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The Situation in Wheat.

The wheat situation at the moment seems to favor steady prices for some little time to come. It is not, however, so strong as a few days ago, when it was stated Russia had prohibited the export of all cereals. What she really has done is to prohibit the export of everything except wheat, and this one exception is what has shown the situation of the strength it assumed when the more comprehensive report was floating about undenied for two or three days. The fact, however, that rye, one of the staple articles of food in Central and Eastern Europe, is among the interdicted cereals means a good deal. Russia is the greatest rye-raising country in the world, the average crop being something like 700,000,000 bushels annually. As such she has been the greatest contributor to the wants of her neighbors, and although every possible bushel was got over the border into Germany before the edict went into force, this fact is patent—the rye-using countries will need to draw the supplies from substitutes.

What these substitutes shall be the price will determine. If wheat does not reach too lofty a notch it will no doubt come in for a larger share of attention than formerly; but in any case to oats, barley and corn is likely to fall the lion's share, the price of these cereals being more in keeping with the limited character of the ordinary continental peasant's purse.

Allowing that the European wheat crop outside Russia is an average one—nothing more is claimed for it by the most pronounced bulls—she will at least require more from this continent than formerly, for while Russia is still an exporter of wheat, her capacity as such is much more limited than usual. Then, in view of the shortage in rye, more wheat will naturally be consumed than has hitherto been the custom. And furthermore, the stocks of wheat are not heavy. In Liverpool Beerbohm says there were 40,000 quarters more a month ago and 180,000 quarters more a year ago than now. Then, in the natural order of things, interior navigation in Russia and America must soon close, thus limiting the outflow.

The unprecedented crop on this continent is the great bull feature of the situation. Consequently what the price of wheat shall be here will be largely determined by the demand from Europe. Europe's wants over and above what it has raised itself are estimated at about 200,000,000 bushels. This is probably a bull estimate and consequently should be taken with a little salt. Be that as it may, a large quantity will be wanted and the United States and Canada, with their combined crop of somewhere in the neighborhood of 630,000,000 bushels, will be able to spare enough at least to keep those across the water from starvation. The demand, however, does not promise to be of such a character as to enhance wheat to "war prices." As long as prices are kept at an export basis the chances are that all the wheat we can get across will find a profitable market. And while large quantities have already been sent over there is at the moment comparatively little doing. Canadian exporters are practically doing nothing and a good deal of what they have done is alleged to have been largely speculative. Ontario wheat, they hold, must get down to 86c or 87c before they can touch it. This is about 3c to 4c lower than holders are now asking. Taking everything into consideration it looks as if value of Ontario wheat is going to rule somewhere around present figures for some time to come. In view of the big crop this is as much as can be expected. Under such conditions the best policy for the farmer to pursue is obvious.

The Memorial to Sir John.

The Macdonald memorial sub-committee have reported to the main committee the operations up to date. The financial statement shows that $5715.45 has been collected and $1543 subscribed but not yet collected, with expenses amounting to $1482. It has been found that the work of collection is impeded from the fact that contributions are being solicited for a memorial to be erected at Kingston. It must be admitted that it is unfortunate that two separate schemes should be before the public. There would be nothing improper in any community erecting some memorial of the distinguished man who for a generation shaped the destinies of this country. Outside of these local memorials, however, there should be a national memorial which could appeal for funds to every one who cherishes the memory of Sir John Macdonald. Where this memorial should be erected should be settled at once. The rival claims of Kingston and Toronto, or for that matter any other place, for we understand Ottawa has some design in hand, should be heard and finally settled. Only by concentration of efforts can a memorial worthy of the deal be obtained. "Jealousy of Toronto" is quoted as one of the causes given by persons who refuse to subscribe to a memorial to be erected here. That is a very narrow reason, and the person who would entertain it must be singularly out of harmony with the cosmopolitan spirit of the man whose memory he pretends to have a desire to honor. It would be better to settle definitely where the national tribute should be laid, and we say with confidence that the Toronto subscribers will heartily allow their mites to stand in case a place other than this city is chosen.

The O'Keefe Brewery Co. of Toronto, Lt'd.

