THE TORONTO WORLD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1885.

Business Centres in Toronto.

Toronto is fast assuming metropolitan airs, and it requires only a glance at any of our leading business thoroughfares to convince the most skeptical that certain lines of business are centering in localities peculiarly adapted to further their particular business or trade. As evidence of this centralization idea we may note that the wholesale jewelers have located on Wellington street east of Yonge, which has now become known as the Maiden Lane of Toronto by all travelers for American houses. The fashionable tailors and gents' furnishing houses have become fixtures on King street west of Yonge. The wholesale grocers monopolize the south side of Front street east, while the dry goods quarters may be geographically described as that portion of the city lying west of Yonge and north of Wellington street west. The produce and commission merchants have located on Colborne and the north side of Front street east, adjacent to the market. As the population has moved north, east and west the retail dry goods trade may now be considered to centre at Queen and Yonge streets, and in sympathy with the advancing householders has stretched out in search of trade up Yonge street and westerly along Queen. Of course exceptions may be taken to the above statements, and particular houses mentioned as being located out of the districts enumerated, but the fact remains that the centralization idea is being slowly but surely developing itself in Toronto business circles. Nor is the idea confined to business houses, both wholesale and retail. Nearly all our factories are located in the west end, and in the district contained between Bathurst street and the Humber, south of King. The east end monopolizes canning factories, refineries, distilleries and breweries. Those capitalists who are heavily interested in city real estate, and who firmly believe that Toronto is destined to become a great city in the near future have invested largely in property south of Queen, all along the streets adjacent to the railway track. They hold that all this section of the city will in time become solely devoted to business, and while speculators and loan companies have been devoting both time and money towards erecting rows of residences in the north, northwest and northeast sections, these shrewd individuals have bought up all the available vacant land from Yonge west to Strachan avenue, and from the market east to the Don. It requires no prophet to predict that the southern section of the city will, in years to come, be the most valuable, and this is even apparent to-day from the fact that wholesale houses and factories must be located in close proximity to the railways. It saves thousands of dollars yearly in the handling of freight, and this alone is an important factor in determining the location of factories.

Counsel of Riel.

Plenty of legal talent has been secured to prosecute Riel, and we learn from the Regina Leader:

In anticipation of deficient hotel accommodation the government has had to secure quarters for the crown counsel who will be engaged on the trial of Riel. Mr. Burbige will occupy Sheriff Chapleau's rooms in the Canada Northwest Land company's buildings, and Christopher Robinson, Mr. Osler and Mr. Casgrain will be accommodated in the large house on Albert street.

But as yet Louis David Riel is without counsel. We respectfully suggest that Nicholas Flood Davin, the eminent Irish barrister now sojourning at Regina, undertake the office. His speaking bald head with its aurelian fringe, his wit, his sympathy for the down-trodden and his forensic abilities would go a long way in enabling Mr. Riel to yet raise a third rebellion.

How to Help the Northwest.

It is to be feared that but a small minority of the people of old Canada rightly understand the real state of the Northwest territories in regard to their laws and institutions. First, it may be mentioned that they are of the most primitive kind—well enough for a state of vassalage, but not of the kind that British people, used to free institutions, are accustomed to respect. There was a time when the province of Quebec was ruled by a governor in council, which was thought to be a great grievance. The Northwest territories are governed much in the same manner. The legislative assembly of these territories is composed partly of the council consisting of six members, the stipendiary magistrate appointed by the governor in council at Ottawa being one, and partly of members elected by the male residents and householders of the district, on voters' lists prescribed by the lieutenant governor in council. Aliens and unenfranchised Indians are not allowed to vote.

The question is, should this state of things be allowed to continue? Is it not time that the legislators of the dominion should employ their time and talents in endeavoring to discover whether it would not be better to modify the organization of the Northwest territories in the direction of more representative institutions? Surely the country is entitled to more perfect representative institutions than an assembly made up of the stipendiary magistrate, who is a quasi-representative, judicial and executive officer all combined, with six appointees of the government at his tail, to aid and assist him in governing the people. Parliament at Ottawa by this time ought to know that this state of affairs has been no small factor in promoting rebellion in the Northwest. Functionaries appointed by the dominion government, to use a cant phrase, have been running the whole Northwestern machine. Ask any intelligent man who has visited that country—a volunteer just returned, if you like—and he will tell you that the condition of affairs in that land has been shameful. Little lords and satraps have lorded it over the people in such manner as almost defies the belief of the old inhabitants or the inhabitants of the older part of the dominion. Yet how could it be expected that the true state of affairs could be ascertained through government official channels, where the officials themselves are for the most part the parties against whom complaints are made? It is found that the Indian chiefs have shunned government officials and gone to clergymen, because as they say, "clergymen tell the truth, but officials never." Recent events have shown that the whole machinery of the Northwest territories, from the governor of the territory and mounted police to the most inferior official, requires repair.

