THE TORONTO WORLD

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The World's Telephone Call is 255.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1886.

The New Extradition Treaty.

It is no longer doubtful that the draft of a new extradition treaty has been signed in London, and is now awaiting ratification in Washington. Manslaughter, burglary, larceny and embezzlement are included in the schedule, an innovation which will seriously affect the position of many trusted officials having control of funds, as well as of criminals of another sort. Persons charged with *political* offences are specifically exempted from the operation of the treaty.

Now comes the ticklish part of the business, as between England and America. Is the use of dynamite bombs a political offence, or is it simply a conspiracy or attempt to murder and destroy? The New York Tribune, which is a Blaine organ, and on the extreme anti British side of the controversy, says that no objection can be raised to the dynamite provision, if it be correctly and adequately outlined in the Washington dispatches. Malicious destruction of property whereby life is endangered is a crime under the common law of every civilized country. It should be an extraditable offence. If the treaty provides for the surrender of criminals who have escaped across the ocean after committing or attempting to commit dynamite outrages, it will be sanctioned by public opinion in both countries. The nefarious deeds of Anarchists in Chicago have disclosed the necessity of dealing sternly with this class of crimes, and the facility with which a retreat can be effected across the Canadian border indicates that extradition must be directed against dynamite outrages. So far as the Irish cause is concerned, says the Tribune, the Nationalists will have no reason to complain of international action imposing additional penalties upon dynamite crime, provided political offences are sharply discriminated from it and exempted from treaties. As Justin McCarthy remarked sentiamentally in one of the Tribune's cable letters the other day, "Dynamitards are not popular among Irishmen. They have done the Home Rulers more harm than any other factor has, and we should be glad to see them suppressed."

Our contemporary further says:—

"If the proposed treaty merely contemplates the surrender of dynamite miscreants to the jurisdiction of the government under which their crimes have been committed, no fault can be found with the provision. But if it makes conspiracy to destroy property and to endanger life an extraditable offence, and moreover gives to the tribunals of either country jurisdiction over offences committed or conspiracies entered into beyond its confines, it ought not to be ratified by the Senate. It is one thing to surrender a dynamite fiend who has taken refuge in America after doing his execrable work in England. It is another and a very different thing to surrender to British tribunals those who are accused of conspiring here or of raising money for the wanton destruction of property in England. Their offence lies against American law; and they should be prosecuted before American tribunals, and not surrendered to English courts."

The Tribune need not be unduly alarmed. It is just morally certain that neither government will ever demand the extradition of anybody for crime committed on the territory of the other. But what we are coming to is this—that dynamite men who try to do their murderous work in England, Ireland or Scotland—or Canada—can be arrested anywhere in the United States, if found; also that such customers as try the same trick in the States can be arrested anywhere within the British dominions. The case being altered alters the case; and this alters the dynamite case entirely.

It is surely as much for American as for British interests that this new treaty should be made. The army of American bank robbers who make Canada their home has increased to an alarming degree of late. Our neighbors must be getting ashamed of it by this time; they must for their own protection wish to see a change. As for the dynamite men in New York, Chicago, or elsewhere in the States, a treaty with Great Britain alone will "settle their hash." For if they have to leave the Republic, they dare not go anywhere on the Continent of Europe. The police of Paris are pretty wide awake for new arrivals from America or anywhere else, for that matter; and, if they go farther east, Bismarck and the Czar will attend to them without bothering about any extradition treaty. England and the colonies are their only refuge, or have been so far. In a word, the dynamite situation is about to be *immensely* changed; how great the impending change is to be we cannot yet estimate.

Coming to Their Senses.

