti-Scott Act dynamiter has been arrested in Sarnia, it is about time for the Orangeville returns to come in. No dynamiter should go unpunished, no matter what cause he identifies himself with.

When Lord Rosebery expressed the opinion at Linlithgow that the gravitation toward the cities of provincial populations was fraught with dangers to the state, he voiced a trite truism that cannot be too often repeated. But he offered no solution of the difficulty. The class to which he belongs persists in keeping for its own pleasure large areas of soil designed for the support of many happy families. The nobility and gentry of Great Britain and Ireland first monopolize the land, drive out the people and bring in the deer and the rabbits, and then deplore the gregarious instincts of the poor. They ought to practice a little before they begin to preach a great deal.

The policy of repudiation spreads apace. Sir John repudiates the Mail, and the latter repudiates Sir John. Minnedosa and Portage La Prairie repudiate their debts. On Saturday Jim Crow repudiated the Irish, Home Rule and anti-Home Rule. We thought J. C. was going too fast and could not keep the pace. Jim never did on any subject. Therefore this sudden wheel and jump is news to the public.

The Government's address—"the Queen's speech," is a misnomer—in prorogation of Parliament last Saturday was singularly defective in three respects. It ignored all the burning domestic issues, begged the Bulgarian question, and glossed over the Afghan question. It must thoroughly explode the superstition that a British Tory's policy is inherently a strong policy. If Russia be not by it mightily encouraged to go on with her work of spoliation the bear must have changed his fur. The intelligent Englishman will regard it as a disgusting exhibition of pusillanimity.

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SILAS JAMES, Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Valuator and Draughtsman, Toronto-street, Toronto Ont. Room 20, Union Block.

T. MOFFATT, 1054 Yonge street—Fine or dead Boots and Shoes. As I pay the highest wages in the city, customers can rely on getting first-class hand-sewn work. No team or factory work. 36

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VACANCIES FOR gentlemen boarders, 103 Shuter-street, also table boarders $2.50 per week, 6 dinners $1.00, 20 tickets all meals $3.00.

LAWSON'S COFFEE HOUSE as Lunch room. Breakfast, dinner, tea. Lunch always ready. 12 and 14 Adelaide-st. West, 4 doors from Yonge-st.

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DR. W. J. GREIG, L.R.C.P., London, Eng. 60 Duke-street, Dr. Oldright's former residence. 246

DR. EDMUND KING, L.R.C.P., London Corner Queen and Bond streets.

DR. J. B. GULLEY, 233 Spadina Avenue, corner High. Office hours from 8 to 1 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. Telephone 4539

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5½ PER CENT.—Money to loan. STEPHENSON & DENTON, barristers, Manning Arcade. 16

$200,000 TO LOAN at 5 per cent., on improved farm and city property, No commission. Real estate bought and sold. J. A. CAMPION & Co., Estate and Financial Agents, 62 King street east.

$200,000 ON HAND to lend to builders to buy lands and erect buildings. Also loans to all others offering fairly good securities. Liberal advances and reasonable terms. No delay. Clients' business private. E. R. CLARKE, Barrister, 75 Yonge street, northeast corner of Yonge and King streets.

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A CHOICE LIST of fruit, grain, stock and dairy farms, wild lands, suburban residences, mills and other properties, with thirty provincial and county maps comprised in "Canadian Land Advertiser," sent free on receipt of 3c. stamp for postage. W. V. FENTON & Co., 50 Adelaide street east, Toronto.

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FOR SALE—Desirable corner building lot on Church-street, near Bloor, 81 feet frontage by 100 feet deep. Apply to MORPHY & MORPHY, brokers, 67 Yonge-street. 513

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Stock still on hand. Of this sum we intend to give away Ten Per cent.,

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in presents to purchasers at our sales during week ending 2nd October, 1886.

As each lot is knocked down the purchaser will receive a ticket which will entitle him to a present. The articles will be distributed to ladies in the afternoon and to gentlemen on the evening of Saturday, 2nd October, 1886. They will consist of

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Sale every afternoon and evening at 2 and 8 o'clock.

We expect a large attendance of ladies at the afternoon sales. Every attention will be paid to their comfort.

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Highly Important and

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being the Contents of an Elegantly Furnished Residence, and consisting of Drawing Room Setts, Bedroom Setts, Carpets, Sideboard, Secretary, Fancy and Easy Chairs, Oil Paintings, Ladies' Needlework Hall, Centre and Dining Tables, Hat Racks, Music Stand; Fire Screens, Lounges, Bedding, Blankets, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Kitchen Utensils, etc., Handsome Rosewood Piano by Haines of New York.

Also on account of whom it may concern: 47 Second Hand Sewing Machines, a lot of Second Hand Watches, Setts of Harness, Show Cases, etc., etc.

Terms cash. Sale at 11 o'clock.

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TRADE AUCTIONEERS.