As will be seen by an announcement in another column, Messrs. O'Keefe & Co., the well-known Toronto brewers, have turned their business into a joint stock company, under the name and style of "The O'Keefe Brewery Company of Toronto, limited." This step became necessary owing to the rapid and large increase in their business. They have now a double plant that will enable them to turn out 150,000 barrels per annum. A fine new brewery has been erected, and next year part of the old brewery will be replaced by a new building. The new brewery and plant are now in operation. The concern is now in the thirty-first year of its present management and in all that time its growth has been steady. The same skilful hand tends the brewing as in former years, a hand that has made O'Keefe's ales and porter famous throughout the continent. The change to a joint stock company will not alter the management. Messrs. Eugene O'Keefe and Widmer Hawke will still personally supervise the affairs of the company

O. S. A. Executive Council.

The following members of the Executive Council of the Ontario Society of Artists were present in their rooms last night, M. Matthews, vice-president, in the chair: R. F. Gagen, secretary, William Reford, James Smith, W. A. Sherwood, F. L. Foster, T. M. Martin and William Revell. Several applications for professional and honorary membership were received. The semi-annual report of the society was received, showing an increase of nearly $2000 over last year's receipts. The gallery has been leased for two more years. The rooms are open to the public free on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons

TRADE & FINANCE

Cold Weather Stimulating the Wholesale Trade.

THE BANKRUPT STOCKS AGAIN

Mercantile Insurance Is Suggested As a Remedy.

MONEY MATTERS ARE IMPROVING.

The Daily Budget of Financia and Commercial News.

Heavy Lumber Failure—House Furnishing Trade—Free Offerings of Hogs—Export Trade in Flour—Trade and Financial Topics — Profit in Drugs — Valencia Raisins Said To Be Bad in Quality—Grain Dealers Disconcerted Because of Shortage of Cars.

Wholesale merchants have been praying for cooler weather for some weeks. Now they have got it and with it has come greater activity to trade. It has affected all lines to a more or less extent. Drygoods seem to have felt it the most, a distinct improvement being reported. Groceries seem to be the slowest to get off, but even in some lines of this branch a good deal of activity is apparent. Hardware seems to be moving fairly well and leather has developed a little more activity. Reports from travelers are fairly satisfactory, both with regard to volume of business and the outlook. Stocks in the country are on the light side and indications favor a brisk winter trade.

Money matters are, taken on the whole, getting more satisfactory and with increased farmers' deliveries they stand to become still more so. Commercial paper is still being discounted at 6 to 8 per cent., the former being for gilt-edged and the latter for renewals. The banks seem well supplied with funds for all legitimate business purposes, and call loans are tending towards easier rates.

PAINTS AND OILS.

Business for the month just closed has exceeded in volume that of the same period a year ago. Trade at the moment is quiet with values generally steady. Another week or two will probably see an improvement. Payments fair.

DRUGS.

Trade continues fair and practically unchanged. Demand is principally for sundries and patent medicines. English chemicals remain firm, while oil of lemon has a downward tendency. A brisker movement is anticipated in a week or so. Money is coming in fairly well.

LEATHER, HIDES AND WOOL.

A slight improvement is noticeable in trade and it is now characterized as fair. Manufacturers are beginning to buy a little more freely and in larger quantities, apparently thinking that prices have touched rock bottom. Stocks of sole leather are not excessive, but prices are not satisfactory, being too low to be profitable for the tanners. Large sales of sole leather are reported to have been made in Montreal at ruling prices. Hides are weak at the decline, and present price of 6½c is expected to drop another ½c. Chicago market is weak, and since the decline here prices there have dropped ¼c. Wools dull and unchanged.

HARDWARE.

While trade generally is reported upon favorably there seems to be considerable difficulty in the matter of payments, although there is every hope that this state of things will show a good deal of improvement in the immediate future. As far as orders are concerned they are not large, but a fair sorting-up trade is being done and merchants report themselves fairly busy. This is usual at this season, preparatory to closing of navigation. Prices are unchanged, although in some lines of metals in the English market values favor buyers. Ocean rates of freight are also easier for the winter months. Antimony is the only metal which exhibits any buoyancy, prices of which have advanced considerably.

GROCERIES.