It is comforting to see the fish hawk section of the United States press coming slowly but surely to a realization of the true character of the situation. The New York Sun, which was at first certain that the New England pirates could not be stopped by the treaty of 1818, and which, subsequently consoled them with the assurance that they could buy bait and ice outside of the limit, and then tranship to their home markets in bond, has at last learned that neither of these great schemes will work, and cries out for "some adequate legislation on this whole fishery question before Congress adjourns." Buying supplies outside of the three miles limit has proved an annoying and unprofitable business, and the right to tranship in bond over Canadian rails having been revoked, the New Englanders are now compelled to sail home with such cargoes as they may obtain, instead of unloading at an adjacent Canadian port and putting back forthwith to the fishing grounds, as they were wont to do under the Washington treaty. There were no Canadian railways in 1818, and the bonding system was unknown, but the Sun does not venture to traverse the Canadian contention that, as both existed in 1870, the right to tranship was one of the privileges conceded to the United States fishermen of the treaty of that date, and that consequently the privilege lapsed when the treaty expired. The Sun has found no flaw in this reasoning because there is none, but it demands legislation at Washington. It might as well demand legislation at Timbuctoo, unless it is prepared to endorse legislation acceptable to Canada. Our neighbors must not lose sight of the fact that there are two parties to this dispute, and that the party of the second part has Providence on her side, so long as the natural instincts of the fish lead them into our waters. Congress was given six clean months from the expiration of the Washington treaty in which to enact "adequate legislation" for a settlement. Congress was earnestly requested by the Executive to avail itself of those days of grace by the appointment of a fishery commission. But Congress, and Dana, and the rest of the Canuckophobes had the big head, and would not be prevailed upon to act sensibly and honestly. The present marked decrease in the swellings is most gratifying, though the operations necessary to a reduction thereof have only been less painful to the surgeons on this side than to the patients on the other. Quasi the most powerful remedies administered has been the reminder that during the interval between the lapse of the old reciprocity treaty and the ratification of the Washington treaty, the authorities at Washington construed the treaty of 1818 as Canada construes it now. This is a stubborn fact, quite as much so as the other fact that even now the authorities at Washington are enforcing something more than a three-mile limit in their southern waters, as against Spain and her dependencies. The longer this controversy lasts the plainer it becomes that Canada is within her rights, both in law and equity, and that the Dominion Government is entitled to credit for having asserted her rights, cautiously, but firmly.

Having dropped the De Caux for cause, Patti's full name is Adela Juana Maria Guida Patti Nicolini, but our Irish associate editor insists upon condensing all that into Patey.

The National Steamship Co. has refused to carry a lot of filthy Greek Gypsies to New York. We hope we shall not hear of any Canadian line carrying them to Halifax or Montreal.

Abraham Lincoln had a dread of swapping horses while crossing a stream. An item which reaches us from Bloomington, Ill., suggests that it is equally unsafe to swap religions before you are safely over the matrimonial Rubicon. A dressmaker of that city renounced Christianity to wed a Hebrew, who backed out at the eleventh hour. In case of a suit for breach of promise he will probably plead in mitigation of damages that although the pursuant failed to obtain a husband she secured a first-rate religion by the transaction.

The inevitable informer has turned up in the Chicago Anarchist trials. There is no honor among assassins. No oath can bind a man who is willing to abet murder if by breaking it he can either make money or save his own carcase. Those who think lightly of the lives of others generally think fondly of their own. It is well for society that it is so.

"The telephone ear" is the name of a new form of deafness caused by efforts to listen to the wrong man over the wire. It greatly affects those who are supposed to have money to lend.

American hops are being largely purchased in London for reshipment to the United States, where a hop famine is threatened. But there will be no falling off in the quantity of beer brewed, no matter what may befall the quality.

A paper published in a western parish has been endeavoring to make out that the Knights of Pythias were systematically plundered in this city last week. That is all bosh, as the Knights themselves are forward to declare. Some of them were undoubtedly more or less imposed upon by some of those land sharks who infest every large city, but our citizens generally, cordially seconded by our police authorities, lost no opportunity of endeavoring to protect their welcome guests from extortion and unfair dealing. The hackman who was fined $50 or thirty days yesterday by the police magistrate for demanding $16 and accepting $8 from a St. Louis Knight of Pythias has had his eyes opened to a comprehension beyond parish limits of doing things. The police magistrate decided that $1 per hour was a liberal allowance for four hours' hack service, and the extortioner was compelled to disgorge the balance. Any stranger who permits himself to be swindled in Toronto must do so in ignorance of the fact that there is both a will and a way to protect him while he sojourns within our gates.

