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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1883.

LICENSES ON THE ISLAND.

There is no denying the fact that the action of the license commissioners in refusing to license any hotel on the Island, is a true reflex of the public mind of the city. Even men who are moderate drinkers do not want to see liquor sold on the Island. The idea is to make the Island a park where women and children may go in perfect safety, and where they will encounter neither drunken men nor half drunken rowdies. That there are hardships in connection with this view of the matter is also a certain fact. As the hotel men put it in their resolution in another column it is especially hard on Edward Hanlan. It is also a hardship to many men who go over there not to be able to get a glass of lager beer. There are any number of frequenters of the Island who can take one or two glasses of light beer and offend no one by it. And this light beer, all in all, is about as wholesome a drink as they can take. The temperance people owe it to bring out a substitute before suppressing it. But the hotel men when they were offered beer licenses in previous years took to it slightingly. They would not accept them to-day. And it is equally true that if drink cannot be got at the Island the lovers of it will take it over in bottles and consume it on the sands instead of at the bars.

It may be the tyranny of the majority, and an infringement of the liberty of the subject, but just now public opinion is strong and aggressive toward liquor drinking. It is being restricted in every direction and in every country. The number of licenses are being reduced, places where drink is sold are being driven out of purely residence parts of cities, and men who are drinkers are distrusted more and more. Everyone must have noticed that strong social opposition is being shown to the intemperate, and that this restriction now being applied to the island is only a local manifestation of a wide-spread opposition to drink in all its forms. Until those who favor licensing the island hotels can show that they have the bulk of public opinion in their favor their prayer is not likely to be granted.

Those connected with Section B, whom the Globe said in effect had been furnishing money to corrupt the elections, which money was recouped or is to be recouped by the government, have ordered their solicitor to issue writs for libel against the editor of the Globe, Gen. Hewson, T. W. Anglin, James Cotton and James D. Edgar. The damages are placed at $50,000. If the case goes ahead the public will have an opportunity to judge of the truth of the Globe's charges. The Globe, so it is said, is holding back some of its strongest evidence for the court.

Here is the middle of June and no one has appeared anxious about the summer. The Island cottages are not yet all inhabited, and there is no exodus to the seaside. Perhaps the summer will set in before July 1. Blankets are quite friendly as yet, and the man or woman who has cast aside their winter clothing is not burdened with oversense.

One of the best ways to popularize the Muskoka country as a summer resort is to issue a guide of it, and this has been done by the Northern and Northwestern railway. The book is concise and full of readable extracts from letters of parties who have already camped there, and is accompanied by a large map.

The reference to the senior major of the Royal Grenadiers in these colums yesterday was not called for by the facts. No one has spent his money more freely for the regiment, or done more to promote its welfare than Major Dawson. Besides he is popular with his brother officers.

Holding a commission in a volunteer regiment is a matter of some expense, and those who go into it should be prepared to encounter it. In a city regiment like Toronto the officers, besides a great deal of time, are out between fifty and a hundred dollars a year toward the expenses of the regiment, and some spend five times that sum. We have heard that this aspect of the affair is one of the things that have to do with the little misunderstanding that is being talked about in the city these past few days. But when the officers contribute equally they ought to have an equal voice as to how the money is expended. For instance if $100 is desired for pioneer tools it ought to be ordered by a finance committee not by one of the officers without the sanction of the others.

We learn from the New York correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch that Mr. C. Vanderbilt is expected to have gone to Europe to trace the family descent from Van Der Bilt, a Dutchman of high distinction, whose armorial bearings the New York millionaires will assume.

THE CHURCH STREET CARS.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: I took a car at Church and Queen expecting to land at the Union station in time for the 6.20 train, but I was left at the corner of Wellington and Church streets and cooly told they didn't run any further. I think that if the conductor collects my ticket he covenants to carry me to the end of the road unless he warns me that they do not run that far.

TRAVELER.

Toronto, June 14 1883.

THE ROYAL GRENADIERS.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Allow me to correct a statement made in your issue of date with regard to the Royal Grenadiers, by informing you that Major Dawson is one of the most zealous, efficient and popular officers in the regiment, and that he has nothing whatever to do with the action of any leaving officer.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Toronto, June 14, 1883.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In your paper of this morning you say it is Col. Grassett is too strict a disciplinarian and orders his officers about as if they were regulars, and who do their work for pay, instead of volunteers who do it from patriotism.

