THE TORONTO WORLD

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TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1886.

Amusements This Day and Evening.

Grand Opera House—Rose Coghlan—"London Assurance."

Toronto Opera House—"The World."

Not One but Three Irelands.

Mr. T. P. Gill, an Irish-Nationalist M.P., has made the discovery that the sensational story about the Government Home Rule bill has no other foundation than the long well-understood intention of the Conservatives to act on the lines suggested by Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Chamberlain, which involve the administration of local affairs in Ireland, not by four but by three National councils, namely: Northern, Middle and Southern Ireland, with the limits of authority clearly defined and absolutely subordinate to the control of the Imperial Parliament. There is every reason to believe that the statements of the Daily News with reference to the Tory Home Rule scheme are thoroughly authentic, in so far, at any rate, as they reflect the views of Lord Randolph Churchill, who takes upon himself to speak for all the rest of the Cabinet, and of Mr. Chamberlain, who aspires to speak for all the Liberal-Unionists. The anomaly of such a communication being made to a Gladstonian and not to a Government organ is explained by the fact that Mr. Lucy, editor of the Daily News, and Mr. Chamberlain are particular friends. It is Mr. Chamberlain who has let the cat out of the bag, and he has done so in order to get the voice of public opinion on the scheme before he commits himself to it definitely.

This Mr. Gill says is merely an old scheme of Chamberlain's, revived and adopted by the impetuous Churchill, who is hot and eager to do something, even if something should break in the doing of it. But the Nationalists will have none of it; to them it is as physic was to Macbeth. They will set with the same inconvenient unanimity as heretofore. If the Irish members of Parliament were to be so foolish or so knavish as to accept a scheme of this kind, a scheme to substitute for a real National Parliament, which would bring the mind and energies of the whole country to bear on the work of regeneration, a series of mosquito Parliaments in the provinces which would nag the country to distraction, be a source of never ending friction and degrade, provincialize and disintegrate public opinion, a scheme which leaves out of consideration the greatest factor in the whole difficulty—the national sentiment of the people—a scheme, moreover, which was conceived not in the spirit of statesmanship, but in a spirit of the lowest party trickery: if, says Mr. Gill, the Irish members accepted such a scheme as the final settlement of the National question, they would deserve and would instantly receive the execration of the Irish people, for they would have betrayed the trust reposed in them by their own constituencies, and have wilfully deceived the people of England into a bargain they had no authority to make.

Meantime another cable correspondent says that affairs in Ireland are pursuing a course which is exceedingly satisfactory to the Government. General Sir Redvers Buller's mission has certainly accomplished much, and landlords are generally responding to Lord Hartington's appeal to deal tenderly with their tenants. The result is that nothing is heard of the sweeping evictions which were predicted. Even United Ireland admits that there have been extraordinary reductions on the judicial rents, and says that it only remains for tenants themselves to carry out Mr. Parnell's 50 per cent. reduction. Happily for the country and against this advice, the improvement in prices before referred to is maintained, but the critical time is yet to come, and the real condition of affairs cannot be seen until demand is made for the November "gale."

Russia's Way Out.

One of the cable correspondents says the notion is growing that the Czar has found a via media between war which would mean destruction and peace which would involve disgrace. The theory is that he will try to starve the Bulgarian Regency out. They have the utmost difficulty to provide funds for the payment of troops, officials and the natural expenses of government. The Bulgarian public are patriotic, as indeed they have shown themselves to be; still, there is a deep distaste for overtaxation everywhere in the provinces. Kaulbars laid special stress on this question. He represented Russia as peculiarly deploring the financial burdens imposed on the Bulgarian peasantry. It is hard to say how much success this appeal has had on the rustic mind. Early events in Sofia may help to show, for there is apprehension there that the pro-Russian peasants are coming in to make a row in retaliation for the rough handling they received at the hands of the police and people of the town on election night. If there are riots they may easily serve as the needed pretext for that Russian occupation which has so long been hanging over the principalities. Nobody but the Czar knows if this will be attempted this year or not. If there is an occupation it will be made by way of Rustchuk in all probability, instead of by Varna, where a landing would be very uncertain at this season of the year.