The defeat of William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, in South Tyrone, is an effective stand-off to the Parnellite gain in Belfast. It is safe to say that in the new parliament Irish parties will be as they were.

In their zeal to "put down street parades," the Ottawa authorities have inflicted a fine upon a Salvation Army officer. The Army's rub-a-dub business is not to our mind, and has sometimes been the cause of more or less serious accidents, but how the authorities of Ottawa, or of any other city for that matter, are going to draw the line between different sorts of possessions is what we cannot understand. They dare not attempt to forbid the possessions of national and other societies, which have no better claim upon the privileges of the street than the Salvation Army has—as a matter of even-handed justice—and any attempt to discriminate will assume that guise of persecution which The World utterly abhors.

The robbery of the mails on the salt plains is something new in the Canadian Northwest. It recalls the old overland days of Wells, Fargo & Co. across the border. A twenty years' dose of good, old-fashioned Canadian law for each of the six desperadoes concerned is the proper prescription in this case. This is a mighty big country, but there is no room in it for stage robbers, outside of its commodious prisons, where careful officials are always in attendance, and no pains are spared to make the guests feel that they ought to stay.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City save baggage expressage and $3 carriage hire and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite the Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevators. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated rail road to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. cd

The World Buffalo Agency, Chas. McCready & Co., 14 East Seneca-street, next to postoffice.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 19.

There was a limited business on the Toronto Stock Exchange to-day, but the market generally was firm. Montreal rose ¼ to 210¼ bid, without sellers, while Ontario was ¼ easier at 115¼ bid. Molsons ¼ easier with buyers at 130, and no sellers; Merchants' steady at 122½ bid, and Commerce was wanted at 120. Imperial was 135½ bid, a decline of ½, and Federal was 108 bid, Dominion higher, with a sale of 20 shares at 212½, and closing at that price bid. Standard sold at 125½ for 100 shares in three lots, and Hamilton was 136 bid, without sellers. Loan and miscellaneous shares quiet. British America Assurance ¼ easier at 109½ bid, and Western sold at 136 and 135½ for 45 shares. Consumers' Gas 186 bid, and Montreal Telegraph 122, without transactions. Northwest Land ½ easier at 70½ bid. Western Canada Loan, new stock sold at 130 for 20 shares, and there was a reported sale of 200 shares of London and Canadian at 152. Ontario Loan was 117 bid, and the balance of the list unchanged.

Oil City: Oil opened 66¼ and closed 66⅞ bid; highest 66¾, lowest 66¼.

British consols are quoted in London at 101½ to-day.

Closing cash prices at Chicago to-day: Wheat 77⅞; corn 39; oats 29⅞; pork $9.80; lard $6.60.

Canadian Pacific opened in New York at 68 and closed at 67¾.

There were 11 failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, against 12 in the preceding week, and 14, 16 and 27 in the corresponding weeks of 1885, 1884 and 1883, respectively. In the United States there were 189 failures reported to Bradstreet's during the week as compared with 153 in the preceding week, and with 183, 211 and 162, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1885, 1884 and 1883.

Cochran's telegram from Chicago to-day said: Wheat increase 627,000, corn increase 137,000, oats decrease 151,000.

Toronto stock exchange, closing prices: Montreal, buyers 210¾; Ontario 116¾, 115¾; Molsons, buyers, 130½; Toronto, buyers 202; Merchants', 124, 122½; Commerce 120¾, 120½; Imperial 137, 135½; Federal 108¾, 108; Dominion 213, 212½; Standard 126, 125½; Hamilton, buyers 138; British America, buyers 109½; Western Assurance 135¼, 135; Consumers' Gas, buyers, 186; Dominion Telegraph, 93, 92; Montreal Telegraph, buyers, 122; Northwest Land Co., 72, 70½; Can. Pacific Rail, Grant Bonds, buyers, 105; Canada Permanent, 208, 203; Freehold, buyers 166; Western Canada, buyers 137; Union, 123, 120½; Can. Landed Credit, buyers, 128½; B. & Loan Association, buyers, 110; Imperial S. & Invest., 117, 116; Farmers' L. & Savings, buyers, 118; Lon. & Can. L. & A., 163, 157½; National Investment, buyers, 103; People's Loan, buyers, 110; Ontario Loan & Deb., 122, 117; Hamilton Provident, 128, 120; Central Loan, buyers, 112.