Now, how about the rank and file? Is there not as much patriotism about them? And why should they not be allowed to do as they please? The officers mentioned are strict with their men even to the matter of etiquette, and why should they complain of those in authority over them? It is discipline that makes a force efficient, and if either officers or privates do not want to submit to those in authority the sooner they get out the better. Stick to discipline, Col. Grasett, and the men will stick to you.

ONE OF THEM.

Toronto, June 14, 1883.

FEMALE STENOGRAPHERS.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: T. P. T.'s brilliant and disinterested championship of the shorthand profession, against female interlopers, has so interested and convinced me that I have almost decided to retire. I only hesitate because T. P. T. has omitted to state what we are to do. He who could originate, such a triumph of literary skill as T. P. T. has, must have some scheme within his benevolent and active brain. If we retire from the field, leaving for him the laurels and the substantial rewards, is he going to dedicate a portion of this latter to the organization of a society for the support of those whose parents by their frailties or misfortunes have been so inconsiderate as to leave their daughters in poor circumstances? Or, is he going to pursue a course of philanthropic assassination, ridding the world of its superfluous females, and thus preserving us from that awful fate, the loss of womanliness. By the way the statement regarding this latter fact is something quite fresh, is it not? Or, dear Mr. Editor, do you think it possible that he intends to marry us all? Would the difference in salary permit it? Perhaps he is going to build us a row of houses in which we may practise those becoming and housewifely avocations of which he speaks with so much approval. Until T. P. T. will, besides pointing out the fault, tell us the remedy, I must remain.

A FEMALE STENOGRAPHER.

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Your editorial on Miss Balmes's educational course is, as usual, sensible and to the point. No school can turn out proficient scholars unless the root of the matter be in the scholars. At the same time, much must naturally depend on the advantages afforded by the educational institutions where such students attend, and unfortunately the very limited amount of Latin taught the girls at the Toronto collegiate institute renders it impossible for them to do themselves justice at the local or other examinations without gettting their Latin elsewhere.

This is not as it should be. Why it is, I will not presume to say, but it is surely as much for the welfare of the institute as for the girls attending it that their training in all the subjects required at the university examinations should be complete and in line with them. Girls intending to study for medicine must add outside work in Latin to the education they receive at the collegiate, and parents do, and have a right to, regard this as a hardship both to themselves and their daughters.

Everything that can be done to carry the girls forward will be amply repaid to the institutions that do it in the future.

MATER.

Toronto, June 14, 1883.

THE CHORAL SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Feeling, as citizens of Toronto, we have a common interest in our two musical societies, I take the liberty of writing a few words about the choral society's concert last night.

There could be only one opinion about the society's part on the program, viz., that it was deserving of every praise, and there is no doubt such performances go far in educating our people in choral music. But while desiring to express approval of the vocal portion, I felt, in common with a great many of the audience, that there was a great lack of judgment in the selection of the instrumental solos. They were both altogether too long it being impossible for any but advanced students of either violin or piano to feel an interest to the end of the piece.

I looked around carefully at the audience during the performance of these pieces, and while at first they seemed to be fully interested, long before the pieces were finished they looked thoroughly wearied out. Not but what they were well rendered, and Toronto has reason to be proud of two such performances, but I think selections of such a severely classical nature should be shorter before a general audience, and if such were the case they would go farther in cultivating a taste for this style of music, as it is better to leave an audience wanting more than wearied out.

MUSICUS.

Toronto, June 13, 1883.

WHERE TO SPEND THE SUMMER.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: In a recent number of The World I noticed an editorial in which it was mentioned that a number of people were in doubt as to what would be the best way to spend their holidays. To all who are in trouble of this kind I would wish to say that this summer the American canoe association, which has previously held its annual regatta at Lake George, after having honored us by electing a Canadian (Mr. E. B. Edwards of Peterboro) to the position of commodore of their association, has also selected as its camping ground for 1883 Stony lake, with its more than nine hundred islands, and its scenery equalling, if not excelling, that of the far-famed Thousand Islands.

