THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

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The World's Telephone Call is 528.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1887.

The Fisheries Correspondence.

At least one falsehood which has been doing heavy duty in the columns of the anti-patriotic Canadian press has been exploded by the publication of the fisheries correspondence. The attempt has been made to create discontent in Canada by representing that the Imperial Government, in its dealings with Washington, had conspicuously ignored the Ottawa Government, and had treated it as of no account. It is now proved that Lord Salisbury's offer of March 24, the most important step yet taken in the business—was not taken by the British Premier until approval had been received from Ottawa. On this point the Globe makes a concession, or confession, which is too good to be lost:

Unfortunately the Ottawa Goverament, though they argued the Canadian case with great spirit and vigor up to Feb. 26, did on that date accept Lord Salisbury's suggestion that the fisheries should be given up for no other consideration than free entry into the United States for fish and fish oil. The British Premier did not make the offer to Washington till March 24, almost a month after procuring the assent of Ottawa. He must therefore be relieved from the charge of improperly forcing compliance from, or ignoring, Lord Lansdowne's Government. But neither he nor they can escape from the charge of having yielded to persistent bullying from Secretary Bayard and Mr. Phelps.

It appears, further, that certain proposals made by Mr. Bayard in November last were promptly rejected by our side. The British and Canadian Governments "united in showing," so says the Globe, that these proposals were inadmissible. Another nail to clinch the case for the Dominion Government, and to show that it was neither slow nor slack in doing its duty to this country.

But the main interest of the correspondence centres in the Salisbury offer of March 24, which had been sanctioned by the Ottawa Government a month before. The Globe of course continues to treat this as a surrender to Washington, but all the while it is ready and eager to make a real surrender, an immensely greater one—one which if carried out would quickly cause this country, as a Dominion having a commercial independence of its own, to be wiped off the map. The loss of a certain very doubtful and visionary consideration of half a million dollars per annum is what the Globe objects to. But it would be better for Canada to lose a whole million of dollars per annum, or even five millions, than to accept what is called "unrestricted commercial reciprocity." We have good reason to fear the Greeks bringing gifts, and to believe that the gift now pressed upon us by Mr. Wiman, also by the Globe and the Mail, would be the ruin of Canada. A most providential happening for this country will it prove to be, indeed, should it turn out that at a cost of not more than half a million dollars per annum we have for all time rid ourselves of that long overhanging danger—the commercial subjection of Canada to the United States. Why, if it were necessary, which it is not, Ontario alone could well afford to pay that much permanently for the perpetuation of Canada's commercial independence, and make money by it. To the Dominion all together, the establishment of *confidence*—the assurance that our Canadian National Policy was not to be interfered with—would be well worth several millions per annum.

It is the Globe's opinion, however, that the Dominion Government "has virtually thrown away one of the main privileges which Canada had to offer the States in a bargain *for the great common advantage of unrestricted reciprocity.*" Well, so think not we. We believe on the contrary that this Canada of ours has been saved from a gigantic calamity, which our own Grits and certain Americans who "want the earth" would force upon us, if they could.

A Crop of Election Petitions.

Scarcely a day passes without a protest being lodged in the several courts of the Dominion against some member elect. If the farce is to continue there will be very few representatives of the people at Ottawa who can boast of having carried on their respective plan of campaign without stain or stigma. So far as formal protests are concerned, this is not a healthy state of public affairs, for it indicates either that corrupt practices are not put down by the election law, that the tone of public morals is not very elevating, or that defeated candidates and the routed party find a solatium for disappointed hopes and ambition in annoying and worrying the candidate elect by a long, tedious and expensive election trial. It is charitable to suppose that the latter is the correct reason for the enormous number of petitions that have been entered in the courts during the last month by both parties. If would be a sorry confession to have to make, that the electorate and the candidates seeking its suffrages are not of a higher stamp morally than those of a decade ago; but the record of election matters during the last campaign, if one is to judge by the complaints made in the petitions recently filed in the courts, would lead us to believe that never before in the history of the country were corrupt practices so much in vogue. The World believes that whereas it may be impossible for a candidate to abide by the strict letter of the law, an honest effort was put forth by both parties to conduct the elections on moral principles, the number of petitions and bills of complaint to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sunday Street Cars.