In a word, the Northwest territories must be granted more representative government at the earliest possible moment, and a better administration of the public business by the officials up there must be insisted on.

A Remarkable Manifesto.

One of the most remarkable announcements of the times is that which has just been issued by the chairman of the Cobden club. He declares that as the club has been warned that the principles of Cobden are threatened, it has taken measures to firmly resist any and all attacks upon them by the fair traders and protectionists. Continuing, the chairman says: "We are not surprised at the attempts of the landed interests to retax food. The whole feudal land system of England is tumbling to pieces, and a great number of the Salisbury ministry have already advocated interference with the present fiscal system of England."

The remarkable thing about all this is—the formal recognition by the Cobden club of the fact that its principles are still upon trial, and that at the present time it is necessary to beat to quarters and clear the decks for action. We had thought that the battle between free trade and protection was settled long ago, and for all time, as far as England is concerned. But all at once the world is awakened with another bugle blast, there is another call to arms; and we are told that the old battle is to be fought over again.

So far the English press has given very little indication of any decided protection at move by the conservatives, though a few rather indefinite hints have been thrown out. But the Cobden club men are sharp and wide awake to discover indications of popular movements, either actual or intended; and we are warranted in believing that there must be some fire beneath all this smoke. The bare admission that the battle which Cobden fought forty years ago will in all probability have to be fought over again speaks volumes. This new announcement by the club is really startling; it is like the sudden clang of Poe's terrible "Iron bells" awakening dreamers out of their sleep.

The enthusiastic chairman repeats the old prophecy "that the whole world is certain eventually to adopt Cobden's principles." Well, if he can find anything encouraging in the recent protectionist legislation of France, Germany, Russia, and Austria, he must have a wonderful acuity of being happy under adverse circumstances. Let him take warning by the millenium prophets of modern times, and carefully avoid fixing the date.

A Charge of Plagiarism Denied.

It was recently telegraphed to the press all over, that at Halifax, on two consecutive Sundays, the same sermon had been preached by two Presbyterian clergymen respectively. The Halifax correspondent of the Montreal Gazette has been investigating, and declares the charge to be unfounded in fact, and one resting on the mere coincidence of the same text having been chosen in both cases. And thus he tells the true story of the affair. Since Dr. George M. Grant went to Queen's college and Rev. C. B. Pitblado to Winnipeg, Rev. Allan Simpson has been regarded as the most original, vigorous and effective preacher in that city. The Sunday evening before he left to attend the general assembly meeting at Montreal, he preached from a certain text. During his absence his pulpit was filled by Rev. T. A. Nelson, who comes from near Ottawa, and on the next Sunday morning Mr. Nelson preached from the same text. But neither, of course, knew that the other had preached from the text. I am assured that both sermons were original with each preacher. The brain ideas in both sermons were naturally the same; but the language in which the ideas were clothed by the two preachers was as different as it well could be.

The singular coincidence that both preached from the same text was the only foundation that existed for the publication in various Canadian and Americans papers of a Halifax despatch charging these two clergymen with plagiarism, intimating that they both stole the sermon, and thus grossly and cruelly slandering them. Mr. Simpson is too original a thinker to need to plagiarize. Mr. Nelson is a stranger to the province, who has just received calls from two Nova Scotian congregations—those of Stellarton and Windsor. No one who knows either of these men believes the slander for a moment. But as a lie travels three times as fast as the truth, it will be difficult to counteract the effect of the libel.

The Prince Albert Times has reappeared now that the war is over. It has a careful article weighing the question whether Col. Irvine is to be blamed or praised for not coming out of Prince Albert and trying to effect a junction with Gen. Middleton. The editor makes a very fair defence of the colonel, and one that we must admit places that gentleman in a favorable light.