Sales on the Montreal Stock Exchange this forenoon: Montreal 50 at 210¼; Commerce 25 at 120½, 4 at 121, 125 at 120½; C. P. R. 400 at 67¾. In the afternoon 17 Montreal sold at 211, and 10 at 210¾; 4 Ontario at 116½, 5 Merchants' at 124½; 110 Montreal Telegraph at 124, 25 at 124½, 200 at 125, 25 at 125½, 150 at 125½; 75 Richelieu at 78; 100 Passenger at 169½ and 25 at 169¾; 300 Gas at 197, 50 at 197½ and 150 at 197½.

Closing Montreal prices: Montreal 211, 210¾; Ontario 116 asked; Molsons 140, 131½; Toronto 140, 131½; Toronto 204½, 202; Merchants' 124½, 123½; Commerce 120½, 120; North-west 70½, 70¼; C. P. R. 67½, 67¼; Montreal Telegraph 124½, 123½; Richelieu 78½, 77½; Passenger 169½, 169¼; Gas 198, 197½.

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were small and prices firm. About 300 bushels of wheat offered, and sold at 77c to 78c for fall and spring, and at 70c to 71c for goose. Barley is purely nominal in price. Oats are quoted at 37c to 38c, and peas at 55c to 56c. Hay quiet and prices steady; 10 loads sold at $11 to $11.50 for old, and at $9.50 to $10 for new. Straw firm at $10 for bundled and $7 for loose. Hogs rule at $6 to $7, the latter for light. Beef $4.50 to $6 for forequarters, and $6.50 to $10 for hindquarters. Mutton $6 to $8.

St. Lawrence Market was dull to-day, and prices unchanged. We quote: Beef, 12c to 15c; by sirloin steak, 14c to 15c; round roast steak, 10c to 11c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Lamb, 11c to 15c. Veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 7c to 9c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c. Butter, lb rolls, 16c to 17c; large rolls, 13c to 15c; inferior, 10c to 11c. Lard, 10c. Cheese, 9c to 10c. Bacon, 9c to 11c. Eggs, 15c to 16c. Turkeys, 75c to $1.50. Chickens, per pair, 50c to 85c. Geese, — to —. Ducks 60c to 75c. Potatoes, per bag, new, $1.25 to $1.50. Cabbages, per dozen, 75c to $1.25. Cauliflower, 75c to $1.25. Onions, per bag, $1 to 75c. Apples, per barrel, $1.50 to $2.50. Beets, peck, 15c. Carrots, per bag, 40c to 45c. Turnips, per bag, 30c to 40c. Green peas, 75c to 80c a bag. Gooseberries, $1.00 to $1.25 a bushel. Cherries, $1.25 to $1.50 a bushel.

English, Canadian and American Markets.