IMPORTANT

SALVAGE SALE

We have received instructions to sell on account of whom it may concern on Friday, 1st October, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the salvage of the Wholesale Grocery Stock of

MESSRS. DAVIDSON & HAY

The goods saved from the fire will be removed to the warehouse of Messrs. R. Hay & Co., on King-st. west (corner of Jordan-st.), and will be on view on Thursday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock.

Further particulars will be made known in Wednesday's issue.

SUCKLING, CASSIDY & CO.

AT GRAND'S REPOSITORY,

Adelaide-St. West.

Grand & Co. are instructed by Mr. E. R. C. CLARKSON, Trustee, to offer for sale by public auction at

11 A.M. TO-MORROW, Tuesday,

The horse and other property belonging to the Estate of Captain JOHN TURNER.

Black Gelding 15 1-2 Hands, quiet to drive in harness and in first-class condition. Aged nine years.

Double well-equipped phaeton with extra seats and plated fittings.

Double Sleigh, upholstered in first-class style with extra pole. 12

AUCTION SALE.

RE EXTENSION OF HARRIS-STREET.

I hereby give notice that there will be offered for sale by public auction at the salerooms of Oliver Coate & Co., 51 King-street east, Toronto, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, October 2, 1886, one Frame Cottage, said property standing and being on the line of Harris-street as extended from the present terminus to Hamilton-street. The purchaser will be required to pay down at the time of sale fifteen per cent. of the purchase money, and to pay the balance before the removal of the building. The building to be removed within two weeks from date of sale.

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Guaranteed pure farmers' milk supplied wholesale and retail at lowest market prices.
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AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF CREDITORS.

In the matter of George H. Moody, of Toronto, boot and shoe dealer.

The above named George H. Moody has made an assignment to me under the provisions of 48 Victoria, chapter 30 and amendments, and a meeting of the creditors of the said George H. Moody will be held at the office of Cooper & Smith, 26-40 Front-street west, on Tuesday next, the 28th day of September, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the appointment of inspectors and the giving of directions with reference to the disposal of the estate.

And further take notice that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to send to me at the above address, particulars stating the amount and nature of their said claims, verified by affidavit as provided by said act.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1886.
JOHN R. MASON, Assignee. 2

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned of the city of Toronto under the name, style and firm of "The Excelsior Straw Works" has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Richard William Vincent retiring from said firm and Charles Brasier continuing the business under the same name in connection with Mr. Frederick Swannell. All debts and accounts due and owing to said partnership to be paid to the new firm, and all the debts and liabilities of the late firm are to be assumed and paid by the new partnership.

Dated at Toronto this first day of September, 1886. 11

Witness, CHARLES BRASIER,
ROBT. FRASER. R. W. VINCENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A by-law was passed by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto on the 22nd day of July, A. D., 1886 providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of $216,000 for certain permanent improvements, and that such by-law was registered in the Registry office of the City of Toronto, on Saturday the 31st day of July, A. D., 1886.

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

Dated the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1886.
111 JOHN BLEVINS, City Clerk.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

A NEW MOVE.

WALTER OVER,

OF THE WINE BARREL RESTAURANT,

COLBORNE STREET. 246

has opened a FREE REGISTER for parties requiring dogs and for those having dogs for sale.

CLUB HOTEL.

VINCENT T. BERO, PROP.

Choice Brands Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

416 Yonge street, Toronto.

Latest in Billiard and Pool Tables. 46

NEW ARUNDEL HOUSE.

66 JARVIS ST., TORONTO.

The above house has changed proprietorship, and has been thoroughly refitted and furnished throughout. The best $1.00 per day house in the city. E. A. GERMAN

POWER HOUSE.

King and Brock streets.

J. POWER Prop. Rates $1.50 per day.

Enlarged, refitted and refurnished; first class in all departments. The largest sample room and reading-room in the city. Board by week, $4.00. 135

ROYAL HOTEL,

CORNER YONGE AND EDWARD STS.

The above Hotel has been refitted and improved greatly, and the bar contains the finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars in the Dominion. It is the best $1 per day house on Yonge street. 462
JOHN CUTHBERT, Proprietor.

RED O'CONNOR HOUSE.

AT THE HAY MARKET,

FOR BIG BEERS AND FINE CIGARS,

BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT ON DRAUGHT. 246

MACDONALD'S

FOR

FALL CLOTHING!

Latest styles. Quality and fit guaranteed. 246y

A. MACDONALD,

355 Yonge-st., opp. Elm-st.

FASHION, FIT, FINISH

GARDENER,

30 VICTORIA ST.,

THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Ensures to his Patrons Fashion, Fit and Finish. Try him once and be convinced. 624

H. ABEL & CO.,

Fashionable Tailors,

432 Yonge-street, Toronto.

Select stock of Fine Tweeds, Fancy Worsteds, New Pantings, etc., on hand. Perfect fit guaranteed. 246

J. G. SNYDER, President. L. H. CLARK, Sec.-Treas.

THE

Toronto Business College

And Union Shorthanders' Academy, the Largest, Leading and Best.