The result of the meeting of the works committee in the matter of Yonge street avenue block paving is anxiously looked forward to. This has become quite a public question as involving a serious precedent in dealing with contractors. The facts are so well known that it is unnecessary to go over the case again. All that is expected of the Board of works committee is for them to continue dealing with the letting of work as heretofore and not do as the Executive committee attempted to do—allow contractors to amend their tenders after they have been considered and the other prices made known. The contractors are expected and made to do the fair thing in dealing with the city work, and they in return should be met in a fair and straightforward spirit by the city government. The general feeling is unquestionably in favor of giving Mr. Godson the contract, and the Works committee will certainly lose the confidence of the public if they hesitate to do so. Godson's right to the contract has not been questioned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 29.—From the leading business centres, reported by telegraph to Bradstreet's, word comes that trade continues quiet and singularly free from speculative movements. Surplus funds at the banks at New York, Boston and Chicago show no signs of growing smaller, and the demand for money at the interior has not yet equalled the expectations. The volume of general merchandise moving is made up of hand-to-mouth purchases. Since the labor trouble at Pittsburg has been settled the local trade situation has assumed a better aspect. At Philadelphia merchants are inclined to a more confident and hopeful view of the near-by future, while at New York the reverse is true. Cotton and woolen mill men in all directions are inclined to regard the outlook as opposed to a revival, and their complaints as to the effects of the late heavy auction sales of cotton and woolen fabrics at the east are based, they claim, on the injury done the textile manufacturing interests. At Boston there has been some activity in sales of dry goods by jobbers, but agents and makers report trade as dull as ever. Chicago advices are that country dealers are taking less. At New Orleans there has been some stocking up by country merchants, based on the reported good condition and prospects of crops at the south. There is an evident disposition on the part of a number in the wheat trade to hammer the market, and prices have been depressed in consequence. Crop reports continue to come in telling of from 150,000,000 to 180,000,000 bushels shortage in wheat; yet, with quite moderate exports, a visible supply which refuses to decline materially, and a potent bear crowd, wheat prices are held down. No. 2 red closed yesterday at $1.00½, against $1.01 a week ago. There are reports of a 12,000,000 bushel increased production on the north Pacific coast, and one-sixth as much in Kansas. In Minnesota and Dakota wheat has had a fair start and is now heading out. This is a critical period for the spring variety. Some rust has appeared, but the damage thus far is inconsiderable. Indian corn is quiet, closing at 53½c., against 55½c. last week. Flour is very dull, and when sold is lower. Hog products are moving off quietly in large quantities, but the market is without feature. Iron is very quiet and unchanged. There are no reasons for expecting a radical improvement soon. Coal is more demoralized as to price than ever, and buyers go shopping for the heaviest cuts. July 1 is not likely to bring even a nominal advance in rates. Petroleum has finally responded to the bullish influences which have been visible since January 1, but which have heretofore been ignored. Certificates have advanced 5½c. on the week. The buying is purely professional, but the bulls have the floating certificates well in hand. The shorts in oil have had two squeezes, and some buying in "under the rule" for the more reckless of their number has been done. The wool market at Boston has been more active, but prices are unchanged, and are likely to remain so while manufactured goods are so cheap. At Philadelphia inquiries are better, but no buying to speak of is reported. The fluctuations in cotton prices at Liverpool have been almost the sole influence on prices in home markets. The favorable reports as to the prospects of the home crop had some effect on prices of futures. Spots closed at 10 7-16c, the same as last week. Grocery staples have been somewhat disappointing. Coffee is weak. Sugar and canned goods in certain lines are lower. Dairy produces are dull. Cheese is lower.

MONDAY, June 29.

Hudson Bay shares in London remain unchanged at £16. Northwest Land unchanged at 32s. 6d.—Special Cable to Cox & Co.

New York—Oil opened 90½, closed 93½ bid; highest 94, lowest 90½.

Consols opened higher at 99 9-16, closed 99⅝.

Canadian Pacific shares in London, 90¾.

Posted rates of sterling exchange in New York, $4.86 for long bills and $4.85* for demand.