Another says that official circles at all the continental capitals accept as an absolute certainty that war in the East will open in the spring. In a recent circular to the powers Lord Iddesleigh expressed hopes that there will be a normal and peaceful issue to the crisis. He also proposes a united expression of sympathy for the Bulgarian Governments's efforts to vindicate its independence and to maintain order. To this none of the powers have yet replied. Prince Bismarck will do his utmost to avert war. Among other considerations he knows that a conflict between Russia and Austria would be a signal for a panic on the German bourses which would cause the ruin of thousands. An authoritative estimate of the amount of German money invested in Russia places the amount at five milliards of marks, which exceeds the sum recovered from France in 1871 as a war indemnity. Another German financial authority places the indebtedness of the Czar's Government to German investors at ten milliards of marks. The London market has long been distrustful of Russian securities, and now holds but a small amount, having transferred the greater portion to Berlin. The failure of Gen. Kaulbars' mission is telling seriously on Russia's financial position. The rouble is to-day quoted down to 22⅜ pence, which is lower than it was at any time during the last Turkish war. German bankers have recently been trying to quietly throw Russian securities on the English and French markets, but without much success.

The French Canadian Increase.

BY R. W. PHIPPS.

It appears to be the subject of perturbation to some writers that certain French Canadians are passing their border, settling in the adjoining counties in Ontario, and even advancing some scattered detachments into the hitherto scarcely known region of lake and forest along the great north shore, while grave doubts are expressed concerning the result of allowing this *quasi* foreign and utterly Catholic element to move thus towards preponderance.

This matter, not long ago, was in course of settling itself differently. When the great Northwest was yet untouched, another course was possible. Had that great country been given to the settler—had the speculator been denied the means of saying, "So many square miles are mine; buy it at my price or go to a distance!"—had the grant given to railroads been withheld, and other means found of payment—a population, European and American, would have so rapidly overflowed the Northwest as to secure forever in British North America a vast numerical preponderance, Celtic, Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic, above the Gallic race.

It would have so occurred but for the unfortunate instinctive greed which from the beginning has accompanied the progress of the settlers in America—so that the first comers have ever said: "We mark a circle; it is ours; you who are second must go farther, or buy of us." Then the second party draw them a circle beyond the first, and repeat the saying; and a third follow them and do the same. Presently, from railroad, town, village, or whatever may be the present base of supply, to the nearest cheaply obtainable soil, is many miles of unused land, and that uncultivated distance is the bar to progress.

Instead of transferring large areas to railways, large blocks to speculators, to every one, in fact, who could pay the price demanded, had the rule been to give the settlers choice of ALL lands, if not free, yet at some low price, how different would now be, after our twenty-five years of attempts at settlement, the population and the prospects of the Northwest. Settling near the lines of communication, spreading over the plains wherever good land existed, yet always sufficiently close to give each other aid, not weighed down for years by the heavy additions made by speculators to the original price of land, having their money to improve their holdings, settlements would have commenced, spread and multiplied in all directions with a rapidity as striking as the present tardy progress is disgraceful.

It is to be remembered that where there is one man of means sufficient to pay the prices of speculators in the front, or do what is equivalent in cost, travel far back to cheaper land, there are fifty to whom the first would be impossible, the latter an almost life-long drawback. Therefore, under our system, we get but one where we might get fifty. For emigration is always in a direct ratio to the inducements existing, and no other rule is needed to sum up the opportunities of advancement in such settlements than their progress itself. In Britain alone there are many thousands of people of moderate or greater means willing to emigrate if good prospects be assured them. But to assure them of these something more is needed than the puffery of newspapers or the statements of an emigration agent. The one emigration agent—the only really powerful and beneficial one—is the letter from the settler telling how well he has done, and that there is ample room for more. If settlement be slow, there is but one reason—these letters have told a different tale.

