THE TORONTO WORLD

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MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 15, 1883.

A CHANCE FOR A BRUSH.

If the doughty Sir Richard is spoiling for a fight now is his time we should say. There must soon be a new election for Lennox, and why not seize the opportunity of challenging any government champion that dare to meet him on that battle ground, where he himself would be, as it were, on his native heath? We should think it quite among the probabilities that the ex finance minister will show up in Lennox to meet any tory Richmond who may take the field. The opposition needs him badly in the house, every time that the tariff question and matters financial come up. Mr. Blake hangs back, either because he does not understand the trade controversy, or for some other reason. In the present house he has left it to Mr. Patterson and Mr. Charlton, with no very conspicuous success as the result, it must be said. Were Sir Richard in the house again, the inevitable annual debate on the tariff would not be so one sided an affair as it was last session.

Suppose Sir Richard to take the field in Lennox, would Sir John be candidate on the government side? We should think not; in fact, speaking reasonably, it would scarcely be fair to ask him, except as a matter of courtesy. The premier has no surplus of good health and strength, and it would really be asking too much to demand that he should, under the circumstances, go through the ordeal of a hard election contest. And an extra hard one it would be, to a certainty, with Sir Richard as the opposition candidate.

One special reason there is why Sir Richard should come forward in Lennox. Not only does his party need him very much in the house, but its organs, or some of them, are now vigorously trying to fan into a fresh flame the question between protection and free trade. The Hamilton Times and the Winnipeg Free Press have jointly and severally resolved that the reform party will die of dry rot if it does not at an early day take its stand fairly and squarely on "a tariff for revenue only." It is contended by them that overproduction of cotton goods, and combination among the manufacturers, prove protection to have failed. The more rational view would be that our having progressed so far as to be able to make all the cotton goods we require proves it to have succeeded; the very thing that protection was designed to bring about, having been accomplished. But opinions differ on this point. The Globe, too, sees in the changed condition of the cotton trade good occasion for renewing the war against the N. P. The friends of the N. P. should be prompt to take up the challenge, and to fight it out again on that line. "Lay on Macduff."

BANK OFFICIALS.

When the Consolidated bank failed its directors protested that they were totally unacquainted with many ugly facts which the failure brought to light.

The directors of the Exchange bank are now uttering similar protestations of ignorance.

From this we conclude the directors of a bank depend alone upon the general manager for information. It appears that this official receives all reports and statements, and presents them to the board or suppresses them, as it may suit his purpose. The inspector's position is not as important as we at first supposed—he is simply an assistant. The approval of his senior is his ambition. The knowledge that an exceptional thing is permitted by the general manager is all that he requires to become prejudiced in its favor. In fact, his aim is, apparently, to win the approbation of his superior rather than to serve the best interests of the bank. This is altogether wrong. The inspector should be appointed by and directly responsible to the directors. Every office, *particularly the head office*, should be inspected every half year. The reports should be read by him before a full meeting of the board, of which the general manager is a member.

If this were the rule, careless directorates could never plead ignorance of the existence of an overdrawn account, the extent of liability, or the character of a security. These reports should not be criticisms, but plain statements of fact. Directors are usually clever enough to classify a fact without the assistance of an inspector.

An inspector's duty at a branch inspection is clearly defined. The faithful discharge of it, however, depends upon the man himself.

There is, in these days, a tendency among officials to shirk or relegate to others duties involving much labor and inconvenience. The ordinary inspector is not unaffected by this. He *judges* parcels of cash to be correct instead of counting them, and he accepts without checking the tables of a discount diary. This negligence influences branch managers. They in their turn certify every week to the correctness of a teller's cash without having handled it. This superficiality is bearing fruit every year in the shape of defalcations. It is not evidenced alone in the performance of clerical duties. Reports on clients bear its stamp. A private report on a client should contain description of character, business knowledge, habits of life, extent of business and known means. What should be a matter of minute investigation and studious reflection is attended to in a spare half hour, the material being mainly drawn from hearsay rather than personal knowledge. What wonder that directors fall into error?

The one absolutely necessary qualification in a bank officer is a sterling character. Fidelity to high principles and a love of work are the tests of excellence. Man is a mere imitator, and when officials in commanding positions show themselves to be selfish speculators, wanting in principle, we may rest assured that the fruit of their evil example will sooner or later become apparent in their employes.