Trade shows slight improvement, but it is not yet generally active, although some houses on the street are busy and report large orders from travelers. Demand for canned goods continues fairly active, and in some lines advances are looked for shortly. Corn, peas and tomatoes are the most enquired after, while salmon is selling more freely than is usual at this time. Advices received from the canneries from day to day emphasize what has already been said in reference to a short pack of tomatoes. One house on the street was to-day advised by one packer that he would only be able to supply 800 cases out of a 2000 bound contract, while another said he would be compelled to cut down orders. Sugars quiet and firm in sympathy with outside markets. An advance is looked for on the local market shortly. Fruits quiet and unchanged. A large consignment of dates, shipped direct from Bassorah, are to be sold by auction in New York, Nov. 5. Consignors have been offered 4c for half the cargo, but they refused. Dates are offered from England at lower price than this. Coffees continue quiet and unchanged. Receipts at Rio July 1 to Oct. 29, 1891, 1,572,000 bags; same time 1890, 982,000; same time 1889, 761,000. Receipts at Santos, July 1 to Oct. 29, 1891, 1,075,000; same time 1890, 1,344,000; same time 1889, 812,500.

DRYGOODS.

Trade shows a distinct improvement this week and indications point to a heavier volume during the current month than for the like period of last year. Travelers are in good spirits. They report that merchants' stocks are not heavier than last year, and as prospects are better dealers are more inclined to buy. Demand was active for hosiery, gloves and underwear. In dress goods Scotch tweed effects were the most sought after. Silk cords, silver and gilt trimmings and velveteens were in active enquiry for trimming purposes. Enquiry was moderate for flannels and woolens, while cottons were rather slow. The mills are all fairly taken up with orders, and on the whole are better employed than at this time last year. Payments improving. Manchester reports the market for yarns dull and easier, with cloths quiet and dull. Advices from New York state that the supply of cotton for Great Britain has increased 98,000 bales the past week, and is now 112,000 bales of all kinds larger than last year. The supply of American is 235,000 bales larger.

TRADE AND FINANCIAL TOPICS.

Financial men had been watching for some weeks for the Bank of England to apply the brakes to its outflow of gold, but they did not anticipate that it would be applied so tightly at the first turn; half per cent. was what they expected, 1 per cent. was scarcely suggested to their minds.

The bank has been losing specie heavily for several weeks, both through shipments to the United States and minor drains of gold to Egypt, Russia, and other European countries. Its specie, however, is by no means weak. On the contrary it is much stronger than a year ago, gold holding now aggregating £22,226,383 against £19,443,232. But with the experience of a year ago following the Baring failure the governors of the bank evidently considered it advisable to allow the supply of gold to dwindle away too fast without at least making an effort to minimize it.

Nobody, however, has much reason to complain at the bank's action. At this season for some years the irate has without exception ruled high and usually above that at present in vogue. In 1890, 1889 and 1888 it was 5 per cent. and in 1887 and 1886 4 per cent. Under the circumstances, with the prospects of a heavy drain upon its resources, it is evident that while its object in raising the rate was self-protection, it did it so as to bear as lightly as possible upon the money market.

The car shortage sore has broken out again. It does not seem to be so virulent as last fall, but it is bad enough, causing a good deal of inconvenience and loss to grain men. The most congested point seems to be North Bay. Here cars of grain are allowed to lie on the sidings for two, three or more weeks at a time before being sent on to their destination. Dealers remonstrate, but they allege that the satisfaction obtained is small indeed. For grain going east to Montreal the grievance is not so great. When, however, it comes to exporting stuff via New York the difficulty increases. With the higher rates and the difficulty of getting consignments forwarded it is no wonder the grain men are up in arms and look sternly upon responsible railway officials when they appear in their vicinity.

THOSE BANKRUPT STOCKS AGAIN.

Liquidator Henry Lye Points Out Their Evil and Suggests Mercantile Insurance as a Remedy.

Merchants and those interested are still at work upon the unsolved problem of the bankrupt stocks. Among those in whom The World's articles on the question have reawakened interest is Mr. Henry Lye, one of the Central Bank liquidators. His many years' experience as accountant, insurance adjuster and liquidator qualifies him to speak from practical experience of the evils of bankrupt stocks. His theory for the abatement of the evil is based upon mercantile insurance, of which he is the well-known apostle.

"A Mercantile Insurance Company," he remarked to The World, "would necessarily make such provisions as would guard against business calamity arising from the influence of bankrupt stocks. One of these provisions would naturally be to remove these stocks from the towns in which they originated and place them in special centres, where general magazines would be established. For instance, suppose one or more bankrupt stocks were placed upon the market in, say Port Hope. To avoid their being bought up by a bankrupt stock dealer and running them of to the jeopardy of the merchants in that town a mercantile insurance company would naturally, in order to minimize its risks as much as possible, take charge of these stocks, bring them, say to this city, and put them in a sort of co-operative store established for the purpose where everything from a needle to an anchor could be bought. You have heard of Whiting's great establishment in London, England, and of similar places in New York, Chicago and in other American cities. Well, I mean something after that style. It is in Whiting's, you remember, that a clergyman is reputed to have bought a wife," Mr. Lye added with a laugh.