It is, however, but an unreasoning objection that is raised against the extension of their borders by the French Canadian race. We perhaps had better consider of what great value that race may be to Canada. I think most of us are now agreed that it is better that countries should not merely be agricultural—that the manufacture of useful articles is very valuable to any land. For these purposes the Lower Canadians offer assistance not to be found elsewhere in America—their industry, docility, and aptitude making them very valuable workmen. The evils of their agriculture—their subdivision of land—would greatly diminish were there ready employment in their cities for those members of their families who were superfluous on the farm. If matters be well managed even after this, (for though much is taken much remains,) there will be employment for all the increase. If we can but control the land-hunger of those who need not the land, cease to grasp the Northwest earth, and let the settlers have the first and prior claim, such a population will fill our territories as will need all our manufacturing elements to supply. Thirty years ago, when Iowa and Illinois were being settled, I remember well that the roll of the great densely packed emigrant trains passing through Chicago seemed never to cease day nor night. It might have been so—it might yet be so—here.

Those who reason that Lower Canada cannot prosper because it is Roman Catholic are scarcely well acquainted with their subject. In no country are people more industrious, to take only one instance, than in Catholic Belgium, and so enterprising are their manufacturers that they undersell the iron trade of England in its very home. The objection to French Canadian extension, as implying an extension of their church, is one which is losing power. It is well for the Protestant church that there is a Catholic one: well for the Catholic that there is a Protestant. Each have their faults and their merits, and the doctrines of each have been and are believed by deep thinkers and acute reasoners. It might be well for us to remember that intolerance has been the weakness of Romanism, and can never be the strength of Protestantism. If the former, as there seems some reason to hope, is beginning to cast it away as a useless burden, the latter will scarcely assist itself in the race by taking it up. When we see now, throughout the Protestant world, on the foundation which we have for years been laying of lukewarm indifference, strange workmen, erecting, amid applause from those who should know better, superstructures of specious irreverence, we perhaps might ask ourselves whether it would not be better, before opposing the extension of other churches, to deserve it for our own.

More Light.

Since the beginning of the world the cry has always been "More Light." The rush light and tallow dips of our forefathers were succeeded by the more elegant candle, which, after a long reign, abdicated in favor of oil as an illuminator, the latter in its turn being cast aside to make way for gas, which, owing to the Incandescent Gas Lamp, promises to become more popular than ever.

When the electric light was first talked of and introduced by Edison and Brush, many believed that it would soon become the lighting power of the world, and the gas companies shook in their shoes. Now, however, a strong reaction has set in; gas is again to the front, and confidently asserting its claims as an illuminator, owing to the fact that it has been demonstrated that by superheating the gas the light is improved at least 50 per cent. The quality of the light thus obtained is far superior to that given by the finest Argand Burner, being a pure white light, equal in all respects to that produced by the best incandescent electric light now made.

In the Chicago Incandescent Gas Lamp we now have a light perfect in every particular, and procurable at a very small cost. There are no dangerous lines of wire in circuit, no engine, no boiler, no dynamo machine, no engineer to pay, and yet you have all the benefits arising from an electric light, without its unpleasant features and its enormous expense. A large number of offices and business houses have already adopted the new lamp as an illuminating medium, in some cases removing their electric light plant in consequence. For bookkeepers, literary men and the home circle the steady, clear, unflickering light produced is absolutely invaluable.

The Chicago Incandescent Gas Lamp may be seen at 14 Toronto Arcade, and its superiority to all others quickly proven. It only needs to be witnessed in order to be appreciated and endorsed. In addition to its value as an illuminator, it has great merit from a sanitary point of view; the atmosphere of the room is as pure as when the electric light is used, and all the objectionable features of the ordinary method of using gas are entirely done away with.

This is emphatically a new departure, and so popular has the Chicago Incandescent Gas Lamp become that Messrs. S. Hamburger & Co., the sole agents for Canada, are already taxed to their utmost capacity to keep up with the orders that are pouring in from all parts of the country.

These lamps have been used in the editorial department of The World for the past month, and we cheerfully state that they are all they were represented to be. *

Important.

—When you visit or leave New York City save baggage expressage and $3 carriage hire and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite the Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevators. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated rail road to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. cd

A Good Fat Buck.

