THE TORONTO WORLD.

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year..... $3.00 | Four Months.... $1.00
Six Months..... 1.50 | One Month..... 25

No charge for city delivery or postage. Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL:

All ordinary advertisements..... 6 cents.
Financial statements ..... 10 cents.

Condensed advertisements a cent a word. Deaths, marriages and births 25 cents.
Special rates for contract advertisements, or reading notices, and for preferred positions.
Address all Communications: THE WORLD, Toronto.

W. F. MACLEAN.

Parties going out of town can have The World sent to any address for twenty-five cents a month.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1884.

The Pumping Engine.

The proceedings of the city council on Monday night were of a most unsatisfactory character. Just how much reason there may be for the affidavit of Alderman Brandon we are not in a position to say; indeed, we leave that to the county judge to elicit in his investigation. What concerns the citizens chiefly is the matter of a new pumping engine and how to secure the best possible one for the least possible price. The trouble so far has been to settle which is the best engine. Three experts were appointed to look into the matter and each expert favored his favorite engine, if we may so put it. There was no attempt to look them all over and find out which was really the best. What the city council ought now to do is to refer the question to a man like Professor John Galbraith of the school of practical science. We would sooner have his opinion than that of any one, or of all those who have already sent in reports to the council. He is thoroughly posted in the theory of hydraulics, and he has likewise had a practical training in engine building. Furthermore he is a man that will not allow a bidder, or any party interested, to come near him, and as for municipal lobbyists he will have nothing to do with them. The opinion of a man of his standing and, above all, of his knowledge of engineering, ought to be of more value in arriving at a true settlement of this question than ten times the amount of wrangling and interested reports that have been sent in. Get his opinion or a man of equal capacity, and then have the engine built with despatch.

Northern Canada.

In a recent lecture on the economic minerals of Hudson's bay and northern Canada, Professor Bell explained that by northern Canada he meant the great tracts to the northward of the organized provinces of the dominion, including the Arctic regions of the continent, most of which belonged to Canada. The economic minerals of these regions, he said, were varied and important. From his lecture as reported we should think that coal and petroleum are likely to prove the most important of them all. Speaking of the lignites of the Athabasca-Mackenzie, he said that they might be frequently saturated with thickened petroleum, which, by further mineralization, would give them a bituminous character, thus bearing out Professor Chapman's idea that inspissated petroleum might, in some cases, be connected with the formation of coal. The coal of Melville and Bathurst islands might be newer than the true carboniferous, while the anthracite of the East Main (Labrador) coast was certainly older. He thought that the great future gold region of the dominion would be found in the mountainous region between Great Bear lake on the east of Alaska and the Pacific on the west. He shewed that there were certain important points of resemblance between this region and the great gold and silver region of the United States, which includes Colorado and Nevada. Dr. Hunt had pointed out that one of the conditions favorable to the occurence of the precious metals was a general heated condition of the crust of the earth over a large area, and this condition, as well as other points of resemblance, existed in this region (which was already known to be auriferous), by which the two regions might be compared with each other.

Garfield's Political Heir.

Canadian opinion may be on the whole rather against Blaine than in his favor; but we may as well make up our minds that he is going to be elected. Mrs. Garfield, wife of the martyred president, sent the following telegram to Blaine after his nomination:

"Our household joins in one great thanksgiving. From the quiet of our home we send our most earnest wish that through the turbulent months to follow, and in the day of victory you may be guarded and kept. LUCRETIA R. GARFIELD."

That telegram has been published far and wide, and it will bring many thousand votes to Blaine, who is looked upon as Garfield's political heir and successor.

Seven Thousand Men Wanted.

The Globe has been charging the Canadian Pacific railway with employing foreigners in preference to Canadian labor on their works of construction. The company intend pushing their road through vigorously and are calling for 7000 men and have instructed their agents to secure them, if possible, in Canada, as they prefer Canadians for much of their work. Wages of $2 a day and work guaranteed for two years, with special terms for land, to those who may wish to settle, at the end of the work, are among the inducements. No man need be idle or want a good home if he is willing to work as a railway navvy in our Northwest.