The New York stock market, with few exceptions, was weak to-day, Lackawanna being the feature of speculation. New York Central opened ½ lower at 84⅜, touched 83¾ and 84½, closed 84⅜; sales 13,800. Lackawanna opened ½ lower at 100¾, touched 100⅞, then advanced to 101, broken on heavy sales to 96½, advancing to 97¾, closed 97½; sales 113,200. Delaware and Hudson opened ½ lower at 77¾, touched 75½, at which it closed; sales 3900. Erie 2d's opened ¾ lower at 49, touched 48⅝ and 49⅜, closed 49½. Jersey Central opened ½ lower at 38¼, touched 39½, at which it closed; sales 5500. Louisville and Nashville opened ½ lower at 34⅜, touched 34¾ and 35¼, closed 35; sales of 500. Lake Shore opened ⅝ lower at 54½, touched 54 and 54⅞, closed 54⅝; sales 11,000. Manitoba sold at 98 for 200 shares. Northwest opened unchanged at 93½, touched 92½, closed 92¾; sales 15,800. Pacific Mail opened unchanged at 49½, touched 49¾ and 50⅛, closed 50¼; sales 10,000. St. Paul opened ½ lower at 71½, touched 70½, closed 71; sales 36 300. Union Pacific opened ½ lower at 52½, touched 50¾, closed 51⅞; sales 35,300. West Shore opened ⅜ lower at 34, advanced to 35, closed 35. There were no sales of Canadian Pacific shares.

There were 20 failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, against 23 the preceding week, and 22, 27 and 13 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882, respectively.

In the United States there were 184 failures reported to Bradstreet's during the week as compared with 170 in the preceding week, and 153, 165 and 153, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 87 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5000.

PRICES ON THE STREET: Wheat 88c to 89c for fall and spring; 76c to 77c for goose. Barley sold at 50c to 75c. Oats brought 38c; rye 67½c. Peas, 64c. Hay—Timothy, per ton, $16 to $18; clover $10 to $14. Straw—$10 to $12.

The first annual meeting of the Traders' bank will be held at noon to-day at their banking house, Yonge and Wellington streets. It is probable that Mayor Manning will be elected president.

A press despatch from London says: The Standard speaks thus: "We are creditably informed that the state of the stocks of both wheat and flour throughout the united kingdom will be as discouraging the coming quarter as it well can be to distressed American holders, since the stocks promise to be much larger than they were three months ago. There are also 500,000 quarters more of wheat on passage to Great Britain than there were last year at the same period, notwithstanding the absence of American sellers from the English markets. Americans in fact are giving to the rest of the world an excellent chance to supply England at prices, which, though low, are still much better than if America had been in full competition."

Toronto Stock Exchange—Sales June 29.

MORNING BOARD.

120 Bank of Commerce (60, 20, 20)	119¾
10 Imperial Bank	118
6 Standard Bank	113
18 Canada Landed Credit x.d.	110
44 Imperial S. & Invest., xd. (25, 7, 9, 3)	108½

AFTERNOON BOARD.

20 Imperial Bank	118
47 Standard Bank (5, 20, 20, 2)	113½

Toronto Stocks Closed.

Bank of Montreal, 191¾, 191½; Ontario, 106½, 105½; Molsons, buyers, 115; Toronto, 178¾, 178½; Merchants', 110½, 110; Commerce, 120, 119¾; Imperial, 118¾, 118½; Federal, 95½, 94; Dominion, 196, 194; Standard, 114, 113½; Hamilton, buyers, 122; Western Assurance, xd, sellers, 90; Consumers' Gas, sellers, 160; Northwest Land, 36s, 33⅜; Canada Permanent, sellers, 204½; Freehold, buyers, 163; Western Canada, buyers, 190; Canada Landed Credit, xd, buyers, 119; B. & Loan association, xd, buyers, 102; Imperial S. and Invest., xd, 109, 108½; Farmers' L. and Savings, buyers, 110; Lon. and Can. L. & A., buyers, 137½; Ontario Loan and Deb., xd, buyers, 122; Hamilton Provident, xd., buyers, 122; British Canadian L. and Invest., sellers, 104.

Montreal Stocks Closed.