We recommend the readers of The World who desire to understand the Sunday car question thoroughly to read the letter which will be found elsewhere from a clergyman residing in Cleveland, Ohio. Street cars run in that city, he says, on Sunday; they are largely used on that day by church-goers and others. Sunday is a good day for the company and the conductors only get each fourth Sunday off. Cleveland also, says our correspondent, has Sunday newspapers, theatres, concerts, excursions, cigar stores, barber shops, clothing stores and, until a year and a half ago, beer gardens and saloons. After enumerating these facts our correspondent asks—"What is wrong in any of these if Sunday street cars are right?" The answer plainly is: Street cars are necessary in a large city, just as necessary as the milk delivered in Toronto, as the cooking which goes on in the houses of the most rabid opponents of Sunday cars, as the hundred and one occupations and amusements which good people engage in on Sunday when they are hidden from the public eye. Theatres, concerts, provisions, cigars and clothing can be had during the week; church, visits to the sick and to relatives, to the doctor and drugist must be done on Sunday, as on other days. The other things, theatres, cigars and the rest, are not necessary, not even beneficial. To say that we cannot have Sunday cars without Sunday concerts or shops is absurd. Hamilton has Sunday cars and nothing else. Our correspondent brings in the wedge again. Milk, as we have said, is delivered in Toronto in spite of the protests of a journal which works its printers six hours on Sunday and its reporters very often all the sacred day. Why has not this deadly wedge opened the provision shops? Simply because these are not necessary. Even in Cleveland, we find from our friend's letter that Sunday saloons and beer gardens have been lately abolished. The wedge, then, seems to be working out instead of in.

The wedge plea is nonsense. If it is right to have Sunday cars let us have them and leave other questions to the good sense and Christian principles of the people. If we cannot have street cars the rich should not be allowed to drive to church in their carriages. Let them walk or stay at home. As to the drivers, Cleveland is evidently a naughty city and a great many cars and drivers are needed there. In Toronto it would not be so. A city bylaw might be passed here and enforced which would prevent any driver or conductor working on Sunday more than six hours. Many church goers would not use them from conscientious motives and the traffic in the morning and late evening would be light. The good habits of a city like Toronto are not to be upset by the temptations of a street car ride.

The London Advertiser charges that the Government "are bound to make the session as short as possible." Should they accomplish their infernal purpose, Hansard may come to bear some resemblance to a sensibly edited newspaper's reports.

Editorially, most of our contemporaries think that prize-fights ought to be put down, but reportorially, most of them write prize-fights up. What is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Dogs doing about it?

Father Dowd, the venerable Montreal priest whose voice has always been for peace, strongly disapproves of the O'Brien expedition to this country. An interview in the Star represents him as saying that Mr. O'Brien's visit "will simply result in ill feeling among the various classes of which Canadians are composed." It is understood that the Montreal Catholic clergy will stand aloof from Mr. O'Brien. Archbishop Lynch has already sounded the keynote in Toronto for Ontario.

A case has just been decided by Judge Allison of Philadelphia and a jury which will be of some interest to pedestrians. It appears that one Boyd while walking along the sidewalk was killed by a roll of tarpaulin thrown from a roof which was being repaired. An action of damages was entered against the owners of the building, who raised the usual plea of contributory negligence, but the court decided that a citizen has a right to walk the streets without being called upon to be on the lookout for things hurled from roofs, and consequently the jury brought in a verdict for $39,000.

A large and excited circle of contemporaries is hereby informed that it was not Mr. Mowat, senior, who appointed Mr. Mowat, junior, to the Toronto shrievalty. It was the work of his wicked partners.