MONTREAL, July 19.—Flour—Receipts 700 brls; sales 200 barrels Ontario patent superior at $4.20. Market quiet, at unchanged rates. Quotations are as follows: Patents $4.05 to $4.25; superior extra $3.90 to $3.95; extra superfine, $3.60 to $3.65; spring extra $3.15 to $3.30; superfine $3; strong bakers' $3.60 to $4.50; fine, $2.80 to $2.85; middlings, $2.60 to $2.70; pollards, $2.50 to $2.60; Ontario bags, $1.20 to $1.60; city bags $2.25. Grain—Wheat nominal. Red winter, and spring, 82c to 83c; white, 81c to 82c. Corn, 55c to 57c. Peas 69½c to 69c. Oats, 29c to 30c. Barley 45c to 50c. Rye 55c to 60c. Oatmeal $4 to $4.50. Cornmeal $2.80 to $3. Provisions—Lard 9c to 9½c. Pork—$12.50 to $14.50. Bacon 10c to 11c. Hams 11c to 12c. Cheese 6c to 8c. Butter—Townships and Morrisburg 13c to 15c; Western 12c to 14c; Eggs 13½c to 14c.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Cotton weak; middling uplands 9½c. New Orleans 9 11-16c. Flour—Receipts 21,900 bbls; Minnesota extra firm, others dull and in buyers' favor; sales 11,600 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 175,232 bush; exports 795,320 bush; spot ½c to ¾c better, but less active; options advanced ½c to ⅞c, closing firm at about best rates; sales 3,104,000 bush futures, 96,000 bush spot. No. 2 spring 87c, No. 3 red 81½c, No. 2 red 87⅞c elevator, 87c to 87⅞c f.o.b. No. 1 red 92c, No. 1 white 93c. No. 2 red August 87c to 87½c, September 88c to 88½c. Corn—Receipts 654,000 bush; spot ½c better, very quiet; options dull, ½c to ¼c lower, closing weak; exports 123,500 bush; sales 350,000 bush future, 64,000 bush spot; No. 2 47½c, elevator; No. 2 July 47½c to 47¾c, August 47½c to 47¾c, September 47½c to 48¼c. Oats—Receipts 40,800 bush; spot ¼c to ⅛c higher, options firm; sales 155,000 bush. future, 99,000 bush spot; No. 2 36½c to 38c, No. 2 white 41c to 42c, mixed western 35c to 38c, white do. 38c to 48c; No. 2 August 34½c. Sugar quiet, fair to good; refining 4 13-16c to 4 15-16c, refined quiet, standard "A" 5½c, cut loaf and crushed 6½c to 6⅝c, powdered 6⅛c to 6¼c, granulated 6 3-16c to 6¼c. Eggs firm; State 15c to 16½c, western and Canadian 14½c to 14½c.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—Flour steady. Wheat—Sales ranged: July, 77½c to 79½c, closed 78c; August 78½c, October, 81½c to 82½c. Corn—July 38c to 39c, August 39c to 40c, September 40 to 41c. Oats—July 28½c to 29½c, August, 29½c to 29½c; September, 29½c to 30½c. Pork—July and August $9.75 to $9.85, September $9.87½ to $9.95, October $9.95 to $10. Lard—July and August $6.62½ to $6.65, September 6.70 to $6.72½, October $6.82½. Short ribs July and August $6.30 to $6.32½. Receipts—Flour 9000 bbls, wheat, 62,000 bush, corn 232,000 bush, oats 77,000 bush, rye 8000 bush, barley — bush. Shipments—Flour 6000 bush, wheat 43,000 bush, corn 456,000 bush, oats 58,000 bush, rye 2000 bush, barley 8000 bush.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—A leading weekly grain circular says: Wheat is steady. Values are fairly supported in the various spot markets and also for cargoes. The market for the latter was mostly cleared, some of the cargoes being taken for the continent. To-day's market was well attended. The general tone was steady. A moderate business was done in wheats. White wheats were sold at Tuesday's rates and red wheats were 1d. lower. A retail trade was done in flour at previous rates. There was a fair demand for corn at the closing rates of the last market.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—Spring wheat, 6s 7d to 6s 8d; red winter, 6s 7d to 6s 8d; No. 1 Cal. 6s 7d to 6s 9d; No. 2 Cal. 6s 7d to 6s 9d; corn 4s 4d; peas 5s 5d; pork 57s 6d; lard 34s 0d; bacon 33s 6d; cheese 42s 6d.

BEERSHOHM'S DESPATCH:—Floating cargoes—Wheat firm; corn, all; cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn firm. Mark Lane—Wheat firmly held, corn steady. English markets generally 6d to 1s dearer. French steady. Weather seems less settled. Liverpool—Spot, wheat quiet and steady, corn firm. Paris—quiet.