Bank of Montreal 192, 191½; Ontario 106½, 105½; Molsons 116½, 116; Toronto 179½, 178; Merchants 111, 110½; Commerce, 121½, 119¾; Montreal Tel., 122, 121½; Richelieu 57½, 57; Passenger 116, 115; Gas 182½, 181¾; Northwest Land Co. 35s, 6d., 33s.

SALES—Morning board—25 Merchants 110½. Afternoon board—30 Merchants at 110½.

The Bullish Movement to Off.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Petroleum opened somewhat excited this morning at an advance of 2½c. The price remained steady during the greater part of the day within a small fraction of 92c, although at one time it sold down to 91½c. After 2.30 there was another decided advance, during which the price rose to 94c, broke again to 93¾c, and closed finally at 93¾c bid; the sales were about 10,000,000 brls.

PITTSBURG, June 29.—The oil market was very much excited again to-day and prices closed several points higher than the opening figures. The feeling was intensely bullish and a general disposition to buy was manifested. Toward the close the shorts became frightened and began to cover, but no failures were reported. The market opened with sales at 90½, advanced to 93, then broke to 91¾ on selling to realize and rumors of New York failures, but recovered again and closed strong at 93½, with a tendency still upward.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Cotton steady and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 12,900 brls.; dull and heavy; sales 15,000 brls.; No. 2 $2.35 to $2.30, superfine, western and state, $3 10 to $3.65, common to good extra Ohio $3.50 to $5.25, common to choice extra St. Louis $3.50 to $5.40; rest unchanged. Rye flour steady; superfine $3.90 to $4.30. Cornmeal unchanged and dull. Wheat—Receipts 95,310 bush.; exports 23,381 bush.; spot grades without quotable change, options opened ⅛c to ¼c lower, later advanced ⅛c to 1½c, closing steady, with a reaction of ⅛c to ¼c; sales 5,568,000 bush. future, 180,000 bush. spot; No. 2 Chicago 92½c, No. 1 Northern 96c to 98½c, ungraded red 91c to $1.08. No. 2 red $1.00 elevator, No. 1 red state $1.06½, No. 1 white $1.01, No. 2 red June 99½c to $1, July 99½ to $1.00½. Rye dull and lower; western 69c to 71c, Canadian 73c to 74c, state 73½c to 75c. Barley and malt nominal. Corn—Receipts 294,400 bush.; spot lots a shade easier; options opened ⅛c to ¼c lower, subsequently advanced ⅛c to ¼c, closing with a reaction of ⅛c to ¼c: exports 99,628 bush., sales 672,000 bush. futures, 320,000 bush., spot; ungraded 51c to 54c; No. 2 53½c to 53¾c elevator, 53½c to 54c afloat; high mixed 54½c, No. 2 June 53½c to 53¾c, July 53½c to 53¾c. Oats—Receipts 81,700 bush.; ⅛c to ¼c lower and fairly active; sales 310,000 bush. future, 35,000 bush. spot; No. 2 37c to 37½c, mixed western 38c to 39c, white state 39½c to 42c. No. 2 June 37c to 37½c, July 36½c to 37¼c. Hay steady and quiet; shipping 75c to 80c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee spot fair; Rio dull at 8¾c. Sugar dull and nominal; standard "A" 6⅛c, cut loaf and crushed 7⅛c to 7½c, powdered 7c to 7¼c, granulated 6⅞c to 6 11-16c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum united closed 93¾c; crude 7½c to 7¾c, refined 8½c. Tallow steady at 5⅛c to 5 5-16c. Potatoes quiet; rose $1.50 to $1.75. Eggs dull and easier; state 13c to 13½c, western 12½c to 13c. Canadian 12c to 12½c. Pork dull; mess quoted $11 to $11.50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 5½c to 5¾c, smoked bellies 8c, pickled hams 9½c to 10c; middles dull, long clear 8c. Lard dull and slightly in buyers' favor at $6.72½. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese steady; state 5½c to 7½c, western flat 5½c to 6c.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened steady, but soon declined ¼c, then rallied 1⅜c on rumors of fresh trouble in Afghanistan, fell back ⅛c on more reassuring advices, and closed about the same as Saturday; sales ranged, June 80⅞c to 82c, closed 87½c; July 87½c to 88⅝c closed 87⅞. Aug. 89⅛c to 90⅞c, closed 89⅝; No. 2 spring 87c to 87½c. No. 3 red 92½c. Corn opened decidedly strong, and closed about the same as Saturday; cash 47⅝c, June closed 47½c to 47¾c, July 46⅞c. Oats active and stronger for the June delivery, but easier for the deferred futures; cash 32½c to 32¾c; June closed 32½c to 32⅝c, and July 32¼c. Rye dull; No. 2 62c. Mess pork ruled easy at 5c to 7½c, lower early, but rallied 10c to 12½c later and closed steady: cash $10.25 to $10.30, July closed $10.25 to $10.27½, August $10.37½ to $10.40. Lard quiet but steady; cash $6.60 to $6.62½, July closed $6.60 to $6.62½. August $6.70 to $6.72½. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders $5.75 to $5½, short ribs, sides, $5.32½, short clear, sides, $5.85 to $5.90. Whisky firm at $1.15. Receipts—Flour 13,000 brls., wheat 68,000 bush., corn 232,000 bush., oats 124,000 bush., rye 4000 bush., barley 1000 bush. Shipments—Flour 12,000 brls., wheat 59,000 bush., corn 368,000 bush., oats 66,000 bush., rye 2000 bush., barley 2000 bush.