Henry George and Father McGlynn have organized an "Anti-Poverty Society." Their object is most praiseworthy. Nobody loves poverty. Poverty is an offence which aggravates all other offences. It is a prima facie case against any man accused of anything. But we regret to observe that the gentlemen named inaugurate their movement with a request for subscriptions. The trouble is that those most interested in the destruction of poverty have no dollars to subscribe, while those who have the dollars have no interest in subscribing, but are in the majority of instances disposed to hang on to what they have got and grab for more. The coming apostle of the poor will be the man who shall initiate his philanthropic scheme without first passing around the collection plate. He has been seldom visible since the days of the primitive Christians.

This is the weather we long have sought, and mourned because we got it not. This is the weather when we want to go fishing but we can't. This is the weather, this the time, when all the house smells loud of lima. This is the weather that makes us tired to work for the man with whom we're hired. This is the weather when the goat prefers tin cans to green spring poet. This is the weather when the country editor can't palm off cordwood on his creditor. This is the weather when the spark goes out after dark to catch a lark, and the platform preacher converts the park. Taking it altogether, this *is* weather.

An evening city contemporary emphasizes the fact that the names of quite a number of widows appear upon the list of applicants for liquor licenses, and solemnly asks: "What made them widows?" We venture to guess that the deaths of their husbands did. There may be other ways of making widows, but this is the only way that has so far been pronounced a success.

Handsome is that dresses well. The New York Star refers to Queen Kapiolani as the "fair wielder of the Hawaiian sceptre." Her Majesty being of a shade darker than the complexion of the queen of clubs, this reads like a foul perversion of English as she is writ.

The Stratford Times is a stalwart Tory organ, all wool and a yard wide, and this is what it says of the Mail's subserviency to its newly-found friends: "The Mail's licking of the hand that smote him is worthy of the present management. Perhaps Mr. Mowat squandered some of his surplus money that the Mail means about in purchasing that 'Machine.' Who knows?" Those short-sighted folk who thought there was nothing in the quarrel between the Mail and the Conservative party are by this time pretty well undeceived, as The World predicted they would be.

San Francisco is shipping hides, leather and sugar via the C.P.R. This puts out of joint the orator who predicted that the great Canadian road would not be able to compete with its United States transcontinental rivals. Those who so viciously opposed the C.P.R. only a few years ago are now in the same position as the man who had gone through a threshing machine: They are not so certain as they were, but they know more, poor fellows.

John Most says that he will "die for socialism." He probably thinks that in that case the police will not be able to recognize him by the color of his hair.

A Chicago item: "Rector goes to Europe on a salary of $6000. Curate stays at home and commits suicide on $300 per annum." Moral: It costs more to travel in Europe and live than it does to stay at home and die, but most people would prefer to travel in Europe.

Mr. Ellis, the Nova Scotian M. P. who attacked the Government's fishery policy at Ottawa the other day, is described by the New York Sun as "a defender of the United States." This is a good name for him—a most excellent name. It ought to be chiselled upon his ballot box.

The irrepressible conflict goes on apace. The Times relates that one day last week two thrushes, one imported from England and the other from Ireland, were caged together at the Philadelphia Zoo. In less than five minutes there were more feathers on the floor than on the birds.

A correspondent suggests that the City Council of Toronto follow that of Ottawa and pass a resolution that in the opinion of the council neither the Canadian Parliament nor the Provincial Legislature should interfere with Imperial legislation. While we approve of the idea we think that the council would be exceeding its duty—which is to mind its own special business. If our politicians would ignore Irish affairs and if hot-headed Irishmen were given to understand that they would not be permitted to introduce the discords of Ireland among our people there would be no need of such resolutions. The first man who "appeals to the fairness of the Canadian people" on an Irish matter ought to be invited to quit the country. We have more than enough in minding our own business.