The Hamilton Spectator makes a sensible suggestion in regard to the press association. If it gave more of its time to the consideration of the grievances of newspapers and less to that of it annual jaunt, it would prove of more real benefit to those engaged in the business. Among things that ought to be considered, says the Spectator, is that of quack advertisers and advertisements of a nature to deceive or mislead the public, preferred position advertisements and the like, at a rate far below what ordinary advertisers pay. The World has determined on a policy of insisting on clean advertisements, regular rates and no privileges granted to advertisers of patent medicines.

George P. Rowell & Co.'s newspaper directory is full of mistakes in regard to Canadian towns and Canadian journals.

At the approaching meeting of the British association in Montreal Mr. John Lowe, secretary of the department of agriculture, will read a paper on "Population, Emigration, and Pauperism." He could scarcely have chosen a subject more interesting to the people of this country; and we hope he will do it ample justice, from the patriotic, Canadian point of view.

Montreal has a new weather prophet, who speaks to the public through the columns of the Witness. His name is John Perrin, and he dates from Cote St. Antoine. Vennor being no more, there is an urgent extra call for Moses Oates to do his best for the science of weather prophecy in general, and for the reputation of Toronto in particular as a seat of weather wisdom.

In Montreal business circles the prevailing impression appears to be that bottom has been touched; and that while dulness may be expected to continue during two months or three of summer yet to come, a forward movement of considerable strength may be looked for immediately after harvest, should the yield prove a fair or ordinary one.

It certainly is not in accord with the principles of national policy that foreign flour should be admitted at fifty cents per barrel duty, while the equivalent in wheat has to pay seventy-one cents. This is not protecting the Canadian miller, but actually discriminating against. The Toronto board of trade is again taking up this matter; but we should fancy that there can be no prospect of getting anything done at Ottawa until the minister of finance returns.

The Star says that Mr. Buchanan, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, appears, in common with all other bankers, to favor a change in the present act regulating the dominion reserves, and is in favor of keeping the circulation of legal tenders down to the lowest figure required by law. Just what was to be expected, of course. It is the interest of the banks to keep government notes out of circulation, so that they may have the circulation all to themselves. The interest of the public lies exactly the other way; but it must be remembered that the banks have an agreement in their favor which has still some half-a-dozen years to run. Meantime it is satisfactory to have Mr. Buchanan's opinion that the loan of five millions sterling, now being negotiated in London, will have the result of greatly relieving the money market here.

It was probably a "scare" to some of our Canadian protectionists when they read in the Ottawa despatches the other day that an order-in-council had been passed to admit cotton yarn free. But now it appears that the order applies only to "cotton yarns finer than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, and not finer than No. 60 for the manufacture of Italian cloth and worsted fabrics." The intention obviously is to encourage the manufacture of certain fabrics not heretofore made in Canada, or only to a very limited extent; and we may conclude that the N. P. still lives.

The policy of reducing charges by the St. Lawrence route appears to be having some effect at last. Within a few days past several important freight contracts via Montreal have been closed at Chicago; and, should the western states crops now growing turn out well, this may prove but the beginning of a rush of business for the St. Lawrence route. Our lake shipping trade is certainly much in need of something to brighten up its prospects.

The Brantford Telegram gives out that Sir R. Cartwright has embarrassed the liberals by his utterances on independence and advises Mr. Blake to bring him into a proper state of discipline. Disraeli has told the world how much his success as a tactician is explained by the maxim to do what your enemies counsel you not to do.

With Mosquitoes.

From the New York Journal.

Now prepare for picnics.

Arrival of Summer Visitors.

From the Winnipeg Times.

The police report a large number of tramps in the city.