"The goods thus brought into such large co-operative store could be handled just as the circumstances demanded. Suppose, for instance, that the man who fails has got a large quantity of staple goods there is no reason why they should not be repacked and sold out again at about their original cost. Then there are the broken lots or remnants, which under the present order of things must either be sold as such or made up into garments. What is to hinder the industrial schools, asylums, etc., being supplied from these parcels? Nothing that I can see.

"Bankrupt stocks will always be a menace to ordinary retail trade, and what is a menace to the retail must of necessity be so to the wholesale trade as well. In fact, to my mind, it is greater for the simple reason that the wholesaler stands in the same relation to the retailer as the shepherd to his flock, and just as the destruction of the one means ruin to the shepherd so the failure of the retailer means loss, and sometimes even ruin, to the wholesaler. Therefore precaution is necessarily a precaution before the event. The caution before the event must be in the form of co-operation, and the only form of co-operation is necessarily some scheme of insurance, the essence of insurance being carrying the general burden by those who have the general interest and general control."

"But would not the establishment of such a co-operative store as you suggest injure those merchants dealing in the several lines which it would handle?"

"No: because the co-operative store would not do a spasmodic business. That is what injures trade. The kind of store I suggest would no more affect legitimate business men than do the two or three large drygoods stores which are now handling almost every conceivable line. What ruins the retail merchant is bankrupt stocks. I know of several failures the cause of which was directly traceable to the unequal competition of bankrupt stocks. One instance comes to my mind at this moment. A bankrupt stock dealer settled down in a certain town east of here and began slashing prices. The result was that three out of four of the merchants in the immediate vicinity eventually went into insolvency. The fourth being wealthy was able to stand the siege.

"What is more," continued Mr. Lye, "bankrupt stocks are often indirectly the cause of fires."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean this: a man gets in big stocks of goods. Then along comes a transient bankrupt stock dealer, takes away a good deal of his trade and when the season is over finds him with a heavy stock, which he must necessarily carry over. Then it is that in a fit of desperation he does what he otherwise would scorn to do. I am speaking from my experience of 20 years as insurance agent. You know what I mean. I'll tell you what it is," added the well-known liquidator as he turned to his duties, "no man knows what he will do until he is tempted."

FAILURE OF A LUMBER FIRM.

Tennant & Co. Call a Meeting of Their Creditors.

The city has been free some time from failures in the wholesale lumber trade. The spell has now been broken and by Tennant & Co., whose office and yard is at the foot of Bathurst-street. They are rated by the commercial agencies as being worth from $10,000 to $30,000, but there is an accompanying mark which signifies that their credit was not as good as their capital. Liabilities are said to be something like $50,000. The firm has been shaky for some time.

The members of the firm are not strangers to mercantile embarrassments. J. & F. N. Tennant some years ago had trouble with the Bank of Commerce, but although a settlement was effected the firm was reorganized. Mrs. James Tennant went in with A. Colville and A. H. Colville. This took place some five years ago.

A meeting of creditors will be held Friday at the offices of Mills & Mills.

Other Failures.

J. R. Buchart, boots and shoes, of this city, has assigned to Campbell & May.

A meeting of the creditors of Charles J. Thomas, grocer, Yonge and Isabella-streets, was held in Assignee John Ferguson's office yesterday. The insolvent made an offer of composition representing 30 cents cash and 15 cents on time. The offer was refused and the meeting adjourned.

Stuart & Schroeder, druggists, 814 College-street, assigned some weeks ago to H. K. S. Hemming of Hemming Bros., 76 York-street, but the assignment was only recently registered. Stuart left the city and has not been heard of since before the assignment. As the firm had only just started business the assets are expected to pay out fairly well.

Difficulty is again threatened in the affairs of Macdonald & Chittenden, shirt makers, etc., at the junction of Yonge and Adelaide-streets. It seems that a Mr. McRoberts, who was a big creditor under the Chittenden failure, sold the stock to Macdonald & Chittenden for $10,000. He claims that out of this sum only $5000 has been paid off, while the firm declares the payments amount to upwards of $6000, leaving about $1000 in dispute. With the view of bringing the present difficulty to an issue McRoberts has judicially moved for the appointment of a receiver, but until this can be argued on Friday next an interim injunction has been agreed upon by consent by which the firm undertakes to keep an account and not encumber its assets in any way.