The Deacon's widow, that is to say the Globe's widowed protege, who was according to that able advertising sheet cheated out of her liquor license, is still without a license, but the Globe does not return to its mutton. The sudden silence which has overcome the organ concerning liquor licenses and shrievalties has created abroad the painful impression that the Deacon must have heard something drop between the sets.

A natural gas well at Fairmount, Ind., is expressing itself at the rate of 12,000,000 feet per diem. We beg to nominate it for the first aldermanic vacancy which occurs.

The delegates to the Colonial Conference appear to be having what would be called in the classics a high old time. Who delegated them or what they are conferring about are things that no colonial fellow can find out.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has voted down a proposition in favor of commercial union with Canada. When Erastus Wiman shall have succeeded in converting Pennsylvania to his views it will be time enough for him to address another epistle to the Canucks.

This continuous and unanimous poking of fun at Mr. Davin, M.P., has two aspects. Were he not a man of mark the wags would not so freely advertise him. Even a bladder is never pricked except when full of wind. Not that Mr. Davin resembles a bladder, save in the respect of both being bald.

They Will Not Do It.

—Those who once take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" will never consent to use any other cathartic. They are pleasant to take and mild in their operations. Smaller than ordinary pills and inclosed in glass vials; virtues unimpaired. By druggists.

The Evils of Cedar Block Pavement.

Editor World: Now that the season has arrived when we may expect the construction of large quantities of cedar block paving, would it not be well for property owners who contemplate the building of cedar roadways on the local improvement plan to consider whether cedar block paving has been a success in Toronto or other cities where it has been tried. Now, it seems to me in considering this matter we ought to look at it: (1) From a sanitary point of view; (2) cost of construction and durability as compared with other pavements.

First, then, as to its sanitary aspect. It is a well known fact that cedar is a very porous wood, and when the fibres are placed vertically, as in the case of cedar blocks, the upper ends fray out, become abrased, and are almost permanently dirty, and absorb large quantities of filth, urine, etc., which, later, under the influence of the sun, arise in the form of noxious vapors and gases. Gen. Q. A. Gilmore (said to be the highest authority on the subject) says:

"The joints of a block pavement constitute fully one-third of its entire area; and under the average wear and tear of the surface of filth exposed to evaporation covers three-fourths of the entire street. The foul organic matter, composed largely of the urine and excrement of different animals, is held in the joints, ruts and gutters, where it undergoes putrefactive fermentation in warm, damp weather, and becomes the fruitful source of noxious effluvium, or it floats in the atmosphere and penetrates the dwellings in the form of unwholesome dust, irritating to the eyes and poisonous to the organs of respiration."

Other high authorities, such as Fordyce Barker, Prof. Wm. H. Brewer of Yale College, (an eminent chemist), M. Tonsagrives, (professor of hygiene at Montpellier, France), have added their testimony and condemned the use of wooden block paving from a sanitary standpoint. Dr. O. W. Wright, the health officer of Detroit, as long ago as August, 1882, in a report to the Council of that city on the pavement question, condemns the use of wood-on paving in the following unequivocal terms:

"On sanitary grounds therefore, I must emphatically protest against the use of wooden block pavements. Such blocks laid endwise not only absorb water which dissolves out the albuminoid matter that acts as a putrefactive leaven, but also absorb an infusion of horse manure and a great quantity of urine dropped in the street. . . . Thoroughly saturated with albuminous extract and the excreta of animals in a liquid form, these wooden block pavements undergo decomposition in the warm season and add to the unwholesomeness of the city. The streets, in fact, might as well be covered a foot deep with rotten barnyard manure, so far as wholesomeness is concerned. Moreover, the interstices between the blocks, and the perforations of decay, allow the liquids of the surface to flow through, supersaturating the earth beneath and constantly adding to the putrefying mass. In the face of such testimony it seems criminal for us to lay down every year miles of just such streets.