Afternoon board—Wheat stronger, ⅜c to ½c higher.

LIVERPOOL, June 29—Spring wheat, 6s 10d to 7s; red winter, 6s 10d to 7s 2d; No. 1 California, 7s to 7 2d; No. 2 California, 6s 8d to 6s 11d. Corn, 4s 7½d. Peas, 5s 3d. Pork, 55s. Lard, 34s. Bacon, 28s 3d. Tallow, 29s 6d. Cheese, 37s.

BEERSOHN'S DESPATCHES:—"London, June 29.—Floating cargoes—Wheat steady; corn nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn quiet. Mark Lane—Wheat higher; prices asked and advance established; corn quiet. English country markets generally dearer. French country markets quiet. Farmers' delivery past week 30,000 to 35,000. Weather in England cool. Liverpool—Spot wheat quiet and steady; corn slow. Paris—Wheat and flour steady."

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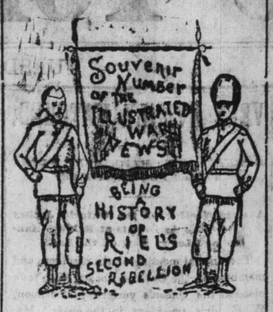

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Extracts from article on Life Assurance in Montreal Gazette of May 8, 1885. 246

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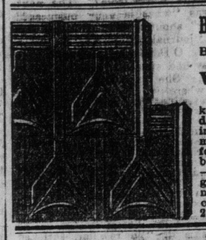

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Tin plate, from which these shingles are made, is a well-known roofing material, it has been in use for over one hundred years, as many of the oldest public and private buildings in Canada can attest. With the use of improved machinery we rapidly and cheaply put it into a shape ready for immediate use, and at a price within the reach of every builder who desires a durable fire-proof and ornamental roof—which we guarantee as absolutely storm-proof—that will give four times the service of wood, and double that of ordinary tin or sheet iron. Descriptive circulars free on application. NATIONAL SHEET METAL ROOFING CO., No. 2 Victoria street, Toronto. 52

J. C. BEAVIS
HAS REMOVED TO
419 QUEEN ST. WEST
He has several stores to let and to sell.

CARRIAGES.
CARRIAGES.
The largest assortment in the City to select from. At the Leading Styles in Fancy and Staple Carriages at prices that will astonish all who may call to see them at
WM. DIXON'S
53 and 55 Adelaide street west, next door to Grand's. 246

JAS. H. SAMO,
189 YONGE ST.,
Has now in Stock 100 Bedroom Sets, from $20 upwards, of our own manufacture, and warranted of the very best workmanship. Particular attention given to Upholstered Goods. All goods manufactured on the premises under my own supervision.
Bank and hotel fittings a specialty.
JAMES H. SAMO,
189 YONGE STREET 246