These assignments are reported: Oldfield Bros. drugs and stationery, Dundalk; Miss M. J. Freeland, grocer, London; Ezra R. Newmans, produce, London; Corneau Bros., builders and undertakers, Penetang and St. Marie.

VALENCIA RAISINS.

A Wholesale Grocer Says the Quality Will Be Poor Indeed.

"Valencia raisins can be laid down here at less than 5c a pound," remarked a Front-street wholesaler to The World yesterday. "I had cable offers to that effect to-day."

"You did; that's pretty cheap, isn't it?"

"Cheap, is it? Well, if you saw the terrible poor quality they are you wouldn't think so. I'll tell you what it is, they are so bad that reputable packers will not put their own names upon the boxes but use instead fictitious ones. After those arriving ex S.S. Dracona very few good Valencias will be procurable. Much about the same applies to currants."

Export Trade in Flour.

"Well, there is not a big export demand for flour," said an exporter to The World on 'Change yesterday, "but a few orders are being taken and business is slightly better. We have had orders for 90 per cent. patents at 29s 3d to 30s, which means about $2 to $2.10 per hundred pounds in buyers' sacks at the mills west. Then straight rollers are selling in barrels at $4.25 to $4.30 and its equivalent in bags Quebec."

Profit in Drugs.

"Business is pretty fair," remarked a wholesale druggist to The World, "but, pshaw, the margin of profit is terribly small now. Why, man dear, I remember the time when we got a clear 45 per cent profit. What is it now? Well, now what do you take me for!" he added with a smile, as he rushed to answer a telephone call.

House Furnishing Trade.

"How is house furnishing trade?" remarked a well-known Yonge-street dealer in reply to The World's query; "well, it's improving and we're now pretty busy. But then, you know, we look for a little more activity at this time of the year."

"How does business compare with that of a year ago?"

"Well, it's not going back any, I can assure you. One thing I do know, and that is that our cash sales for the past two months have been ahead of the corresponding periods of last year."

The Cattle Market.

There was not a large run of stuff on the market to-day and the changes were not material. Receipts were 51 loads, including about 1000 cattle, 500 sheep and lambs, 350 hogs and 25 calves.

Cattle—Market was off a little for butchers' stock, picked lots only fetching 3½c per lb; good loads sold at 3¼c to 3c, while inferior were purchased down as low as 2½c. Quality was not generally good. There was no demand for export cattle and only a few loads offered; a load averaging 1250 lbs sold at 4c.

Stockers—Demand was fair for the stables, but for shipping there was not much enquiry. Good steers weighing 1185 pounds sold at 3½c and those averaging 1055 pounds went at $3.35 per cwt. One load of 980 lb. animals sold at 3⅝c and 1500 lb. oxen for feeding purposes at 3c. About 80 bulls, running from 1100 pounds up, were taken at 2c to 2½c a pound.

Springers—Quality generally was poor, but all were taken at prices ranging from $30 to $40.

Hogs—Market was steady at present prices and quality generally showed some improvement. Good fat animals ranging from 150 to 225 lbs. sold at $4.50 per cwt. and fed and watered at $4.25. Stores were in demand at $3.80 to $4 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep were dull and easy at $4 to $4.50 per head. A double deck-load of sheep was sold at $5 per head for shipment to Manitoba for breeding purposes. Market was dull and easy for lambs, and the very best sold at $4 per head and inferior down to $3.50.

Calves—Good calves of the right weights sold at from $3 to $7 a head; there was not much enquiry.

Free Offerings of Hogs.

"Do you know," remarked the representative of a Front-street packing house, "that dressed hogs are offering much more freely than is usual at this season? Do I know the reason? Well, I can't say that I do. Feed is plentiful, so it can't be for that reason. Then the quality of a good deal is very poor. Why we received some in today by rail which we cannot pay more than $4.75 per cwt. for, and then they are too small for our use, while for good packer's weight of 140 lbs. up we are paying 5⅛c a pound."

WEDDED TO SCIENCE.

Mrs. Proctor Addresses the Members of the Astronomical Society.