Next, as to cost and durability of wooden streets. The average life of cedar block pavement is said to be about five years, it may be more on some of the less frequented streets, but on such of our streets as King, Queen, Yonge and Church-streets it will be less. King-street was laid in the summer of 1883, and has therefore been down about three-and-a-half years, and anyone driving along the street now must admit that its condition is far from satisfactory. The authority previously quoted, Dr. O. W. Wright of Detroit, in the report mentioned after comparing the cost and durability of different kinds of pavement, says: "There can be no doubt that wooden block pavements are by far the costliest in the long run of any pavements now in use. No city can afford them."

I understand that Detroit has now almost entirely abandoned the laying of wooden block pavements. Surely we can profit by the experience of other cities, added to our own, and cease to build streets which seem to be not only exceedingly detrimental to the public health but costly above all others in the long run. Of course we must have streets of some kind, and we do not wish to return to the old macadam ones, and stone blocks are very expensive and noisy, but have we no other alternative? I have been told of a pavement which has been successfully tested in Montreal and Ottawa, as well as in a large number of American cities, somewhat similar to asphalt pavement, but in which the objectionable feature of being slippery in damp weather has been overcome, and it is said to be as cheap, durable and noiseless pavement. ECONOMY.

—Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences, as many have testified who have tried it.

The Granolithic Controversy.

(COPY)
MONTREAL, July 1st, 1886.

R. Forsyth, Esq., Dominion Agent for "Stuart's Granolithic Pavement.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, who have used *"Stuart's Patent Granolithic Pavement"* in this city, having noticed that an alderman in Toronto had stated before the City Council there that some of the *"Granolithic Pavement"* laid by you in Montreal has already shown signs of wearing, in justice to you, we feel called upon to *emphatically deny* that any of the *"Granolithic"* laid in Montreal for the undersigned shows the least appearance of wearing, but, on the contrary, seems to improve as it becomes older. In stood the *winter* without a sign of deterioration, and we consider it the finest, for footpaths which has ever been introduced into this country.

Signed—
W. W. LOCHIEL, Proprietor Balmoral Hotel.
CANADA PAPER COMPANY, Jas. McFarlane, General Manager.
W. W. RAMSAY, for Standard Life Assurance Company.
HUTCHINSON & STEEL, Architects.
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BY WAY OF CHICAGO.

What the "Hon." Gilbert McMicken of Winnipeg Learned in Ottawa.

CHICAGO, May 3.—A Times special from Winnipeg says: Hon. Gilbert McMicken, just returned from Ottawa, says he learned there from Sir John Macdonald that he (Sir John) was to be raised to the peerage on June 21. He was be given a seat in the House of Lords and will retire permanently from Canadian politics. Sir Charles Tupper, Dominion Finance Minister, is to succeed him as leader of the Conservative party. The statement is also made public that Sir John Rose of London, formerly a Canadian Minister, is also to be raised to the peerage.

Astonishing Success.

—It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all druggists and dealers, in the United States and Canada. 246

—Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

—Oh, Marial How delightful keeping house is when you have a supply of Family Cream Ale. My dear husband said I find Davies' Brewing Company's really splendid. You know how it is yourself. Yes, Jane. 461

—The standard. West's Liver Pills. Always reliable, never fail. Cure liver and stomach diseases. 30 pills 25c. All druggists. ed

—The Accident Insurance Company of North America is represented by Medland & Jones, who are also agents for the British fire companies, the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England, and the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. Insurers should call on them at their office, Equity Chambers, entrance Victoria-st. before going elsewhere. 462

—The proper channel for the escape from the system of impurities which would, if they remained, poison the blood, is through the bowels. When this outlet is obstructed it may be disencumbered with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, a remedy which regulates the system, invigorates digestion, and is pure and safe as well as effective. It cures all diseases arising from impure blood.

Cockburn's Celebrated White Port Wine—For medicinal purposes, strongly recommended by leading physicians as one of the purest and best wines ever imported for invalids. Mara & Co., family grocers and wine merchants, 220 Queen-street west. 246

Special Notice.