THE LAND QUESTION IN SCOTLAND.

Mrs. McDougall, whose letters on Ireland over the signature of Norah, created so much interest not long ago, writes in the Montreal Witness concerning some Scotch landlords. Going over facts made known in the report of the recent commission that investigated the subject she shows us a state of things in the Scottish highlands and islands about as bad as anything we hear from Ireland. Here are some of the oppressions to which the poor people of the island of Skye have to submit, and some of the "rights" which are enforced by their merciless landlords. 1. The right to turn out a tenant although his rent is paid. 2. The right to repeat and re-repeat the eviction whenever the land is brought into a state fit for grazing purposes. "My father was evicted four times to make way for sheep."—Malcolm McCaskill. Neil Nicholson testifies of a widow with her children thrown out of her home—no reason given. "Her rent was not in arrears." 3. The right to compel a tenant to exchange a good stone dwelling house for a stable or bothy, because the house was wanted for a ground officer. 4. The right to strip the roofs off the houses and pour water on the fires. 5. The right to fine a man for taking a lodger, and add the fine to the rent. 6. The right to fine a man for losing his temper, and to make the fine a rent charge as long as thought fit. 7. The right to forbid a man giving a night's shelter to his married son. 8. The right to forbid keeping a dog. 9. The right to be displeased if a man goes on his own pasture during the shooting season. 10. The right to forbid any merchant of the place selling goods under a money penalty to be added to the rent. 11. The right to exact from an incoming tenant the arrears due by an outgoing tenant, and to evict him afterward. 12. The right to compel tenants to build and keep in repair dykes in the landlord's interest. 13. The right to forbid a tenant to sell stock or grain until the landlord's man has had the refusal of it. 14. The right to seize cattle sold without permission wherever found. 15. The right to demand that all all purchase money paid for stock or grain be paid into the agent's hands. 16. The right to fine a man for selling grain under sore pressure of need, although it was offered first to the factor and refused. 17. The right to exact free labor in seed time and harvest, and to compel the people to buy tools from the landlord to do his own work. 18. The right to compel a tradesman to leave his bench to do laboring work without pay and to refuse him permission to pay a subsitute. 19. The right to evict, and afterward to fine the evicted one ten shillings and £8 sterling of costs for the crime of taking shelter in a stable when without a roof to cover him. 20. The right to assess for roads, which are not made, necessitating the carrying of all burdens on the backs of the people. 21. The right to forbid the crofters to keep a horse. "The wives and children are the horses, the creel is on their backs continually," says Roderick McKay. 22. The right to forbid the tenants marrying, and to evict if they disobey. 23. The right to evict when the crofter is ten shillings in arrear and to charge ten shillings more for the notice of eviction. 24. The right to object to people gathering whelks on the shore opposite their own door. 25. The right to forbid the tenants showing hospitality to strangers. 26. The right to forbid a man's wife, who was working for the landlord without pay, to come home to prepare food for him after a four month's absence at the fishing.

Landlords who assert such "rights" as these constitute a real danger to the state; because their oppression of the people provokes widespread discontent. The elasticity of the British constitution, of which we have heard so much, will be tested to the utmost through the greed and inhumanity of these landlords who exact from their unhappy tenants the utmost that the law allows, and more too. Positively it is not safe for the country that they should be permitted to have their own way much longer. Britain's military strength is less than it ought to be, and the difficulty of finding good recruits for the army is yearly increasing, because landlords insist upon driving men off their estates in order to make room for sheep and deer. For the country's good and for the safety of the state it is high time that the abuses of landlordism were crushed by the strong arm of the law, in Scotland as well as in Ireland.

SIMPLIFYING LAND TRANSFER.

The West Durham News opposes the Torrens land system of transfer, but as the writer refers to the present system as simple, safe and comparatively inexpensive, he is evidently not conversant with the subject whereof he speaks. If he were to purchase a piece of property, and go to the registry office himself to search the title, he will find that the system is not "simple," and he will eventually discover that it is not "safe;" while if he employs a lawyer, he will probably conclude that it is not "comparatively inexpensive." The News makes an objection to the Torrens system which we must ask its promoters to answer. "If a poor fellow went all the way to Toronto to get a certificate of ownership of his land, and got the certificate, and put it in his hat, and his hat happened to blow away, he would lose the title to his lot, and would be put to great expense and trouble before he could get another."