Wm. Clow, proprietor of the famous restaurant, 60 Colborne-street, is ever to the fore. His specialty is turtles. Wherever there is a good fat turtle to be secured "Billy" Clow is on hand, bidding the highest price. But turtles are not the only feature of the art gastronomic over which the heart of the only Clow rejoiceth. The first spring lamb, the first bass, the first partridge, woodcock, duck, trout, oyster or any other succulent bird, beast or fish equally attracts his attention for the benefit of his patronts. On Saturday he captured the first deer of the season. A fine fat buck. Messrs. James & Furniss, the commission merchants, had orders to secure the very first deer in the market. On Saturday they fulfilled their order and this week, commencing to-day, the customers of the enterprising and keen-witted restaurateur are invited to feast on turtle and deer. x

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

There was a moderate business transacted on the Local Stock Board this morning, and prices as a rule were steady. Ontario was an exception, being easier with a sale of ten shares at 121. Montreal continues strong; there was a sale of five shares at 227½, and the stock closed at 227 bid. Toronto rose 1 in bid to 236½, and Merchants' was firm, selling at 130 for 10 and at 129½ for 2 shares, closing at 130 bid. Commerce sold at 125½ regular for 30 shares, and at 125¾ seller ten days for 50 shares. One share of Federal sold at 172, and Dominion and Standard unchanged at 214 and 126½ bid respectively. Loan and miscellaneous shares quiet. British America Assurance sold at 112½ and 113½, and Western at 154 and 153½. Gas was 166 bid, and Montreal Telegraph easier at 103½ bid. Northwest Land was 63½ bid, and Canada Permanent Loan sold at 208½ for twenty-five shares. Building and Loan ½ higher at 115 bid, and London and Canadian ½ lower at 157 bid. Real Estate lower at 48½ bid, Land Security ½ higher at 186½ bid. The market in the afternoon was quiet and prices steady. Montreal strong, with buyers at 227½, and Ontario weak, there being a sale reported at 120½. Toronto ½ lower at 236 bid, and Merchants' unchanged, with buyers at 130. Commerce sold at 125½ for 25 shares, and Dominion at 115 for 10. British American Assurance firm at 113½ bid, and Western sold at 153½ for 50 shares. Dominion Telegraph 1 lower at 87 bid, and Northwest Loan ½ lower at 63½ bid.

Closing quotations on the Montreal Stock Exchange: Bank of Montreal 228¾, 229; Ontario 122¾, 121; Molsons, offered, 139; Toronto 208, 209½; Merchants' 130½, 130; Commerce 125¾, 125; Federal, offered, 111½; Northwest Land 63½, 61; Gas 166, 165½; C.P.R. 72¾, 72½; Montreal Telegraph 109½, 108½; Richelieu 76½, 76; Passenger 197, 194½; Gas 214, 213½; Canada Cotton 91, 81½.

Money on call closed in New York to-day at 10.

Hudson Bay shares in London were cabled Cox & Co. to-day 42¾, 42½ lower than Saturday.

Consols opened in London 100⅞ for money and 100 13-16 for account, closed same.

Sterling exchange in New York $4.84½, $4.84¾.

Canadian Pacific shares in London 75½. In New York the closing was 72½ on sales of 9200.

Closing cash prices in Chicago: Wheat 72½, corn 34½, oats 24½, pork $8.77½, lard $6.80 asked.

Chicago curb—November wheat, puts 72⅞, calls 73¼.

Visible supply: Wheat 53,828,539 bush, corn 13,735,674, oats 5,133,901.

Oil opened at Oil City at 66¾, closed 66¾; highest 67, lowest 65¾.

There were 24 failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, against 21 in the preceding week, and 17, 22 and 31 in the corresponding weeks of 1885, 1884 and 1883, respectively. In the United States there were 349 failures during the week as compared with 201 in the preceding week, and with 164, 209 and 180, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1885, 1884 and 1883.