—Gibson & Coulter, the reliable tailors, have opened a branch at 147 Yonge-street, for the convenience of their customers, where they are showing a complete and select stock of the choicest goods suitable for the most fastidious. Just examine our window, then call in and find out our prices. We can't be undersold. Style and workmanship right. Call this out and put it in your hat. Remember the place, 147 Yonge, opposite the drinking fountain; you can wet your clothes cheap as you go out. Gibson & Coulter. 256

Query Box.

—Can you tell me through your very valuable paper who manufactures the best cigars on this continent and the names of the brands and oblige. J. CONSTANT READER.

—Yes; the best cigars are made by W. E. Dobson, Toronto. Some of the brands are the General Middleton, Brave Boys and Wanderers of Toronto, and many others. 246

—West's Cough Syrup is now the leading remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough and consumption. All druggists. ed

Why Is It So?

—Because a live house should never ask an unreasonable profit; because McKendry & Co. sell more ladies' and children's hats than six millinery stores put together, and because the Waterloo House must keep up the reputation it has made of being the cheapest store in Canada. These are the reasons why McKendry's prices for millinery are away below every other store. 246

—C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, an employe of the U. S. Express Co., says: Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured him of a bad case of piles of 8 years' standing, having tried almost every known remedy, "besides two Buffalo physicians," without relief; but the Oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be recommended too highly.

The Leading Wholesale Cigar House.

—One of the finest brands of imported cigars to be had wholesale in Canada may be found at 43½ Front-street east. The same house may be more on some of the less frequented streets, but on such of our streets as King, Queen, Yonge and Church-streets it will be less. King-street was laid in the summer of 1883, and has therefore been down about three-and-a-half years, and anyone driving along the street now must admit that its condition is far from satisfactory. The authority previously quoted, Dr. O. W. Wright of Detroit, in the report mentioned after comparing the cost and durability of different kinds of pavement, says: "There can be no doubt that wooden block pavements are by far the costliest in the long run of any pavements now in use. No city can afford them."

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H. E. CLARKE & CO.,
105
KING-STREET WEST.
TRUNKS!
BAGS, VALISES, ETC.
PURSES, SATCHELS,
DOG COLLARS. 246
Dressing Cases, Baskets, Etc.

DEATHS.

BROWN—At Runnymede House, Elizabeth-street, West Toronto Junction, on Wednesday, May 4, Jean Malcolm, the beloved wife of James Brown, in the 60th year of her age.
Funeral Friday at 2 o'clock.
Glasgow papers please copy.

LEE—On Wednesday, May 4, at the residence of his grandmother, 294 Adelaide-street west, Richard (Freddie), only and beloved son of Wm. F. Lee, American Express Company, aged 7 years and 10 months.
Funeral will take place from above address on Thursday, May 5, at 2 p.m.

SUMMERS—On May 4, Mary Reid, the beloved wife of Francis Summers, aged 53 years.
Funeral from her late residence, 24 Centre-street, on May 5, at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please attend.

DEVLIN—At 4 Linden-street, on the morning of May 4, of diphtheria, Clara Proctor, beloved child of J. W. Devlin, aged 9 years and 6 months.
Funeral Thursday, May 5, at 3 p.m.

HENRY—On May 4, 1887, James Henry, aged 89; a native of the County of Derry, Ireland, and a resident of this city for 35 years.
Funeral from his son's residence, 224 Chestnut-street, Friday, 3 p.m.
Belfast and Londonderry papers please copy.

DR. HODDER'S BURDOCK AND SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND

THE GREAT Regulator of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, and Stomach.