Also Some Soap and Towels.

From the Victoria, B. C., Post.

The late fire in Chinatown showed clearly the necessity for a cistern in that part of the city.

Interesting to Young Ladies.

From the New York Journal.

A new danger has been found to lurk in the deadly cigarette. It is said to be a foe to matrimony.

Will the Deacon Observe.

From the Winnipeg Siftings.

Until the press of this country purifies its advertising columns it has no right to pitch into immorality.

Manitoban Aristocracy.

From the Winnipeg Times.

There are about fifteen prisoners confined in the police station who have nothing to do but eat and sleep at the city's expense.

Washing Crystal Might Do.

From the Winnipeg Times.

Wall street, it is said, is not pleased with the nomination of Blaine and hence there naturally arises the important political question: "Where is Mr. Blaine to get his campaign soap?"

The Scott Act in Halton.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: As your paper has been the principal medium in which parties on both sides of the Scott act have ventilated their opinions I would ask you to open your columns to me to give in a few short letters my opinions and experience of the Scott act in the town of Oakville.

The Scott act has now been in force in this town and county for a little over two years. With regard to the county I know very little, not having traveled much through it, and do not wish to speak from heresay as many of our writers from here appear to do. With regard to the town I will speak and write as I have found it, and will still find as I proceed on the information which I will be obliged to procure to carry out my intention.

In the first place I will show the people and the business which the Scott act has not injured to any great extent.

In the first place there are the ministers of our different churches. No one for a moment could say that it had injured their business. They still live in their parsonages or manses free of all taxes either on their incomes or the houses they live in. They write new sermons or burnish up old ones, marry and christen the young and help to bury the dead, during the week, preach their one or two sermons on the Sabbath, import their barrel of ale, case of wine or jug of whisky if they think they need it, and nobody has a right to complain if they do so. They draw their salaries or stipends at stated periods, and altogether lead a very comfortable and, I hope, contented life.

There are some of them, it is true, do not confine themselves to the ordinary duties of their occupation, but they must take the platform and advocate a political measure called the Scott act. They publish in letters to papers and tell on platforms what they know about the working of the Scott act, for if a book was published of what these men know and what they do not know of the working of the Scott act, nine-tenths of the pages of the book would be filled with what they do not know.

A few weeks ago I asked one of these clerical gentlemen to give me one hour of his time, and I would take him and show him a little of how the act worked in our town. He asked me where I would take him. I told him into what he called taverns and other business places. He replied that he was not in the habit of visiting taverns, and anyway he had not the time to spare, as it was all taken up in other duties. Now, I think if our ministers would go more among publicans and sinners than they do, and try and convince them of the error of their ways, there would be less occasion for salvation armies and Scott acts to reform the morals of the people.

There is another class, our school teachers. No one could believe it affected them. They teach their stated hours, have their Christmas, Easter and mid-summer holidays, draw their salaries at stated times if the treasury is full, if not the money has to be raised for them.

We also have a miller, who stands at the mill door advocating his pet political creed and the Scott act, and now having taken up with the salvation army he will some day, like the frog in the fable, burst with vanity in thinking how much better he is than other people, both morally, politically and all other ways. No one would accuse the Scott act of injuring him, as he gets his weekly wages whether grist comes to the mill or not, and does not take time to consider how much business he may be driving from his employer by his trying to cram his political and other principles down the throats of his employer's customers.

We also have a master moulder; he had no reason to complain of the Scott act as long as he confined himself to the moulding business and drew his weekly wages for his weekly work. But on the passing of the Scott act tried the temperance house busines for one year, and I presume experience has taught him and he will not probably try it again, but our moulder was wise in his generation and did not resign his position as boss moulder, and therefore had something to fall back on.