Flour and grain in store in Northern Elevator:

	Oct. 18.	Oct. 11.
Flour, bbls	750	750
Fall wheat, bush	34,297	40,896
Spring wheat	21,659	21,226
Barley	111,543	88,909
Peas	3,138	9,078
Mixed wheat	3,910	3,910
	175,566	158,097

The street market was quiet to-day, and prices steady. About 200 bushels of wheat offered, and sold at 74c to 75c for fall and spring, 80c for Fife, and 86c for goose. Barley unchanged, there being sales of 1500 bushels at 45c to 63c. Oats steady, 2 loads selling at 33c and 34c a bushel. Peas are nominal at 55c. Hay firm, there being sales of 22 loads at $10 to $12 for clover, and at $13 to $15.25 for timothy. Straw quiet, a load of loose bringing $9.50 and 4 of bundle $12. Hogs sold at $6 to $6.50, the latter for choice. Beef $3.50 to $4.50 for forequarters, and $7.50 to $8.50 for hindquarters. Mutton, $6 to $7.50. Lamb, $7 to $8.50.

At St. Lawrence market the receipts of produce to-day were small and prices steady. We quote: Beef, 12c to 14c; sirloin steak, 13c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 11c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Lamb, 9c to 10c, for front, and 12c to 13c for hindquarters. Veal, best joints, 11c to 12c; inferior cuts, 7c to 9c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c to 12c. Butter, lb rolls, 22c to 25c; large rolls, 16c to 19c; inferior, 10c to 12c. Lard, tubs, 10c, pails of new, 11c. Cheese, 13c to 14c. Bacon, 12c to 13c. Eggs, 19c to 20c. Turkeys, 75c to $1.50. Chickens, per pair, 45c to 55c. Geese, 75 to $1. Ducks, 55c to 70c. Potatoes, per bag, 60c to 70c. Cabbages, per dozen, 25c to 30c. Cauliflower, 50c to 60c. Apples, per barrel, $1 to $2.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9 5-16c; New Orleans 9¼c. Flour—Receipts 42,600 bbls, steady; sales 12,500 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 347,000 bush, exports 126,000 bush., spot lots firm, options steady, sales 1,976,000 bush future, 241,000 bush spot; No. 2 spring 81½c; No. 3 red 83½c in elevator; No. 1 red 87½c; No 2. October 83½c, November 83½c to 84c; closing 84¼c. Corn—Receipts 133,000 bush, spot a shade higher, options quiet; exports 135,000 bush, sales 248,000 bush future, 138,000 bush spot, 43c to 45½c, No. 2 44½c to 45c elevator; No. 2 October 44½c to 45c, November 45½c to 45¾c. Oats—Receipts 82,000, ¼c to ½c higher, sales 190,000 bush future, 105,000 bush spot; No. 2 31½c to 32c, mixed western 32c to 33c, white do. 35c to 40c, No. 2 October 31½c to 32c, November 31½c to 32½c, closing at 32½c. Sugar steady, refining 4¾c to 4¾c. Standard A 5 7-16c, cut loaf and crushed 6 5-16c, powdered 6c to 6¼c, granulated 5½c. Eggs firm; State 21c. Western 20c, Canada 19c to 19½c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The tone was a little firmer in wheat to-day, occasioned by smaller increase in visible supply than had been expected, and larger exports for week than usual. Prices fluctuated within range of ⅞c to ¾c and closed in latest trading at nearly outside figures. Corn was very quiet. Oats ruled firmer. Provisions were more active. Pork declined 25c to 30c, and closed at nearly outside figures. Flour steady. Cash quotations: No. 2 spring wheat 71½c to 71¾c, No. 3 do 62c, No. 2 red 72½, No. 2 corn 34½c, No. 2 oats 25c. Pork $8.75 to $8.80. Lard $5.70. Short rib sides $6.90, dry salted shoulders $5.40 to $5.45, short clear sides $6.65 to $6.70. Futures closed: Wheat—October 71½c, November 73½c, December 75c, May 81½c. Corn—October 34½c, November 35½c, December 36½c, May 40½c. Oats —October 24½c, November 25½c, December 26½c, May 30½c. Pork—November $8.77½, January $9.77½. Lard—November $5.65, January $5.85. Receipts — Flour 19,000 bbls, wheat 88,000 bush, corn 157,000 bush, oats 126,000 bush, rye 2000 bush, barley 63,000 bush. Shipments — Flour 17,000 bbls, wheat 36,000 bush, corn 427,000 bush, oats 136,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 53,000 bush.