The good people of Peterboro are sparing no trouble to give all visitors a hearty reception and make the affair a success, and will endeavor, no doubt successfully, to send everyone to his home carrying with him the most pleasant recollection of his visit. By taking the G. T. R. to Port Hope from all points east and west, and then the Midland directly to Lakefield, a village nine miles north of Peterboro, visitors can without difficulty reach one of the loveliest spots in Canada. The meeting lasts from August 10 to 24 inclusive.

Arrangements have been made with the railroads for granting reduced rates to those attending from a distance, and there is every chance that a jolly time will be the result.

CAMPER.

Toronto, June 13, 1883.

THE UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY AND ITS PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: No city perhaps on this continent is more distinguished than Toronto for the earnestness and piety of its ministers, whose labors are unceasing to correct the errors of society. It is distinguished for its Sabbath observance, its Sunday schools, and other kindred institutions, designed to promote the moral and religious culture of the people. But there is one extraordinary anomaly—that they could place at the head of such societies mere abandoned politicians, who wear the cloak of religion to cover deeds of a questionable character. Men placed at the head of a Bible society or any religious institution should be men of clear record, and not those who in the past have taken the money of widows and orphans, and brought a number of innocent, upright families to all the distress and misery of want merely to indulge in vain display. A poor, conceited worldling wearing the mask of religion for selfish ends is a sad spectacle, and may be entitled to our pity and prayers, but should not be placed at the head of religious societies. The most dangerous members of society are those who wear a mask; those who with cunning assume a sanctity in their utterances, worm their way into the favor of good, religious men, and all to use the position for questionable ends. While they have robbed the poor and taken money wrongfully—both in parliament and out of parliament—which does not belong to them, so long as they can escape the grasp of the law, they flaunt their vain conceit and vanity in the face of the upright and industrious classes. And is it possible that while the names of such men are in every mouth as objects of pity that our earnest, truth-loving ministers can be imposed upon, and thus injure the cause of truth and order in the world?

A MEMBER OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

Toronto, June 14, 1883.

"FONETICS AND THE POETS."

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Mr. Carry's letter in Tuesday's World calls for a brief rejoinder. Spelling reformers have no need to indulge in "personalties," nor did I, as a matter of fact, indulge in any in my reply to his former communication. He quoted these line from Milton:

His reign of peace upon the earth began;
The winds with wonder whist,
Smoothly the waters kist,
Whispering new joys to the mild oceean.

And asked how they looked. I replied by giving him Milton's own spelling as follows:

His raign of peace upon the earth began;
The windes with wonder whist
Smoothly the waters kist
Whispering new joyes to the milde ocean,

My interpretation of the situation was that Mr. Carry had dug a pit for the spelling reformers to tumble into, and I could not resist the temptation of pushing him in by way of letting him know how it was himself. I inferred also that Mr. Carry had never seen a specimen of Milton's spelling. I am quite willing to take his word for it if he says he had, but if I do so I am at a loss to account for his flinging at us the quotation he gave. Whatever his reason for doing it may have been I thank him for the opportunity of showing that Milton, who certainly knew how to spell English words, did spell more phonetically than we do.

I propose now to deal with his assertion that "the spelling of the earliest editions of English classics, however variant, is not fonetik." I cannot understand how anyone can read the old English classics, most of which are in the ordinary editions quite modernized, without perceiving for himself that the spelling is very largely phonetic. The final "e" is an exception of course, but its presence in many words is due to its having been formerly sounded, and in others to its illegitimate use by those who did not know any better. If these empirics added a silent "e" by mistake, should we not be allowed to drop it with intelligence? They spelt dethe and pronounced it deeth according to the spelling; we have changed the pronunciation to deth and should to be consistent, change the spelling also. They spelt saide and pronunced it as spelt; we have changed the pronounciation to sed, and should spell as we pronounce, as the old writers did.