SPRING TRADE
We have a Large Stock of
FURNITURE!
Well Selected and Bought at Lowest Cash Prices, and will be Sold Accordingly.
Carpet Laying, Repairing, Etc. done by Skilful Workmen on Shortest Notice. 24
R. POTTER & CO.,
Cor. Queen and Portland sts.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
our spring shipment of
MATHEW JOHNSTON & SON'S
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CLARETS!
INCLUDING
CHATEAU LAFITE,
CHATEAU LAROSE,
LAGRANGE,
MARGAUX,
ST. ESTEPHE,
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ST. LOUBES.
Special Discount on Lots of five Cases
FULTON, MICHIE & CO.,
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"Society Papeterie,"
(VELLUM PARCHMENT).
"OLD SAXON PAPETERIE,"
"The Moor Papeterie,"
(MOROCCO LEATHER GRAINED), AND
ALLIGATOR PAPETERIE.
ALL NEW GOODS.
INSPECTION SOLICITED BY
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W. H. STONE,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR,
187 Yonge Street,
Telephone 932. 246

J. YOUNG,
THE LEADING UNDERTAKER,
347 YONGE ST.
TELEPHONE 679.

$200
IN CASH
As Extra Prizes
THE LI-QUOR TEA CO. of Canada (Geo. Clarke, Proprietor) have determined to offer the following PRIZES, viz:
1st Prize - - $100 in cash.
2nd Prize - - $50 in cash.
3rd Prize - - $25 in cash.
4th Prize - - $25 in cash.
To the person sending in before September 1st, 1885, the longest list of words made from the letters composing the following:
The Li-Quor Tea Co.
In this phrase, as it stands above, there are ELEVEN DIFFERENT letters, five of them vowels, and many words can certainly be found in such a combination with ease. The prize will, however, probably find its way to one of the enterprising readers of these lines who goes beyond the obvious words. There is a chance for every industrious mind, as mere cleverness will not go far so much in this competition as perseverance. Boys and girls may occupy themselves with this problem as well as their elders, and there is no limit to the number of lists which may be sent from one family.
Any patron of the Li-Quor Tea Co. is free to mail us his list, and it is to be hoped that many will be heard from, one having as good a chance as another in this competition. Those not already customers may become eligible to compete by sending with their lists six Half-pound Vouchers taken from our packets of tea at either 50 cents, 60 cents, 70 cents, or 80 cents per lb., for which they may select as usual the books or bonuses to which they are entitled.
Rules of the Competition.
1. The words as printed above must be used as they stand. "Co." is intended to go for but TWO letters, and may not be expanded into "Company."
2. No letter may be used in one word more frequently than it occurs in the phrase Li-Quor Tea Co." O and E, for instance, may be employed twice, but L only once.
3. Proper names are excluded, but any word found in Webster's Dictionary (not a proper name) will be allowed, the actual words of the phrase excepted.
4. Words must be neatly written in columns and numbered thus—
1 Ace 4 Queer
2 Ache 5 Other
3 Ice 6 Rat
— Total..6
The total must invariably be set down.
5. Envelopes containing lists (which should reach the office of the Li-Quor Tea Co., 295 Yonge street, not later than noon Sept. 1st, should be endorsed "Li-Quor Tea Co. Prize Competition," and directly beneath must be written *the number of words on the enclosed list.* The list itself must bear at the top the name and full address of the sender. An accompanying letter is unnecessary. The names and addresses of the successful competitors will be published in the Evening Telegram on Thursday, Sept. 3rd.
6. To EVERY list must be pinned six half-pound vouchers for our tea, for which the usual bonuses may be selected.
Failure to comply with one of the three first rules will result only in the cancellation of words gained by offending against them, but we cannot promise attention to lists not made out and sent in in accordance with rules 4, 5 and 6.
Address all communications to
GEORGE CLARKE,
Proprietor Li-Quor Tea Co.,
246 295 Yonge St., Toronto.

HEAR! HEAR!
A. MACDONALD'S,
Merchant Tailor,
355 YONGE ST., OPPOSITE ELM,
Is the place to go for your
SUMMER SUITS.
TRY HIM.
Prices to suit the times.

FOR A NICE LUNCH
Or a cup of fragrant tea or delicious coffee
TRY LAWSON'S
Ice Cream, Coffee and Lunch Parlors, 12 and 14 Yonge street, Arcade. Everything first class and always ready. Excursionists should note the address. 246

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make the finest roofing in the market, lasting, attractive, fire-proof, and cheap. Address
Metallic Roofing Co.
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Orders Received by Mail. Telephone No. 406.