At last evening's meeting of the Astronomical Society in the Y.M.C.A. library, Mrs. R. A. Proctor delivered a short address on the subject which claims most of her time and labors. She is a youthful woman of medium height, prepossessing appearance and affable manner. Her voice is not strong, but she speaks in a fluent and ready fashion. Her lecture was a thoughtful and able exposition of astronomical subjects.

Mrs. Proctor, who is the widow of R. A. Proctor, who did so much to popularize astronomy, is a frequent contributor to "Knowledge," an illustrated magazine of science, which was established and for a numbers of years edited by her husband.

Andrew Elwins, vice-president, occupied the chair. Mr. G. E. Lumsden, corresponding-secretary, was to have read a paper on "The Constellations," but, owing to the presence of so distinguished a visitor, the delivery of this was deferred to a future occasion. Thomas Lindsay, D. J. Howell and A. F. Miller were noticed in the audience. An astralobe, said to have belonged to Champlain, was exhibited, and attracted a great deal of attention.

Chocolate Growing Popular.

There are strong indications that tea and coffee, the cheerful and aromatic beverages of the day, are slowly but surely being crowded out by the rapid growth of the chocolate habit. Cocoa and chocolate drinkers are multiplying rapidly. At least that is the opinion of a prominent manufacturer of this city. The use of cocoa and chocolate has never been so marked as at the present time. It is estimated by one manufacturing corporation of this city that the increase in both the importation and consumption of chocolate is at the rate of more than 10 per cent. a year.

The nutritive power of chocolate is far superior to that of either tea or coffee, and physicians generally recommend its use for children, and many older people have frequent recourse to it as a stimulant. Its cost, too, is far below that of either tea or coffee, a moderate estimate placing the cost per cup at about two-fifths of a cent. Then another item not to be forgotten is readiness for quick preparation, only a minute or two being required to have the rich beverage ready for sipping.

Although imported cake-chocolate commands fancy prices, experts have found the article manufactured in this country equal, if not superior in all respects, while the cost of the latter is amazingly less.

Numbering Houses in Sitka.

[From The Philadelphia Record.]

"This system of numbering your streets, by commencing every block with a new hundred," declared a guest at the Girard House to a Philadelphia friend last evening, "is an admirable plan, but the Indians of Alaska have the most novel system of house-numbering on the entire continent. When I was in Sitka, this summer, I was inexpressibly amused during my stroll along the water front. It is along that these Indians have built their houses. Being half-civilized, they are imbued with a laudable desire to emulate their white cousins, but being only thus half-civilized their application of their half-way notion of numbering their houses is a most laughable affair. They have evidently appreciated the fact that the house numbers should grow larger as they progress, but the regular increase of numerals seems to have been baffling to their untutored minds. The first house we noticed started in an indefinite way with the number 500, the second was the third 750, the fourth 1000, the fifth 1075 and so on. The jumps were most erratic, an undeniable merit, however, being that they certainly increased steadily. At the end of the brief row of houses we reached some number away up in 3000. The houses of every Indian town throughout Alaska are numbered in the same unique manner. It gives a flavor of magnitude to the town, which by contrast never fails to tickle the traveler's risibilities."

Two Talented Canadian Ladies.

McCaul-street Methodist Church was crowded to the doors last evening. It presented a very attractive appearance, the pulpit being lost to view amid a profusion of tropical plants. The occasion was an entertainment participated in conjointly by Mrs. Caldwell and Miss Jessie Alexander. Both of these talented ladies acquitted themselves in their usually excellent fashion.

The charm of Mrs. Caldwell's songs, "The Gypsy Girl," "Far Away" and "Spring Tide," was enthusiastically appreciated.

Miss Jessie Alexander is already so widely known in a professional capacity in this community that no very extended notice of her services is necessary. Her humor, pathos and dramatic power were finely exhibited last night.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mrs. H. M. Blight, who was to have given several piano solos John N. Shannon, organist of the Parkdale Methodist Church, filled the gap occasioned.

Jim Lennox is C.R.

The half-yearly meeting of Court Rose No. 18, Canadian Order Foresters, was held last evening in Shaftesbury Hall. The reports showed good progress in membership and finances. The following officers were installed by D.D.H.C.R. Bro. Rice: C.R., James Lennox; V.C.R., A. G. H nn; R.S., Roland D. Abell; F.S., George Barrett; Treas., Edward Sparks; Chaplain, William Roberts; S.W., Walter Keans; J.W., J. T. Kinsman; J.D., H. Jackson; S.B., John Sturgis; P.C.R., Richard Davies; Physician, Dr. Jerold Ball.