But I do not put my own unsupported assertion against Mr. Carry's in the matter of old English spelling. I am quite content to leave the decision of the question with Mr. Skeat, who is admittedly the best authority on the subject. In the introduction to his "Specimens of English Literature, 1394-1597," he has the following remarks on "spelling:"

It is a common error to look upon the spelling of Old English as utterly lawless and unworthy of notice. Because it is not uniform, the conclusion is at once rushed to that it cannot be of much service. No mistake could well be worse. It is frequently far better than our modern spelling and helps to show how badly we spell now, in spite of the uniformity introduced by printers for the sake of convenience. Old English spelling was conducted on an intelligible principle, whereas our modern spelling exhibits no principle at all, but merely illustrates the inconvenience of separating symbols from sounds. The intelligible principle of old English spelling is that it was intended to be *phonetic*. Bound by no particular laws each scribe did the best he could to represent the sounds which he heard, and the notion of putting in letters that were not sounded was (except in the case of final e) almost unknown. The very variations are of value, because they help to render more clear in each case what the sound was which the scribes were attempting to represent. But to bear in mind that the spelling was *phonetic* is to hold the clue to it.

The italics are Mr. Skeat's, not mine. I would like to know from Mr. Carry why we should not follow the example of Chaucer and spell our words phonetically also. Bear in mind that I am not now pleading for any particular measure of spelling reform. I am meeting objectors and that on grounds of their own choosing. If they will refer us to Milton and still older writers, I accept the reference and am willing to abide by the result.

With respect to the question that seems to trouble Mr. Carry so much—what we are to do with the literature of the past—I may remind him of what he either does not know or seems to have forgotten, that no revolution at once sudden and extensive can take place in English spelling, and that many useful reforms can be gradually introduced without creating any confusion worth mentioning. By following the few simple rules adopted by the English and American spelling reform associations we could, without the addition of a single letter to our alphabet, greatly lighten the orthographical burdens of the teacher and render the task of the pupil in learning to read and spell much easier. I appeal to the objectors whether this is not worth striving for. Reformed spelling cannot prove a boon to most of us, fixed as our orthographical habits are by years of drilling and practice. But surely we can submit to the inconvenience in order to accomplish so great a benefit to the community. One thing is certain: whether this reform takes years or generations to complete it is bound to be completed, and sooner than they think those who stand aloof or cast their influence against it will find themselves abandoned by the great majority of educated men, as they are even now by all the great English scholars.

WM. HOUSTON.

Toronto, June 13, 1883.

Himalaya (the abode of snow from the Sanscrit "hima," snow, and "alaya," abode) is the most elevated and stupendous system on the globe. The tea plant can be cultivated along the entire southern face of the Himalaya to an elevation of 5000 feet, but the best is produced at from 2000 to 3000 feet above the sea, and the best only is sold by the Liquor Tea company at 39 cents per lb.

Do You Expect a Cure?

If so, don't delay too long. We have cured hundreds of patients suffering from consumption, bronchitis, laryngitis, asthma, catarrh and catarrhal deafness, who could not have been helped had they delayed one month longer. And we have refused treatment to over 100 cases during the last year who delayed one month too long. By the use of cold inhalations conveyed to the diseased parts by the spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, and other proper local and constitutional treatment, we are curing thousands of cases of the above named diseases every year. Write, enclosing stamp for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly, which will give you full information and reliable references. Address International Throat & Lung Institute, 173 Church street, Toronto; 13 Philip's square, Montreal, P. Q.; 81 Lafayette avenue, Detroit, Mich.; or 106 Alexander street, Winnipeg, Man.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

From the Weekly (Toronto) Mail, Aug. 24.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissue, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination—this accomplished, he claims the catarrh is practically cured and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him two years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Mr. A. H. Dixon, 305 and 307 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for his treatise on catarrh.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Toronto Stock Exchange.

THURSDAY, June 13 1883.

MORNING SALES—Montreal 50 at 191½. Toronto 10 at 186½. Commerce 4 at 130, 20 at 130, 20 at 132½ xd. Imperial 30 at 146½, 120 at 143 xd. Federal 195 at 160, 10 at 159½, 830 at 160, 125 at 159½. Dominion 30 at 199½. Standard 20 at 118, 20 at 117½. Northwest Land Co., 500 at 73½, 100 at 73½. Real Estate, Loan and Debenture Co., 10 at 94 reported.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Montreal 198½ to 198. Ontario 112 to 111. Toronto 186½ to 185½. Merchants 124½ to 124. Commerce 136 to 135½ xd., 132½ to 132, sales 100 at 132½. Imperial 146½ to 146½; x d. 143½ to 142½; sales 30 at 14½. Federal 160 to 159½; sales 15 at 160, 20 at 159½, 25 at 160, 345 at 160. Dominion 197 to 196½ Standard 118 to 117½; xd 114½ to 114 and 113½. Western Assurance 146 to 142. Ontario and Qu Appelle Land Co., 170 to 165. Northwest Land Co. xd 74 to 73; sales 80 to 73.