Jay Cooke has not only paid dollar for dollar of his vast indebtedness, says the Reporter, but is now worth at least a million dollars, fortunate mining speculations in Colorado having again made him a millionaire. The other members of the old firm have also done well.

Lord Coleridge at New York on Friday night wished it understood that he spoke for himself, and speaking for himself he did not shrink from calling himself a radical. While admiring Mr. Gladstone and supporting him to the best of his ability, he found himself more commonly in agreement with the political course of Mr. Bright than with any other Englishman.

The fiction in the November Century will include first chapters of Mr. Cable's new novel, Dr. Sevier, the first part of Henry James' story, The Impressions of a Cousin, and of the two-part California sketch by Robert Louis Stevenson, The Silverado Squatters; also a complete short story by the author of Guernsdale, and the fourth instalment of The Bread-winners.

Apropos of Matthew Arnold's visit to America, Professor Beers of Yale will discuss, in Open Letters of the November Century, Matthew Arnold's curious criticism on American civilization, published nearly two years ago. In a humorous, yet appreciative vein, he will point out the value, to America, of the gospel of "sweetness and light," and the peculiarities of the American Philistines.

It will probably turn out that the victory of the democrats in Ohio was owing mainly to the large prohibition vote, which as is well known, draws most of its strength from the republican ranks. Ten thousand votes taken from two regular party tickets, and cast for prohibition, mean three times or more, probably six times as many lost to the republicans as to the democrats. As far as yet appears, at this distance, the liquor question has been the real dividing question of the day in Ohio, while the tariff question was away in the background all the time.

Coming so soon after the death of the Russian novelist, Alfonse Daudet's reminiscences in the November Century of Tourgueneff in Paris and the full-page portrait painted from life for the Century, will have a special interest. Daudet was a member of the Club of Hissed Authors, of which Flaubert and Tourgueneff were the most conspicuous personalities. The anecdotes he tells throw light on the private character of Tourgueneff and on literray fellowship in Paris. When the paper was written, early last summer, Tourgueneff was very ill, and Daudet describes his last visit to him at that time.

It is worth while to contrast the practices of our stock exchanges with the stock exchange of London, England. There every broker comes under an obligation not to have any transactions with persons in bankspr other public companies, high or low, from the president to the junior clerk. Here, these people are the most constant customers of the brokers. What is the consequence? The Exchange bank breaks, after its president has used its funds to bull the stock; a barber borrows securities and goes to the penitentiary; numbers of persons live on a volcano and are daily in danger of being overwhelmed. Cannot our stock exchanges reform their rules and alter their practices?

A Smart Man

is one who does his work quickly and well. This is what Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" does as a blood-purifier and strengthener. It arouses the torpid liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Æneas Macauley had four fingers of his right hand torn in a plainer at Ramsay's carriage factory, Orillia.

—Scene on entering drawing room: Lady visitor—What a beautiful suite of furniture you have got, and how nicely upholstered, it does credit to your house both as regards style and finish. Lady of house—Yes, I am very well pleased with my suite; last week I had occasion to pass the upholstering warerooms of T. F. Cummings & Co., 349 Yonge street, I saw this suite in their window, the price only being $75, I was convinced at once I could not do better elsewhere.

English Blue Ribbons.

When the "blue ribbon" or teetotal society was first started in England it was made the subject of unlimited ridicule, particularly by London saloon keepers. It is stated by the Medical Press that a number of the blue ribbons were kept in stock by these publicans, and whenever a customer was leaving the house because he was too drunk to drink more the barkeeper would take one of the badges out of a bowl under the counter, and while pretending to help the poor man out, would tie it in his buttonhole. The Bacchanalians would then stagger homeward, to the scandal of the elect and the mirth of the ungodly. It seems, however, that the matter was so greatly overdone that people's sympathies turned toward the blue ribbon men, who made so many converts as to greatly worry the publicans. At the present time the latter have become further saddened by the statement that the list of blue ribbons foots up to 4,000,000, and the average annual consumption of alcoholic drinks per head of population in England has fallen from £4 sterling to considerably under £3.

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 Li-Quor Tea company at 39 cents per lb.