Mr. Cockburn's Constituents.

The Conservative Association of St. James' Ward met in Beaver Hall last evening and presented Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, their representative in the Dominion Parliament, with a complimentary address. Mr. Cockburn replied in a happy speech. Short speeches were also delivered by Messrs. James Beaty, Q.C., Frank Arnoldi, H. J. Boswell, Frank Somers, Thomas McMillan, W. Bannon and Andrew Graham.

Ionic's Officers.

Ionic Lodge No. 25, G.R.C., elected officers last night as follows: W.M., Walter Barwick; J.P.M., J. H. Paterson; S.W., T. B. Lee; J.W., Douglas Armour; Treasurer, C. W. Postethwaite, Chaplain, Rev. H. W Davies; Secretary, W. G. Eakins; Rep. on Hall Trust, F. M. Morson; Tyler, J. H Pritchard; Auditors, A. D. Langmuir and H. F. Wyatt. D. D. G.M. Brunton paid an official visit to the lodge.

Extraordinary! Deadly Strychnine Removed.

Was blood poisoned with strychnine 25 years ago? Many attempts by skilled physicians failed to arrest the ravages of the horrid life-destroyer. One year ago tried *St. Leon Mineral Water*, took copious draughts, which cleared my system of the deadly poison, the outcreaking, etc. It has also raised me to a higher state of health, strength, and enjoyment of life than ever before experienced. No money consideration could equal its value to me. I prize St. Leon above everything. H. W. Lockwood, Westport, Ont.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

DR. W. H. GRAHAM

198 King-st. W., Toronto, Ont.

TREATS CHRONIC DISEASES

And gives special attention to

SKIN DISEASES

As pimples, ulcers, etc.

PRIVATE DISEASES

As impotency, sterility, varicocele, nervous debility, etc. (the result of youthful folly and excess), gleet and stricture of long standing.

DISEASES OF WOMEN

Painful, profuse or suppressed menstruation, ulceration, leucorrhœa and all displacements of the womb.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays—1 to 3 p.m. 135

AUCTION SALES.

THE MART

ESTABLISHED 1834

JUDICIAL SALE

OF

Freehold Property in Toronto and York and Etobicoke.

Pursuant to a judgment of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, in the matter of the Estate of Samuel Downey, deceased, and with the appropriation of the Master in Ordinary, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction by Oliver, Coate & Co., auctioneers, at their rooms, 57 King-street east, Toronto, on Saturday, the 7th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following properties in separate parcels:

TERAULAY-STREET.

PARCEL 1—Houses Numbers 67 and 69 on the east side of Teraulay-street, being two factory roughcast dwellings, now rented for $16 per month each, and a cottage in the rear fronting on a lane rented for $7.50 per month. The land on which these houses stand is part of Lot 40, according to Plan 45, having a frontage on Teraulay-street of 37 feet 9¼ inches, more or less, by a depth of 120 feet to a lane. This parcel will be sold subject to two mortgages, amounting together to $4500, bearing interest, $4000 at 6 per cent. and $500 at 7 per cent. per annum from the day of sale.

SOMERSET-AVENUE.

PARCEL 2—The north 22 feet 6 inches of Lot 38 on the east side of Somerset-avenue in the Township of York, shown on Plan M 24, filed in the Land Titles Office at Toronto. This lot is about 100 yards from the street cars on Dovercourt road and has erected on it a small cottage which rents for $4 per month. This parcel will be offered for sale subject to a mortgage for $300, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the day of sale.

PARCEL 3—The south 22 feet 6 inches of Lot 38, mentioned in parcel 2, on the east side of Somerset-avenue, in the Township of York—a vacant lot.

TOWNSHIP OF ETOBICOKE, NEAR MIMICO.

PARCEL 4—Lot lettered "C," shown on Plan 681, filed in the Registry Office for the County of York, and is a subdivision of part of Lot 4 in the Kingsmill Reserve in the Township of Etobicoke. It is a vacant level lot, good for market gardening, within half a mile of Mimico, and will be offered for sale subject to two mortgages, together amounting to $1800, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the day of sale.

Each parcel will be offered subject to a reserved bid, and to the mortgages against each. Further particulars may be had from the vendor's solicitors.

TERMS—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the vendor's solicitors at the time of sale and the remainder within thirty days thereafter, without interest, into court to the credit of this matter. The other terms and conditions are the standing conditions of the court.