Montreal Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD.—Montreal 199 to 198½; sales 125 at 199, 150 at 199, 10 at 199. Ontario 112 to 111½. Molsons 127½ to 124½. Mek. Mol. 127½ to 124½. Toronto 188 to 186½ Merchants' 124½ to 124; sales 25 at 124½, 125 at 124½, 50 at 124½. Canada Pacific Railway x d 53½ to 53½; sales 50 at 54; 50 at 53½, 25 at 53½, 25 at 53½, 75 at 53½. Commerce 136½ to 136½; sales 51 at 135½ x d. Exchange x d 133 to 132½; sales 75 at 132, 75 at 133. Northwest Land Company x d 75 to 60. Federal 161 to 159½. Montreal Telegraph Company 126½ to 126; sales 20 at 126. Dominion Telegraph Company 89½; sales 50 at 89 Richelieu and Ont Nav Co. 80 to 79½. City Passenger R R. 135 to 133. Montreal Gas Company 178 to 177½; sales 25 at 177½, 75 at 177½, 550 at 177½, 125 at 178, 100 at 178, 125 at 178. Canada Cotton 103½ to 100; sales 35 at 101½. Dundas Cotton 85. St. Paul M. and M 125 to 123.

New York Stock Exchange.

Reported by L. B. Clemens & Co.

NEW YORK, June 14.—CLOSING—Canada Southern 56½, Canada Pacific 63½, Central Pacific 76½, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 125½, Delaware & Hudson 110½, Delaware & Lackawanna 129½, Denver and Rio Grande 47½, Erie 38½, Illinois Central 147½, New Jersey Central 28½, Kansas and Texas 31½, Lake Shore 112½, Louisville and Nashville 53½, Michigan Central 98½, Missouri Pacific 106½, New York Central 154½, Northern Pacific 55, Northern Pacific pfd 90½, North Western 135½, Ohio and Mississippi 35½, Omaha 48, Omaha pfd 106½, Pacific Mail 43, Reading 60½, Richmond and Danville 64½, Rock Island 126½, San Francisco pfd 58, St. Louis pfd 25½, St. Paul 105½, St. Paul pfd 120½, St. Paul M. and M. 123½, Texas Pacific 20½, Union Pacific 96½, Wabash 28½, Wabash pfd 45½, Western Union 87½, Money 5½.

The Farmers' Market.

TORONTO, June 14.—There was not a large quantity of produce on the market About 600 bushels wheat sold at $1 04 to $1 05½ for goose, and spring quoted at $1 07 to $1 10. Some small lots of peas sold at 71c to 76c, and 300 bushels oats sold at 47c to 48c. Some 30 loads of hay sold at $13 to $15 50. A few loads of straw sold at $6 for lose, and $10 to $10 50 for sheaf. Hogs were quoted at $9 to $9 25. Potatoes sold at 65c to 70c. Butter at 17c to 20c for pound rolls, and large rolls at 14c to 15c. Eggs sold at 17c.

ST LAWRENCE MARKET.—Business was quiet. The following are the retail prices at St. Lawrence market:—Beef—roast 15c to 17c, sirloin steak 15c to 17c, round steak 12c to 15c; mutton, legs and chops 15c to 17c, inferior cuts 6c to 10c; lamb, spring quarter 75c to $1 75c; veal, best joints 12c to 15c, inferior cuts 8c to 10c; pork, chops and roast 12½c to 14c; butter, lb rolls 17c to 20c, large rolls 14c to 15c, cooking 12c to 14c; cheese 15c; lard 16c; bacon 13c to 16c; eggs 17c to 18c; turkeys $1 to $2; chickens, per pair 75 to 80c; potatoes, per peck 15c to 16c, per bag 60c to 70c; parsley, per bunch, 2½c; radishes, bunch 5c; rhubarb, bunch 4c; asparagus, bunch 5c; carrots, per peck 16c to 18c; onions, per bunch 2½c; lettuce 5c.