Last, but not least, is our high and mighty police magistrate, against whose decision there is no appeal. Does any one for a moment believe the Scott act has affected his business injuriously? Why, it created it. The Scott act in this instance created one new industry which, in the estimation of some people, the N. P. did not do as much, created what the county of Halton never saw before, a judge attended by his satelites, constables, inspectors, crown attorney, other attorneys, and a host of witnesses and defendants waiting for his verdict, against which he himself says there is no appeal.

This man, who has applied for almost every office in the gift of the crown or people—and if the office of governor-general was vacant to-morrow would, I believe, apply for it, and would be vain enough to think there was no man in the dominion better qualified to fill the office—has therefore not suffered by the Scott act, but has fattened on the salary and emoluments wrung from the tavernkeepers of the county of Halton for a crime which, in the town of Oakville, is punished with fine and imprisonment and which, a little over three miles from our town hall in the neighboring county of Peel, is considered no crime, and if protected by a license as any other business in the land.

There are many other businesses and men in this which are I think in no way damaged by the Scott act, but I think I have mentioned enough, and in my next will take up some other branch of the subject.

DUNCAN CHISHOLM.

Oakville, June 16, 1884.

Canadian Independence.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Your correspondent writing on Canadian independence in to-day's paper exhibits a woeful lack of knowledge of Canadian affairs. He evidently could peruse a few pages of her past history with great benefit to himself. He asks: Had Canada not been a dependency would she have not been annexed in 1812? If this overly anti-Canadian gentleman will study the question for a short time he will find that the majority who fought in that war, on the side of right, were Canadians and not English soldiers. Does he forget about the battle of Stoney Creek, where 700 Canadians attacked and defeated 2300 Americans? He also wants to know about the American war of '64. He knows as well as any person else, or if he doesn't he ought to, that the Americans had all they could do to attend to the south, without troubling Canada. Not satisfied with insulting us in regard to 1812, he says what would you have done in '66 had you not been a British colony? Well, my dear friend, we would have done exactly what we did do. We would have given them a good beating, as we did and as we will again if they try the same trick, and send them back to their own country poorer, wiser and less bombastic than before. In the fenian raid the troops who did the best work were the Queen's Own, Haldimand rifles and 13th battalion. About the only Englishman who took part in it was Col. Booker, and he distinguished himself by—running away. Of course our enlightened friend could not wind up without having a fling at the Irish. Well, if any danger threatened Canada, no matter from what quarter, even from England herself, you would find that the Irish would not be the last to grasp a rifle and go to the front to defend their adopted country. I'm afraid your correspondent is something like the people who headed the "know-nothing" movement in the "states." Their policy was death to all foreigners, but when the war broke out they had urgent business elsewhere and left the much-abused Irish to fight their battles for them.

In conclusion, I may say that all Canadians are loyal to Canada and would be willing to shed their blood to save her from insult or injury. And on the day on which the flag of independent Canada is unfurled, a cry of joy and gladness will go up and be re-echoed from Erin's isle with the cheering prayer, God Save Canada.

YOUNG CANADIAN.

Hamilton, June 16, 1884.

The Late Synod.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I observe in one of the papers that a Mr. Conron, who has been in the habit of placing the offertory upon the holy table, was informed by Bishop Sweatman that he has committed a breach of church order by entering within the rails, and when he desired to read the bishop's letter that he might take the opinion of the synod the right reverend doctor, taking advantage of his position, refused to grant him permission, adding that his action was improper and illegal, and an error that must have shocked and distressed the mind of every well-instructed churchman who witnessed it!

In saying this, however, the bishop sat down also very heavily indeed upon his own archdeacon, as when living in the neighborhood of St. Peters' a few years ago I frequently attended Mr. Boddy's church in the evening and remember perfectly that the churchwardens always went inside the rails and themselves placed the offertory upon the communion table, and methinks the archdeacon might therefore have said a kind word for his fellow-sinner, but perhaps he wisely reflected that it is not safe to offend one's bishop.