Dyspepsia Cured. —"For years past I have suffered from dyspepsia, after trying many of the number of so-called remedies had failed to afford relief I was advised to try Dr. Hodder's Burdock and Sarsaparilla Compound. I did so and found it a perfect cure. I can, therefore, recommend it to others suffering from dyspepsia."—E. J. CURTIS, Toronto, Ont. Sold everywhere. Price, 75c. **The Union Medicine Co.**, Proprietors, Toronto, Ont.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

A CHOICE LIST of Fruit, Grain, Stock and Dairy farms, wild lands, suburban residences, mills and other properties with thirty provincial and county maps, comprised in "Canadian Land Advertiser," sent free on receipt of 3c stamp for postage. W. J. FENTON & Co., 20 Adelaide-street east, Toronto.

FOR SALE—In Town of Parry Sound—Commodious three-story hotel, known as "The Thomson House;" thirty-four bedrooms, four sitting-rooms upstairs and four downstairs, two commercial rooms, dining-room 24x37 feet, bar and cellar; ground floor ceilings twelve feet, upstairs ten feet; stabling for fourteen teams; ample garden and farm land attached; in the midst of hunting, fishing and shooting; beautiful scenery and camping grounds. Apply to H. L. HIME & Co., 20 King-street east, or to DR. WALTON, Parry Sound.

MUSKOKA—Two summer residences for sale, beautifully situated. Apply to DELAMERE, RESSOR & ENGLISH, 17 Toronto-street.

GREENWOOD PARK, Yonge-street—Choice building lots on this estate for sale on very easy terms. These lots, 50 x 187 to 40 feet deep, are beautifully situated on high ground, gently rolling, the soil is a light loam, well adapted for building and gardening purposes. The terms are very easy, being 10 per cent. down and balance $10 per lot per month with a discount off for cash. Special terms made with purchasers of over 500 feet. Persons building will be granted a free pass over the Metropolitan Street Railway good for three years, dating from 1st May, 1887, for themselves and families. Reasonable building restrictions have been placed on this property thus preventing the property from being disfigured by a mean class of buildings. Cars pass the property, leaving the C. P. R. Crossing every half hour, at the hour and half hour. MONK & GREENWOOD, 27 Adelaide-street east.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on Merton and Balliol streets, near Deer Park. This property is situated immediately to the north of Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and commands a fine view of city, lake and surrounding country; lots are 100 x 175 to 198 and 430 feet deep; streets are graded and sidewalks laid down. These lots are very cheap and easy of access to the city. The terms of payment are easy; small amount down and balance monthly, interest at six per cent; Torrens' title. MONK & GREENWOOD, 27 Adelaide east.

VICTORIA AVE, Eglinton—Great bargain; only $5500; 245 feet frontage by 259 feet deep; beautiful building sites; together with near new brick-fronted dwelling, with orchard, good well and cistern; the whole will be disposed of to make quick sale, for half the price of the land alone; owner leaving city. Apply to KERR & GODFREY, Solicitors, 1 Wellington east. N.B.—This property joins the Stibbard property, which is now selling at $12 per foot. 216

FOR SALE—New brick houses: Gerrard-street $1900; also Avenue-road, $4500; 297 Bathurst-street, cheap. Wilcox-street, $2300. John-street, 12 rooms. 17 Howard-street. Earl-street, Montague-place, 10 rooms. Choice building lot, central, $45 per foot. E. C. RUTHERFORD, 1 Victoria-street.

LOST OR FOUND.

BLACK AND TAN DOG LOST—The finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing same to Miss McDONALD, 131 Bay-street.

LOST—Pug dog; had on chain collar; answers to name Frisky. Anyone giving information to A. MACARTHUR, 3 Clarence-square, will get $5 reward.

LOST—On Queen, Shuter, Bond or Victoria streets, small gold watch, open face, carved case. Handsomely rewarded by returning same to 41 Adelaide-street east.

TO LET.

TO LET—Brick house, 528 Church-street, 10 rooms, $30; No. 4 Washington-avenue, $25; No. 28 Belmont-street, $14 per month. SILAS JAMES, Union Block, Toronto-street. 456

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS, AGENTS—$5 a day guaranteed in every village and postoffice in Ontario. No outlay. Address R. W. DRANE, Box 2300, Toronto.