Latest New York and Chicago Markets.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Cotton unchanged. Flour—Receipts 13,000 brls, dull; sales 15,000 brls. No. 2 $2 50 to $3 60, superfine, etc., $3 45 to $4 15, common, etc., $4 to $4 50, good, etc., $4 60 to $7, western extra $6 25 to $7, Ohio $4 10 to $6 50, St. Louis $4 10 to $7, Minnesota extra $5 60 to $6 50, choice to double extra $6 60 to $7 50. Rye flour steady at $3 30 to $3 80. Cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 60,000 bush, higher; sales 434,000 bush, including 183,000 bush spot, exports 26,000 bush, No 2 spring nominal, No 3 red $1 21 to $1 22. No. 1 red $1 25. No. 1 white state $1 23. No 2 red June $1 20. Rye dull, weak at 71c. Barley nominally. Malt unchanged. Corn—Receipts 103,000 bush, lower, sales 1,500,000 bush, including 16,000 bush spot, exports 28,000 bush. No 2 65c to 65½c, No. 2 June 64½c. Oats—Receipts 54,000 bush, steady; sales 510,000 bush; mixed 46c to 47c, white 47c to 56c. Hay dull and weak. Hops nominal. Coffee quiet, at $7 50. Sugar firm, standard A 8½c, cut loaf and crushed 9½c. Molasses easier and active at 27c for 50 test. Rice steady. Tallow steady. Potatoes quiet and steady. Eggs higher and strong at 19c to 19½. Pork quiet and weak, mess $9 25 to $19 50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull and weak, pickled shoulders at 8½, hams 12½c. Middles nominal, long clear 10½c. Lard dull at $11 35. Butter firm at 15c to 22c. Cheese steady at 9½ to 11½c.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Flour unchanged. Wheat, regular, $1 10½ for June, $1 11½ to $1 12 for July, $1 13½ to $1 13½ for August, $1 14½ to $1 14½ for September, $1 15½ for October, $1 10½ for all year; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 10½, No. 3 do. 94c. No. 2 red winter $1 13. Corn firm, 55½c for cash and June, 56½c to 56½c for July, 56½c to 56½c for August, 56½c to 57c for September, 50½c for all year. Oats steady, 39½c for cash, June and July, 32½c for August, 30½c to 31c for September, 30½c for all year. Rye quiet at 61c Pork active and firm at $18 20 to $18 30 for cash and June, $18 35 to $18 37½ for July, $18 47½ to $18 50 for August, $18 57½ to $18 60 for September, $16 40 to $16 42½ for all year. Lard active and firm at $11 47½ to $11 50 for cash and June, $11 50 to $11 52½ for July, $10 67½ to $10 70 for August, $10 62½ to $10 67 for September, $9 97½ to $10 for all year. Bulk meats in fair demand, shoulders $7 50, short ribs $9 50, short clear $9 90. Whisky unchanged. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 2½c. Receipts—Flour 12,000 brls, wheat 29,000 bush, corn 227,000 bush, oats 169,000 bush, rye 13,000 bush, barley 8000 bush. Shipments—Flour 7000 bbls, wheat 55,000 bush, corn 326,000 bush, oats 158,000 bush, rye 3000 bush, barley 1000 bush.

MEDICAL.

FOR THE

Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where **WARNER'S SAFE CURE** has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all kidney, liver and urinary troubles for the distressing disorders of women; for malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good. For diabetes ask for **WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.**

For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,

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WAX.

WAX

STANDARD LAUNDRY WAX gives a fine glossy finish to Linen. Housekeepers ask your grocers

STATIONERY.

NEW STATIONERY GOODS!

A. W. FABER'S PENCILS—all kinds.
GILLOTT'S PENS—all popular numbers.
ROWNEY'S Pencils, Color Boxes, etc.
DENNISON'S Tags, Tickets, Labels, etc.
18 Bales COVER PAPER—all tints.
4 Bales TWINE.
10 Cases TINTED WRITING PAPER.
5 Cases BINDERS' CLOTH.
4 Cases LEATHER—splendid assortment.
5 Cases LINEN PAPER, 11, 13, 16, 18 lb.
2 Cases MARBLE PAPER.
3 Cases TISSUE PAPER.

New Goods Constantly to Hand.