Dated 20th October, 1891.

NEIL McLEAN,
Chief Clerk, M.O.

Mowat, Downey & Langton, 9 Toronto-street, Toronto, Vendor's Solicitors. 33

THE MART

ESTABLISHED 1834

MORTGAGE SALE

OF

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY

IN THE

CITY OF TORONTO.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by MESSRS. OLIVER, COATE & CO., at The Mart, 57 King-street east, Toronto, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of November, A.D. 1891, at noon, all and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land, and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Toronto, and being composed of lots one, two, three, four, seven and eight on the east side of Dovercourt-road as laid down on Plan "M" 158, filed in the office of Land Titles at Toronto.

Upon each of the lots is erected a handsome newly built brick-fronted house, each containing parlor, dining-room, hall, kitchen, three bedrooms, cellar under kitchen, with modern conveniences, and the main building of each being 14x28 ft., more or less, with extension of 12 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft., more or less.

For further particulars and conditions apply to the undersigned.

ADAM H. MEYERS & CO.,
23 Scott-street, Toronto,
Vendor's Solicitors.

Dated at Toronto, the 28th day of October, A.D. 1891. 3646

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Valuators, Commission Merchants and Financial Agents.

13 RICHMOND WEST, Near Cor. Yonge

Consignments solicited; outside sales conducted as usual.

A. O. Andrews & Co.

'Phone 487.

POSTPONED AUCTION SALE.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale in a certain mortgage, there will be sold subject to a reserved bid, by Public Auction, by Oliver, Coate & Co., at The Mart, 57 King-street east, Toronto, on Saturday, the 21st day of November, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon.

All that certain parcel of land situated in the Township of York, and County of York and being lots Nos. 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 162, 163, 164, 165 and 166 as shown on Plan M 40, filed in the Office of Land Titles at Toronto.

These lots have a frontage of 646 feet on Papeavenue, Torrens-avenue and Woodville-avenue. On lot 94 there is a first-class two and one-half story brick dwelling.

The purchaser will be required to pay down 10 per cent. at time of sale; balance in 30 days thereafter.

Other terms made known at time of sale.

For further particulars apply to

CROMBIE, WORRELL & GWYNNE,
Vendor's Solicitors.

Toronto, Oct. 23, 1891. 3635

THE MART

ESTABLISHED 1834

MORTGAGE SALE

-OF-

Four Roughcast Cottages on the South side of Wright-avenue, Parkdale.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale there will be sold by Public Auction at The Mart, King-street east, Toronto, by Messrs. Oliver, Coate & Co., auctioneers, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of November A.D. 1891, at 12 o'clock noon the following property:

All that parcel or tract of land and premises situate in the City of Toronto, and being composed of Lot number twenty-six (26) on the south side of Wright-avenue, according to Plan No. 468, registered in the Registry Office for the City of Toronto.

The lot has a frontage of 50 feet on the south side of Wright-avenue by a depth of 136 feet more or less.

There is on the lot a block of four roughcast cottages one story and a mansard, being street Nos. 35, 37, 39 and 41 Wright-avenue, Parkdale.

Terms of Sale:

The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $2050, $2500 of which is chargeable against the adjoining lot, of the balance there will be required to be paid ten per cent. at the time of sale and the balance within thirty days from the time of the sale.

Other conditions and particulars of sale will be made known at the time of sale or can be ascertained from the undersigned vendor's solicitor.

A. C. F. BOULTON,
10 Manning Arcade,
King-street west, Toronto.

Dated November 3rd, 1891. 355

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction, subject to a reserve bid, by Oliver, Coate & Co., auctioneers, at "The Mart," 57 King-street east, Toronto, on Saturday, the 21st day of November, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, that valuable freehold property situate, lying and being in the city of Toronto, in the county of York, and being parts of lots 33 and 34 on the north side of Churchill-avenue, according to plan 633, registered in the Registry Office for the said city of Toronto, and better described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the north limit of Churchill-avenue distant in a westerly direction from the southeast angle of said lot 33 19 feet; thence westerly along the north limit of Churchill-avenue 45 feet, more or less, to a point on the said north limit of Churchill-avenue, where a line drawn through the centre of the party wall between the westerly house on the land intended to be hereby conveyed and the house immediately to the west thereof would if produced southerly in the same direction meet the said north limit of Churchill-avenue; thence northerly along said last mentioned line and through the centre