MOLSONS BANK.

Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the Molsons Bank was held at the banking house, Montreal.

The President having taken the chair, the General Manager, Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, read the following

ANNUAL REPORT.

Gentlemen,—At the last annual meeting appearances justified your Directors in foreshadowing an increased dividend for the ensuing year. Our expectations have been realized and a dividend of eight per cent. has been distributed.

Within a week of the closing of our financial year we felt assured of our ability to have increased the rest by $100,000, besides carrying forward a considerable sum to profit and loss account. A serious loss, however, has been entailed by advances on forged bills of lading, for which full provision has been made. After amply appropriating for all other bad and doubtful debts, and carrying forward to profit and loss account $38,427.73, your Directors have still been able to add $75,000 to the rest, which now stands at $500,000, equal to 25 per cent on the bank's capital.

In May last a new branch was opened at Aylmer, Ont., which bids fair to be profitable.

Since we last met, all the branches of the Bank have been inspected and found in good order.

We again express our satisfaction with the manner in which the officers of the institution have performed their duties.

THOMAS WORKMAN,
President.

GENERAL STATEMENT

of the affairs of the Molson's Bank on the 29th September, 1883:

Capital authorized		$2,000,000
Capital subscribed		2,000,000
LIABILITIES.		
Capital paid up	$2,000,000 00	
Notes in circulation	1,854,010 00	
Dominion Government deposits payable on demand	40,124 75	
Provincial Government deposits payable on demand	4,611 93	
Other deposits payable on demand	2,223,601 03	
Other deposits payable after notice	2,447,267 14	
Due to other banks in Canada	225,419 95	
Due to other branches	12,605 87	
Due to agents in United Kingdom	255,014 96	
Due to foreign agents	37,460 21	
Profit and loss	38,427 73	
Rest	500,000 00	
Fifty-sixth dividend	80,000 00	
Dividends unclaimed	4,070 10	
Interest, exchange, etc., reserved	75,508 61	
		$9,808,122 28
ASSETS.		
Specie $313,557 55		
Dominion notes 443,144 00		
	$756,701 55	
Notes and cheques of other Banks	248,595 49	
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	109,029 27	
Balances due from Dominion Government	6,043 60	
Balances due from agents in United Kingdom	6,791 00	
Balance due from Foreign Agents	30,342 91	
Loans and bills discounted on bonds, debentures, etc.	306,210 00	
Loans to Corporations	355,218 25	
Bills discounted and current	7,122,646 95	
Bills discounted, past due, secured	71,628 08	
Bills discounted, past due, and not secured	17,631 81	
Real estate, other than Bank premises	87,545 88	
Bank premises at head office and branches	184,000 00	
Other assets	5,698 54	
		$9,808,122 28

The Molsons Bank,
Montreal, 4th October, 1883.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Balance at profit and loss on 30th September, 1882		$ 9,241 79
Net profits of the year after deducting expenses of management, reservation for interest, accrued on deposits, exchange, and also making ample provisions for bad and doubtful debts	$264,185 04	
From which has been paid: 55th dividend, at 4 per cent., 1st April, 1883	$80,000 00	
56th dividend, at 4 per cent., 1st October, 1883	80,000 00	
	160,000 00	
		104,185 84
Leaving a surplus of		$113,427 73
From which deduct amount transferred to rest account		75,000 00
Leaving at credit of profit and loss, on September 29th, 1883		$ 38,427 73

The President then said: Gentlemen, you have heard the report which has just been read. If you have any questions to ask in reference to the condition of the bank we shall be very glad to answer them. This is the annual meeting, and the day on which the stockholders have the right to put questions and make enquiries.

No questions having been put, after some further remarks by the president the ballot was taken, and the scrutineers presented the following report:

To the General Manager of the Molsons Bank:

SIR,—We, the undersigned, acting as scrutineers at the annual meeting of the Molsons Bank this day, beg to report the following gentlemen re-elected to act as directors for the ensuing year:

THOMAS WORKMAN,
J. H. R. MOLSON,
R. W. SHEPHERD,
MILES WILLIAMS,
HON. D. L. MACPHERSON,
S. H. EWING,
A. F. GAULT.

ALBERT D. NELSON,
DAVID CRAWFORD,
Scrutineers.

The meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of the board of directors held immediately afterwards, it was moved, seconded and unanimously resolved that Mr. Thomas Workman be president for the ensuing year.

DR. M. SOUVIELLE & CO.

INTERNATIONAL THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE.

Offices—London, Eng.; Montreal, P. Q.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Detroit, Mich.; and Boston, Mass.

The Greatest Institution of the kind in the World.

If you have already contracted any disease of the respiratory tract, such as **Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption,** or **Catarrhal Deafness,** which is produced by catarrh, you should at once consult the Surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, who make a specialty of these diseases, and who use the **Spirometer** invented by Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris, ex-Aide-Surgeon of the French Army, the only instrument by which medicated air can be conveyed to the lungs through the nasal passages, and without the aid of heat. Hundreds suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat are being cured monthly by these surgeons, who, without the aid of this new and wonderful instrument—the spirometer—would certainly die.

Physicians and sufferers are invited to try the instrument at the offices free of charge.

Persons unable to visit the Institute can be successfully treated by letter addressed to the International Throat and Lung Institute, 13 Philips' square, Montreal; or 173 Church street, Toronto, where French and English specialists are in charge.

BRITISH EMPIRE LIFE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

ASSETS - $4,500,000.

Canadian investments over $400,000.
Canadian management.
Canadian Rates.
Claims and Bonuses paid $8,000,000.

J. E. & A. W. SMITH, Gen. Agents,
OFFICE—15 Wellington St.
F. STANCLIFFE, Montreal,
General Manager, Canada.

London Guarantee & Accident Co.,
(LIMITED,)
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL - - - $1,250,000.

The time to insure is when you are safe and uninjured. To-morrow may be too late. Read the list of accidents in the daily papers and convince yourself of the necessity of procuring an Accident Policy from this well-known British Company, which, through its liberal dealings with its Insurers has attained unrivalled popularity and success.

Head Office for Canada:
28 & 30 Toronto St. Toronto.
ALEXANDER CROMAR, City Agent. A. T. McCORD, Resident Sect.

DUCHESS RANGE.
COUNTESS BASE BURNER.
J. F. ROSS & CO.
516 Queen Street West.

C. L. KAVANAGH
23½ Church St., Toronto.
(NEAR FRONT
OFFERS FOR SALE
10,000 Sides of
Long Clear and Cumberland BACON
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

Purchasers will bear in mind that this is no forced bankrupt sale, but a legitimate one, simply to make room for the great winter trade we expect to do.

We would also desire a continued recognition of our commission work. For the sale of good butter, fresh eggs and the best made cheese, our motto being as usual—small profits and quick returns.

Our references kindly permitted to J. F. Brodie, Esq., Standard bank, and G. F. Frankland, cattle dealer and exporter who, at this present time, will buy

200 LEAN BULLS and 800 STEERS,

weighing on the average 1200 pounds.

A. T. KERR,
Member of Toronto Stock Exchange,
British America Assurance Buildings,
Buys and sells on commission Stocks, Bonds, and Debentures. Orders on the country will receive prompt attention.

J. A. MACKELLAR & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange,
STOCK BROKERS,
32 KING STREET EAST.

G. A. SCHRAM,
4 KING ST. EAST TORONTO.
Stocks — Ontario, Northwest, and General Real Estate bought and sold for cash, or on margin. MONEY TO LOAN.

E. STRACHAN COX. T. F. WORTS.
COX & WORTS
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, and 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.

DUCHESS RANGE.
COUNTESS BASE BURNER.
GEO. BOXALL
252½ Yonge Street.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

You can get harness at No. 55 Jarvis cheaper than any other shop in town. No shoddy nor cheap machine work sold. Note prices:

Russet Lines from	$1.55
Black Lines do	1.25
Bridles do	1.75
Saddles do	1.50
Express Saddles	2.00
Nickle Harness	$14.00 upwards
Rubber Harness	16.00 do

Harness sent into the country C. O. D. for inspection.

Remember we warrant all our work. Store and repairing shop No. 55 Jarvis street.
STEVENSON & ASHTON.

WATCH REPAIRING
DAVIS BROS.,
130 YONGE STREET.

SCRANTON COAL.