BROWN BROS.,

Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, 66 & 68 King street east, Toronto.

HARDWARE.

STEEL QUOITS

RICE LEWIS & SON,

52 & 54 King St. East,

TORONTO.

LAWN MOWERS.

RUBBER HOSE.

P. PATERSON & SON,

24 KING ST. EAST.

PLUMBING.

NEWEST DESIGNS.

CRYSTAL, BRASS, GILT AND BRONZE

GASALIERS AND BRACKETS

A Full Assortment of Globes and Smoke Bells.

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RUBBER GOODS.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS

GOSSAMER CIRCULARS

From the very Cheapest to the Very Best.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Rubber (Tweed Finish) Mantles and Coats.

RUBBER BOOTS, RUBBER TOYS, RUBBER GLOVES, RUBBER NURSERY SHEETING

INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description, the largest and only complete Stock in Canada.

The Gutta Percha & Rubber Manufacturing Company.

T. McILROY, JR.,

Rubber Warehouse, 10 and 12 King street east, Toronto.

REAL ESTATE.

400 Lots Sold. 400 Lots Sold.

READ! READ! READ!

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THE

Extraordinary Land Instalment Plan!

DO YOU WANT A CHEAP HOME?

If so, accept the following unprecedented offer of

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

for Investments which are now open to all who cannot afford to invest heavily. This offer is positively only open for the next few days.

I will sell you a first-class building lot in the finest section of the Famous property at

West Toronto Junction,

OR CARLETON RACE PARK.

LOTS 25 X 200 FEET.

ON THE REMARKABLE EASY TERMS OF

$1 per week, $1 per week, $1 per week, $1 per week, $1 per week

Read and Remember. *Every man who intends to make a home for his family has now the chance to make himself comfortable, AND EVERY WIFE should see that her HUSBAND reads this advertisement, as upon the purchase of the building lot the first step is taken towards providing a permanent home for the loved ones.* **THE LAND ONCE BOUGHT** *the way is then clear for everybody to be his*

OWN LANDLORD.

Special terms to parties building immediately.

Send a postal card stating address, or Call at this office and get a Plan, Price and Terms.

H. McALESTER,

18 King Street East.

UP ONE FLIGHT OVER THE WORLD OFFICE.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

A. MACDONALD,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

355 YONGE STREET, OPP. ELM.

The Neatest, Nobbiest and Best-Looking Suits in the City at Lowest Rates.

AT TAYLOR'S,

327 YONGE STREET,

You can get a Good Canadian Tweed Suit, made to order, for	$13 to $15
Scotch Tweed	$15 to $18.
English Tweed	$14 to $16.
Worsted	$16 to $20.
Pants, all wool	$3, $3 50, $5.

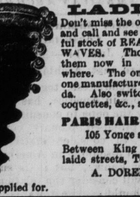
W. TAYLOR, Manager,

(Late Proprietor of the Cambridgeshire Clothing House) wishes to see all his old friends.

☞ *Don't forget the Address,*

327 YONGE ST.

HAIR GOODS.



LADIES, Don't miss the opportunity and call and see my beautiful stock of REAL WATER WAVES. Thousands of them now in use everywhere. The only genuine one manufactured in Canada. Also switches, wigs, coquettes, &c., at the

PARIS HAIR WORKS,

105 Yonge street,

Between King and Adelaide streets, Toronto.

A. DORENWEND.

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EPICUREAN.

KING OF FISH.

Restigouche Salmon.

Daily arrivals of this delicious FISH during their season at

J. CLECHORN & SON'S

Fulton Market, 94 Yonge St.

UNDERTAKERS.

W. H. STONE,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR,

Yonge 187 Street.

The best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the City.

J. YOUNG,

THE LEADING UNDERTAKER,

347 YONGE ST.

Imports the finest metal and cloth covered goods. Telephone night or day.

W. H. INGRAM, Undertaker,

213 QUEEN STREET EAST,

Opposite Seaton St.

N.B.—A first-class child's hearse.

Whisky is a good anti fat medicine. We have often known it to make a man lean—against the side of a house

The smallest beggar in Louisville is only two feet high; but, as his hands are extended, he is seldom as short as he seems.

Every woman who wants to marry, goes in for protection. After that she believes in free trade—at the dry goods store.