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STR. "HASTINGS."
Will Leave Geddes' Wharf,
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GRIMSBY PARK AND LORNE PARK—Steamer leaves foot of Yonge St. 9 a.m. Tickets 60c, day of issue, 75c. return during season. Book Tickets $4.00.
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S. S. Wisconsin, July 20, 7.30 a.m.
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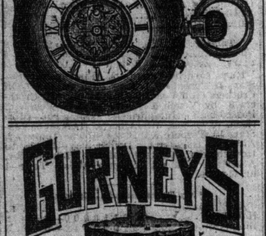

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Mde. Dubois & Fils, Ostrich Feather Manufacturers and re-dyers, beg to inform their customers and the public that they have removed to 97 King street west, where in addition to their dyeing feathers, they have commenced the manufacturing of fine Feather Trimmings, in all shades and widths. A call respectfully solicited. Remember, 97 King street west. 136

BOOTS AND SHOES!
Quality, Quantity, Prices
RIGHT AT
ROBT. STARK,
462 Yonge St.

THE IMPROVED
BOSTON TENNIS SHOE!
FOR
Lacrosse, Baseball, Boating, Tennis,
GYMNASIUM AND OTHER OUT AND INDOOR SPORTS.
Excellent in Fit and Superior in Quality, Style and Workmanship Unequalled. These Goods have been extensively used for the past three years.
SEE THE FOLLOWING:
Mr. W. A. Davis, Secretary of American Lacrosse Club, 1884; Secretary of the New England Lacrosse Association, and President of the Union Athletic Club of Boston: "Many members of our club, as well as myself, used your Tennis Shoes during our trip to England and Ireland last summer, and found them quite satisfactory, being light and strong."
Ladies in Wine Color, Gents in White and Tan, Boys in White and Tan.
TORONTO SHOE CO.,
CORNER KING AND JARVIS STREETS.

THE ATRADOME,
71 AND 73 KING STREET EAST.
CANADA'S MOST FASHIONABLE
Dress and Mantle-Making Establishment.
Having admittedly the leading modiste of Canada, we are prepared to guarantee all our patrons unprecedented fit and satisfaction.
Wedding Trousseaux, Tailor-Made Costumes, Riding Habits, Mourning Outfits, etc., equal to the best European or New York Made Garments.
LIBERAL ESTIMATES FURNISHED. Special attention directed to our present window display of Black Silks.

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BUY YOUR
HAT
FROM
C. H. TONKIN.

Best Value in the City.
718 YONGE ST. NORTH.

TORONTO HAS THE
FINEST RETAIL TRUNK STORE
IN AMERICA.

AT
H. E. CLARKE & CO.,
105 King Street West,
Where the Traveling Public can find all that they require for their comfort and convenience.
In addition to our own manufactures we have now on hand a complete assortment of English and German Goods of the finest quality, having made arrangements with some of the best houses in Europe to keep a supply of their goods on hand.
Basket Trunks, Lunch Baskets and Fancy Baskets in great variety. Ladies' Dressing Cases, Writing Cases and Toilet Bags, Solid Leather Trunks and Portmanteaus, Hat Boxes, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Pocket Books and Purses, Game Bags, Flasks and Money Belts, Brief Bags, Bibles, Books and Card Cases, with a full assortment of Trunks, Bags and Valises. 26

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.
TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
What need to go out of the Ward to buy groceries. $1000 worth of China Tea Cups and Saucers. Every purchaser of half a pound of our Celebrated 50 cent Tea and upwards, or one pound of Coffee, from 35c. a pound and upwards. Tickets not given or accepted with this price. Note the Address—
246 CHINA TEA WAREHOUSE,
35 ELIZABETH STREET.

BILLIARDS!
Rossin House Billiard Room re-opened after being thoroughly renovated, is now the most elaborate, handsome, and complete billiard room on the continent.
CHARLES HIGGINS, Proprietor.
246

Semi-Centennial Dairy Co.
MILK!
Wholesale and retail, either by the quart or by bottle, at lowest rates. Quality our motto. Give us a trial.
CLARK BROS.,
616 YONGE ST. 562

THE CHINESE MIXTURE TEA is a blend of seven distinct Teas, rendering it a perfect Tea in strength and flavour, price 50 cents. The best Tea in Canada for family use. And the St. Thomas Hams are only equalled by the Belfast Irish, and can be had at the CHINESE TEA CO., Sole Agent. 152 King St. E., Toronto.
256 A. WADDELL.