Does Bishop Sweatman mean to tell us that the *so-called* sanctuary is too holy a spot to be defiled by the feet of a layman? If so, why? Was it on account of the consecration service, and if so was the chancel doubly consecrated? The rubric in the prayer book, however, shows of how little importance chancels are in our protestant church, as it provides that the Lord's Table shall stand in "the Body of the Church, or (only secondarily) in the chancel."

St. Paul tells us that God dwelleth not in temples made with hands, but there are some who think that bricks, mortar and wood must be blessed by sinful man, and that the earth for burial must also be consecrated, as if that which God Himself called "very good" was not sufficiently holy. St. James' cathedral, however, has never been consecrated, and the question has been asked, have the prayers therein offered up been cast to the winds? Bishops Strachan and Bethune were buried there. Are they lying in unholy ground, and if so will their souls remain in purgatory (supposing there is such a place) until the cathedral is consecrated? Dr. Sweatman himself was ordained bishop in that unconsecrated, shall I say unholy, church. Was his ordination therefore invalid? If so, ought he not to be re-ordained in a duly consecrated church? If not, however, if the prayers therein offered up have been heard, if the deceased prelates are in holy ground, and if Dr. Sweatman is really a bishop, of what advantage then is the consecration of a church? Of late years, moreover, we have heard of re-consecration and de-consecration; ceremony upon ceremony, intended principally, if not solely, for the

ELEVATION OF THE PRIESTHOOD.

Our Lord told the woman of Samaria that the day of ceremonies had passed away, and His word to us was that where two or three are gathered together He will be in the midst of us. In our churches we meet together for united prayer one day in the week. In our homes we join together for family prayer every day of the seven. If the church must be consecrated ought not the dwelling to be treated in like manner?

No bishop has yet attempted to consecrate any part of the mighty ocean—to mark off so many feet and inches as holy and so many as *accursed*, for it means nothing else when the bishop leaves a corner unconsecrated for the burial of unbaptized infants and the like. Who gave to bishops the power to stamp any part of God's earth as unholy? And what becomes of the dead who are buried in the unconsecrated deep?

Bishop Sweatman is, I believe, an Oxonian, but he must have forgotten what one of the dons did only six years ago, when as he was approaching the pulpit, finding a gentleman and lady unprovided with seats, every pew being full, he led them into the chancel and placed them in the large chair on each side of the Holy Table. Surely the right reverened bishop will not venture to repeat that the celebrated Dr. Jewett, Master of Baliol, is not a well instructed churchman.

Toronto, June 16, 1884. IGNORAMUS.

The Telegram's Grammar.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: When an editor becomes in any way an accessory to the spread of error, he should, I think, willingly lend a hand in stopping the circulation of it. This remark is intended for the editor of the Telegram. Last week, Grammatty-cuss, a correspondent, in reply to another correspondent, stated in the Telegram that the sentence, "I do not wish to have more stock on hand than I can help," is quite correct. I requested the editor to inform his young readers and Grammatty-cuss also, that the sentence is quite incorrect.

Be kind enough to do what the editor of the Telegram ought to have done.

MURRAY.

Toronto, June 16, 1884.

An Answer to Protestant.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: It is doubtless amusing to most of your intelligent readers to peruse from time such effusions as come from the pen of such writers as the one signed Protestant in yesterday's issue. It is surprising that this prophet has not unfolded a good deal more of his lore in proving that popery is the sole cause of non-progress in catholic countries. He asks people to take the experience of a tourist as proof of what he says with regard to Quebec and its inhabitants. It is a very poor tribute to the intelligence of your readers to offer such silly proofs on weighty questions.

Oh! the depth of the ignorance and prejudice of this champion who seems to be prepared to give a thousand lives for the freedom of Quebec, Ireland, Spain and Portugal. So we are to believe that if any catholic merchant in Montreal or Quebec becomes a bankrupt the unfortunate man may with all logic attribute his failure to the fact of his going to mass regularly.