MONTREAL, Oct. 18.—Flour—Receipts 1100 barrels; sales, 1000 barrels. The market is rather more active at unchanged rates. Following are the latest quotations: For patents $4.20 to $5; superior extra, $3.85 to $3.95; extra superfine $3.55 to $3.75; spring extra, $3.20 to $3.55; superfine $3.10 to $3.20; strong bakers' $3.25 to $3.40; fine, $2.50 to $2.65; middlings $2.10 to $2.25; pollards, $2 to $2.10; Ontario bags, $1.25 to $1.95; city bags $2.20. Sales 100 barrels of fancy at $3.65, 250 barrels of extra at $3.70, 300 barrels of superior at $3.85, 250 barrels patents at $4.25, 200 bags of Ontario bakers at $1.92½. Grain—Wheat—Market nominal. Red winter, 79c to 80c; white, 79c to 80c; spring, 79c to 80c. Corn, 53c to 54c, duty paid. Peas, 67c.

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DOING ITS GOOD WORK ALL OVER CANADA.

A CURE FOR ALMOST EVERY DISEASE.

A Testimonial From Picton, N.S.

To the Agent ST. LEON WATER CO.:

PICTON, N.S., August 19, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—For the last three years I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia and Bronchitis, and after trying several remedies prescribed by the most expert physicians without reaping any benefit I was induced to give the St. Leon Water a trial. I have used it for the past few months as directed, and it is the first remedy that has given me any relief from the above complaints, and I have much pleasure in recommending it to any persons troubled in the same way.

Yours respectfully,

P. T. LEMAITRE,

Master S.S. "Beaver."

This invaluable Water is for sale by all leading Druggists and Grocers at only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per gallon, and Wholesale and Retail, by the ST. LEON WATER COMPANY, No. 1014 King-Street West, Toronto.

G. J. E. COYLE, Manager.

N.B.—For Dyspepsia or Indigestion drink the Water after each meal, and for Constipation take it before breakfast.

Circulars containing important testimonials sent free on application. 26

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC RAILWAY CO.

The half-yearly interest due on the 1st December next, on the

FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK

of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., Bartholomew House, London, E.C.; on and after that date to holders on the London Register on the 14th inst., and to holders on the Montreal Register on the 29th inst. Interest for the same period on the

COMMON STOCK

of the Company at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on and after the same date at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at the office of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., at the option of the holder, to shareholders on the register on the 26th inst.

Warrants for these payments will be remitted to the registered holders.

The Debenture Stock Transfer Books will close in London on the 14th inst., and in Montreal on the 26th inst., and the Common Stock Transfer Book will close in Montreal on the 26th inst. The books at both places will be reopened on the 2d December next.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, Oct. 5th, 1886. 21

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OLD PANEL DOORS,

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A. F. WEBSTER. 246

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For tickets and further information call on or write, enclosing stamp, to

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The General Canadian Agency of the

WHITE STAR LINE

has been removed to

35 YONGE ST.

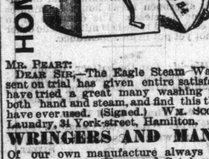
AMERICAN HOTEL BLOCK.

T. W. JONES,

246 General Canadian Agent.

The Eagle Steam Washer

Just what is needed to complete every



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DEAR SIR,—The Eagle Steam Washer you sent on trial has given entire satisfaction. We have tried a great many washing machines both hand and steam, and find this the best I have ever used. (Signed) WM. SCOTT, Star Laundry, 34 York-street, Hamilton.

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Of our own manufacture always in stock Catalogue Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

FRIMIS & CO'Y.,

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Good Agents wanted in every County. 624

West End Grocery & Liquor Store

Cor. Queen & Covercourt-road.

WIGGINS & LEWIS

Respectfully beg to inform their customers and the public generally that an addition has been made to their Grocery Department, and are now prepared to supply their customers with the Finest Brands of all Kinds of Liquors at the lowest possible prices. Goods delivered promptly to all parts of the city.

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