FOR SALE.
A decided bargain. Solid Brick Dwelling on Jarvis, north of Carlton. Frontage 20 feet, 12 rooms, modern conveniences. Price only $3000.
246 WILLIAM HUNT, 40 Arcade.

N. & F. WHITELAW,
PLUMBERS
Gas and Steam Fitters.
COR. QUEEN AND SHERBOURNE STS.
First-class Work Solicited.

HOW LOBSTERS GROW.

Interesting Points in the Natural History of a Popular Crustacean.

That the lobsters spawn in the fall and winter months is certain, and it is equally certain that a few are found with eggs late in the spring and summer, and it may be possible that certain individuals cast their spawn at all times of the year, says the New York Tribune. The female carries the eggs upon the appendages beneath the abdomen, or tail, as it is popularly called, where they are attached to the swimmerets, and are there retained until hatched, a process which occupies four or five months during the winter, and may perhaps be accomplished in a much less time in spring or summer, when the waters are warmer. The eggs when first laid are quite small and very dark, but increase in size as the embryo grows, and become more transparent, so that the fish culturist can estimate the extent of the development by the appearance of the egg. During the time in which the ova are forming in the female lobster there is a peculiar bright red substance found in the abdomen, which is known to epicures as the coral, because of its resemblance in color to that produced. This substance is the undeveloped ovary, and later would assume a granulated form before its subdivision into eggs.

A young lobster looks as unlike its parent as can well be imagined. It has not the large claws developed, and a straight, sharp spike projects from the forehead between the two large round eyes which look out from above. Its legs seem covered with hairs, and its pointed abdomen with spikes. The end of its tail is deeply concave, and the larval lobster would be taken for almost anything but what it is. When hatched it is about one-third of an inch in length, and takes food as soon as it is out of the egg. There is no possible way in which a lobster can grow without casting its skin or molting, for it is incased in armor as completely as those crusaders who vowed when their armor was riveted upon them, never being taken off until the sepulchre was replaced in the hands of the infidel. This is the case with all crustaceans that cast their shell and grow so rapidly within a few hours that it seems incredible that they could ever have been contained in it; and during this period, when they are soft and liable to become a prey to others of their kind, or to fishes, they hide away under stones or other places of concealment and wait until their new skin hardens. It is at such a time that the common blue crab becomes the soft crab which is so toothsome, and is eaten entire minus the gills and sand bag, or stomach.

The young lobster goes through three distinct changes or molts before it is complete. After the second molt it will measure nearly one-half an inch, and after the third molt it will be fully five-eighths of an inch in length, and will then be a lobster in the full meaning of the word, with all the abdominal swimmerets, and armed and equipped as the law directs. A curious thing about them is that during molting the shell is slightly, and hides away while it is soft, but the young before the third molt is active, and swims continually up to the time of the third molt, after which it settles down to steady habits.

The first molt occurs at the age of from four to five days. The second is not so well defined in point of time, and probably requires twice that time, and is dependent, as in the case of adults, upon food and condition. The third molt, which completes the structure of the animal, requires fully three weeks.

—No person should go from home without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial in their possession, as change of water, cooking, climate, etc., frequently brings on summer complaint, and there is nothing like being ready with a sure remedy at hand, which oftentimes saves great suffering, and frequently valuable lives. This Cordial has gained for itself a wide spread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints.

He Acted Wisely.

—"I am so weak I can hardly move, all run down with a chronic summer complaint," said one gentleman to another on our street the other day. "Now, take my advice," replied his friend, "go to your druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I have never known it to fail in curing any kind of summer complaints." 246

—Life saved at midnight by the timely use of West's Pain King. Do not fail to always keep it in the house for attacks of colic, cholera, cholera morbus, cramps, flux, dysentery and all kindred diseases, always very sudden. Be prepared, 25c. All druggists.

Always Have Them With You.

—Smokers cannot find a better cigar than those favorite brands made by Dobson. His "General Middleton" and "Brave Boys" brands are the finest cigars manufactured. Ask your dealers for them. Smoke no other. 246

He is not a Bank Cashier.

From the Rochester Herald.

Joseph Williams, a prominent business man of Hamilton, Ontario, has failed in his attempt to imit