This philosopher speaks of the North of Ireland progress. Well is he worth answering? Scarcely. However, let him know that the most of the prosperous people of the north of Ireland are followers of the pope, and that there are several other countries in Europe where protestantism holds sway, and which are far from being prosperous. We can all smile on his fears for the future of Quebec. Z.

Toronto, June 16, 1884.

The Salvation Army in Barrie.

BARRIE, Sunday June 15.—To-day the salvation army had one of their hallelujah soul-saving meetings. In the afternoon they marched out in great numbers, headed by their new band, which is a credit to the army. They played several selections of army songs. They then assembled in the town hall, which was packed to the door with an audience showing sympathy for the lieutenant, who bid them farewell.

Another of Buck's Items.

From the Hamilton Times.

Constable Peter Ferris of the Hamilton police force possesses a canary bird, which he believes can beat creation in more respects than one. The bird is no chicken, as Mr. Ferris can prove by reference to the record in the family bible. Its age is attested to be in the neighborhood of eighteen years, and yet its eye is not dimmed, nor its natural strength abated, neither has it lost its voice. Mr. Ferris is willing to pit it against any other canary in the dominion for age and singing abilities, and the gauntlet is hereby thrown down to all and sundry who may choose to pick it up.

Too Many for a Festival.

Little Nell—Mamma gave me a strawberry. Ain't it big!

Little Jack—She gave me one too. Here it is. It's just as big as yours.

Little Nell—Ain't that nice? Let's pretend it's a strawberry festival?

Little Jack—But it don't seem like a festival!

Little Nell—Why don't it?

Little Jack—There's too many strawberries.

—Within the past ten years not a dollar has been lost in purchasing lots in Toronto or its suburbs. On the contrary every dollar so invested has doubled itself in five years, some in three. West Toronto Junction is the rising suburb of the city and a few dollars invested in a lot there will soon double itself. Geo. Clarke of the Li-Quor Tea Co. is offering a few on terms that are acceptable to all: An entrance fee of $10, and $2 a week for 182 weeks will purchase a fine lot 50x150 at the Junction, including interest and taxes.

Imperial Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 18.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. per annum upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after

Wednesday, 2nd Day of July Next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, both days inclusive

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the bank on Wednesday, the 2nd day of July next.

The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the board, 3-3-3-3

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

Toronto, 29th May, 1884.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

A new time table comes into force on the Great Western and Midland divisions of above Railway on MONDAY, 16th instant, in which several important changes have been made in the train service.

Trains leave for Hamilton and west at 7.15 and 9.25 a.m., and 12.20, 3.55, 6.30 and 10.45 p.m.

Arrive from Hamilton at 8.40 and 10.15 a.m., and 12.55, 4.30, 7.05, 7.25 and 10.55 p.m.

Important changes have also been made in the Suburban train service:

A mixed train will leave Uxbridge (Midland division) at 6.40 a.m., arriving at Toronto at 9.45 a.m., and will leave Toronto at 4.55 p.m., arriving at Uxbridge at 8.15 p.m.

For further particulars see time tables.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

Montreal, 14th June.

FROM THE

British Board of Trade REPORT.

"The public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small per centage of working cost."—*British Board of Trade Report.*

—THE—

Ætna Life Insurance COMPANY

has always based its claims to public patronage upon its careful economy in the administration of the funds committed to its care. No company of its age shows so good a record in this respect, in the official reports made upon oath, to the different Insurance Commissioners and Superintends, from year to year.

The following is the record for 1883, the figures under the heading of "Working Expenses" showing the amount in dollars and cents expended by each Company out of every One Hundred Dollars of its Receipts, apart from paying death losses, endowments, dividends, or taxes:

NAME.	WORKING EXPENSES.
Ætna Life Ins. Co., Hartford	$10 34
Equitable Life, New York	14 85
New York Life, " "	16 20
Travellers' Life, Hartford	16 26
Union Mutual, of Portland, Me	25 20
United States, of New York	30 78
Canadian Companies—average about	27 00

Other things being equal, the Company which conducts its business with the greatest economy will produce the best results in cheap and safe insurance, and in profitable dividends to its policy holders. On all the Ætna's "with profit" plans, the profits belong wholly to the insured.