The only importer and dealer in Scranton Coal in Toronto offers for the present the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's Unrivalled Coal. Consumers will please remember that I am the only dealer in the City who has this celebrated Coal for sale, and those appreciating the best Anthracite Coal mines will please call on

P. BURNS

OFFICES:
Corner Front and Bathurst sts., 51 King Street East,
Yonge street Wharf and 532 Queen street West,
Telephone Communication with all Offices.

Carrier, Marshall & Co.
52 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
Wholesale Jewelers, Dealers in Silverware, Musical and Optical Merchandise,
HAVE THEIR STOCKS NOW COMPLETE FOR FALL TRADE.

In Jewelery we have just to hand a large and well-selected stock of Colored Gold Brooches, Earrings and Bracelets. Silver Sets, Bracelets and Lockets, also full lines of Gold Lockets, bright and Colored.

Silverware in Epergnes, Cake Baskets, Castors, Card Receivers, Napkin Rings, Knives, Forks and Spoons.

Musical Goods, Twelve Cases just to hand, comprising Violins, Concertinas, Accordeons, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, etc. Full Lines of Violin, Guitar and Cello Strings.

Just received, Opera, Field and Marine Glasses in endless variety.

Just arrived, Five Cases Fine French Plush Goods, consisting of Jewel Boxes, Odor Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, etc.

X To prompt paying men Liberal Terms and Closest Prices. X

1883. EXHIBITION. 1883
QUEEN VICTORIA IN TORONTO.
To be seen on and after Sept. 10, in the Show Windows of the
PARIS HAIR WORKS,
105 YONGE STREET.

She is dressed with DORENWEND'S beautiful Water Waves. Come and see her. Nothing equal ever seen on this Continent. At the same time buy yourself a fine Water Wave, a Langtry Wave, a Bang, a Coquette, a Switch, a Wig, a Water Friz a Back Comb Net. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

PARIS HAIR WORKS, 105 Yonge Street,
Between King and Adelaide, Toronto.

GREAT ASTONISHMENT.
A SURE SAVING OF 20 PER CENT.
Ladies and Gentlemen before buying your HATS, CAPS, and FURS go to
JAMES JOHNSON,
362 YONGE STREET.
He makes all his own goods at 13 JARVIS STREET. If you want to get your Furs redyed, redressed or repaired go to JAMES JOHNSON, 13 Jarvis street.
All kinds of dyed and redressed furs made to order.
JAMES JOHNSON,
13 Jarvis St. & 362 Yonge St.

DUCHESS RANGE.
COUNTESS BASE BURNER.
HATCH & SON
45 Dundas Street.

THE WORLD IN **PARKDALE.**
THE WORLD is to be had at TOLTON'S, Queen street terminus, every morning at 6 a. m.
BUY A COPY.

MONS. D. SCHLOCHOW,
Of the French College of Mulhouse, Alsace, and Saarbrucken College, Germany,
Professor of French and German and Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music,
38 BERRYMAN STREET,
ST. PAUL'S WARD TORONTO.

Galvanic Batteries,
Telegraph Instruments and Supplies
AT
T. J. FRAME & CO.
120 KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO.

FAIRCLOTH BROS'.
PAINT SHOP
REMOVED FROM
21 Victoria street to Wall Paper Store, 256 Yonge st.
House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Glazing Calsomining, Paper Hanging, etc.

GUNS.
Guns, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Camping Goods, Boxing Gloves and Sporting Goods of every description.
Prices greatly reduced during exhibition.
McDOWALL'S GUN STORE
Cor. King and George Sts.
One minute's walk east of market.

Atlas of Toronto and Suburbs
The originals of this work being now ready for inspection, property owners and subscribers who wish their names inserted are requested to call and verify their respective properties before publication.
Plans will be on view until October 15th at the office of CHARLES E. GOAD, Civil Engineer, 62 Church street, Toronto.
The atlas will contain not less than thirty-five plans, and will show all buildings now existing and in course of erection in the city and suburbs—extending from the Scarboro line to the Humber river, and north to the Third Concession line.
Numbers of all registered plans will be given with lines as laid.

BELFAST LINEN WAREHOUSE.
McKee Bros., 391 Queen st. w.
Make a speciality of importing "Irish" Linen Double Damask Tablecloths, Napkins, Sheetings, Hollands, Shirting, Towels, Window Curtains, Blinds, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.