37, 39 & 41 Adelaide-street east,

TORONTO.

Offers better advantages than any other College. Has accommodation for 300 young ladies and gentlemen to learn Commercial Business, Shorthand, English, Classical, Mathematical, Fine Art, or any educational subjects.

All students are taught privately, and may take any subject or subjects they desire. All graduates helped in procuring good situations. Students may enter at any time. Write or call at once for large circulars. NOTE THE ADDRESS. 246

THE HOIST

AND ELEVATOR BUSINESS

Of Leitch & Turnbull, Hamilton,

will henceforth be known as the

CANADA ELEVATOR WORKS,

Located Corner of Peter and Queen-Streets, Hamilton,

Where they will continue to Manufacture every Description of Hydraulic, Steam and Hand Power Elevator and Hoists. 25

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Quality, Quantity, Prices RIGHT AT

ROBT. STARK,

462 Yonge St.

Window Glass.

The subscribers beg to call the attention of dealers and the trade generally to the fact that they are now receiving one of the largest consignments of GLASS ever imported by any firm in Ontario, consisting of STAR, DIAMOND STAR (or Picture Glass) and DOUBLE DIAMOND STAR of the celebrated "BELL" brand WINDOW GLASS, so well and favorably known in England and the United States.

This brand of Glass is acknowledged to be fully equal to Chance's or Pilkington's English make of Glass, and is far superior to any other Belgium make.

Having made special arrangements, through our English Agent, with the manufacturer of this Glass, whereby we control its sale in this market, we beg to advise our customers and the trade generally that we have now in stock and arriving a full and complete assortment of the different sizes and qualities.

We would also call attention to the fact that we have made special customs and freight arrangements whereby we are enabled to take delivery of our Glass direct from the cars, thereby avoiding the usual loss in breakage, sustained in unloading into the bonded freight sheds. Customers favoring us with their orders and specifications will find our quotations as low or lower than those of any other direct importers in Canada.

STEWART & WOOD,

82 YORK-STREET. 16

PRIZE

Jersey Butter!

FRESH EVERY DAY, 30c. PER LB.

HOT TEA and COFFEE with JERSEY CREAM,

—AT—

OAKLANDS JERSEY DAIRY

131 YONGE STREET 135

GAMES, BLOCKS, TOY BOOKS

Complete Lines at Bottom Prices

INSPECTION SOLICITED BY

The Toronto News Company

42 Yonge-street, Toronto.

Atlantic & Northwest

RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS

addressed to the undersigned will be received until

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1,

FOR THE

Grading, etc., of the Line Between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville.

Plans, profiles and specifications can be seen at the Sherbrooke office, where forms of tender can be had.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders must be made on the printed forms and marked on the outside: "Tender for Sherbrooke and Lennoxville work."

JAMES ROSS,
Manager of Construction.
Sherbrooke P. Q., Sept. 22, 1886.

CHINA HALL,

49 King-st. East, Toronto.

Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services of every description of China, Painted, Enamelled and Printed from celebrated makers in England and France.
Royal Worcester Ornaments.
Doulton Ornaments.
Wedgewood & Sons' Ornaments.
Copeland & Sons' Ornaments.
Glass Patent Jam Jars.
White Jam Pots.
Stone Preserving Jars.

GLOVER HARRISON - Importer.

TELEPHONE NO. 3091

For T. Fisher, Express, Parcel Delivery and Furniture Removing Depot, 539 Yonge street. Double and single teams always in readiness for removal of furniture, baggage, merchandise, etc., to and from all parts of the city. Special low rates for removing furniture, etc., during winter months. French's patent truck for removing pianoos.

PRINTERS' LEADS, SLUGS AND METAL FURNITURE

National ELECTRO & STEREOTYPE CO. TORONTO

LOWEST PRICES. SEND FOR SAMPLE

NEW BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING

"Two Years Ago," by Charles Kingsley, 50c. "My Friend Jim," by W. E. Norris, 50c.; "The Choice of Books," by Frederic Harrison, 50c. "Our Radicals," by Fred Burnaby, 25c.; "Kidnapped," by Robert Louis Stevenson, 25c. "King Solomon's Wives," 25c.; "The One Thing Needful," by Miss Braddon, 20c.; "A Wicked Girl," by Mary Cecil Hay, 25c.; "Bad to Beat," by Hawley Smart, 25c.; "Goethe's Faust," by John Auster, LL.D., 25c.; "Dr. Claudius," by F. Marion Crawford, 50c.; "Mr. Isaacs," by F. Marion Crawford, 50c.; "Heir of the Ages," by James Payn, 25c.; and 1000 others to choose from. 135

Winnifrith Bros., 84 King-st. East.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Strangers visiting the city are respectfully invited to call at T. Wicks & Sons, No. 77 Yonge-street, and inspect their fine display of souvenir jewelry, fancy goods, watches, clocks, &c. They have the choicest lines in the city. 1st prize coin engraving a specialty. Also 1st prize steel name st