Western Canada Branch: York Chambers, Toronto.

WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.

A. T. KERR,

Member of Toronto Stock Exchange,

British America Assurance Buildings,

Buys and sells on commission Stocks, Bonds and Debentures. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

COX & CO.

STOCK BROKERS.

(Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange)

Buy and sell on commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in on the

Toronto, Montreal, New York STOCK EXCHANGES,

Also execute orders on the

Chicago Board of Trade

in grain and Provisions.

Hudson's Bay Stock bought for cash or on margin.

Daily cable quotations received.

26 TORONTO STREET.

"HEADQUARTERS"

FOR BARGAINS.

TORONTO SHOE COMPANY

Corner King and Jarvis.

Boys' and Youths' Tie and Buckle Shoes,

All Sizes, worth $1.25 for 50c.

Boys' Lacrosse Shoes 65c. Men's do. 90c.

The Great and Only ONE-PRICE CASH Establishment in Toronto.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.

Coal and Wood Merchants

HAVE REMOVED

Their Head Offices to the Commodious Premises,

20 KING STREET WEST.

COAL & WOOD

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF WOOD

For the next ten days, previous to commencing to get in my summer's Coal, I will sell delivered at the following Reduced Rates:

Best Dry Hard Wood, Beech and Maple, long, at				$5.50 per cord
2nd class do.	do.	do.	do	4.50 do.
Best do.	do.	do.	cut & split	6.50 do.
Fine Slabs, long	- - - -	-	at	4.00 do.

Orders left at Offices, corner Bathurst and Front streets, 51 King street east, Yonge street wharf, and 532 Queen street west, will receive prompt attention.

P. BURNS.

Telephone Communication between all offices.

INVALUABLE TO EVERY LADY.

"May Dew"

The Great French Lotion for Beautifying the Face.

It conceals the evidence of age. One application will make the most stubbornly red and rough hands beautifully soft and white. Remember that "MAY DEW" is not a paint or powder that fills up the pores of the skin, and that is injurious to the skin, but a new and great discovery, a vegetable liquid that causes the cheek to glow with health, the neck, arms and hands to rival the Lily in whiteness. Impossible to detect in the beauty it confers any artificial character. It cures Greasy Skin, Freckles, Wrinkles, Pimples, Black Heads, Crow's Feet, Blotches, Face Grubs, Sun Burn, Tan, Ringworm, Chapped Hands, Sore or Chapped Lips, Barbers' Itch, Tetter, etc. It frees the pores, oil glands, and tubes from the injurious effects of powders and cosmetic washes. By its use all redness and roughness are prevented; it beautifies the skin, and will make it soft, smooth and white; imparting a delicious softness; producing a perfectly healthy, natural and youthful appearance. The best face lotion that the world ever produced. We will send "A LARGE BOTTLE" to any address on receipt of price, $1. When ordering mention this paper.

Address all letters to the MAY DEW AGENCY, 167 Church street, Toronto, Ont.

Parlors and Reception Rooms for Ladies.

(COPYRIGHTED.)

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'Y.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from **$2.50 PER ACRE** upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation.

A rebate for cultivation of from **$1.25 to $3.50 per acre**, according to price paid for land, allowed on certain conditions. The Company also offer lands **without conditions Settlement or Cultivation.**

The Reserved Sections along the Main Line, *i.e.*, the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

Terms of Payment—Purchasers may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance.

Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance a time of purchase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.

For Prices and Conditions of Sale and all information with respect to the purchase of Land apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, SECRETARY.

Montreal, December 1884.