CARPENTERS WANTED to keep away from London. Strike on.

GENERAL SERVANT—At once. Apply with reference 34 Huntley-street.

VISE HANDS—Wanted at once 10 or 12 Vise Hands. Good wages to first-class men. No others need apply. JOHN BERTRAM & SONS, Canada Tool Works, Dundas, Ont.

MOULDERS—Wanted at once a number of first-class Machinery Moulders. JOHN BERTRAM & SONS, Canada Tool Works, Dundas, Ont.

WANTED—A general servant and housemaid. MRS. MILLICHAMP, 504 Church-street.

WANTED—Fourteen good joiners; inside work; highest wages. Apply personally. Bring tools. NEW CUSTOMS HOUSE, London, Ont.

HARRIS the Ragman, 1 William—There only.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WE HAVE in stock Fish & Ireland's Rolled Oats, Snow-drift Buck-wheat flour, New process Tomato Catsup in bulk. KILLEN & CRAIG, Revere Block.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HOUSEHOLDERS — Jobbing carpenter wants work; only 50c; send your order. G. K., 267 Gerrard-street east.

S. Thompson & Co
Real Estate Brokers
Mail Buildings

AUCTION SALES.

JUDICIAL SALE.

BUILDING LOTS in the CITY OF TORONTO.

Pursuant to an order made by the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in re Hague, Traders Bank v. Murray, there will be offered for sale, with the approbation of the Master in Ordinary, by MESSRS. OLIVER, COATE & CO., Auctioneers, at their Auction Room, King-street east, Toronto, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 14TH OF MAY, 1887, the following property:

Forty-eight building lots on Vernon, Main and Elizabeth streets in the suburb of West Toronto Junction in close proximity to the station of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, being Lots numbered from 1 to 42 inclusive excepting lot 39, and lots numbered 45 to 49 inclusive, and lots 54 and 55, according to Plan 547 filed in the Registry Office of the County of York, and being sub-divisions of land laid out on Plan 166 in the said Registry Office, of part of Lot 39 in the second Concession from the Bay in the Township of York, being a portion of what was formerly known as the Runnymede Estate.

The above will be offered for sale in one parcel subject to a reserve bid, and if the reserve bid is not reached then the lots will be offered separately subject to a reserve bid on each.

Terms of Sale are as follows:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money is to be paid to the vendors or their solicitors at the time of the sale, and the balance into Court without interest, to the credit of the cause within thirty days thereafter.

Purchasers are to search the title at their own expense. The vendors will not be required to deliver any abstract of title, and will produce only such title deeds, abstracts or muniments of title, or copies of them as are in their possession.

Objections to the title, if any, must be in writing and must be served on the vendors' solicitors within ten days after sale, otherwise purchasers will be deemed to have accepted the title, and they will not be entitled to take objections after ten days.

Should any objection be made to title which the vendors are unable or unwilling to remove, the sale will be cancelled and any money paid by the purchasers will be refunded, and any such purchasers will have no claim for damages or costs. In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of the Court.

Further particulars and a plan can be seen at the office of A. H. F. LEFROY, 68 Church-street, Vendors' Solicitor.

Or from Messrs Delamere, Reesor and English, 17 Toronto-street. 4621

Dated at Toronto this 14th day of April, A.D. 1887. NEIL McLEAN, Chief Clerk, M.O.

SEALED TENDERS

FOR PURCHASE OF LAND

Will be received by the undersigned up to

NOON OF THE TENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT,

for the purchase of the easterly and southerly portions of that part of lot 38, in the first concession (township) of York, in the village of Windermere and adjoining High Park (in the City of Toronto), and fronting on the beautiful sheet of spring water known as the Grenadier Pond and Humber Bay and Lake Shore Road or Queen-street. This is a good opportunity for capitalists and others to buy one of the finest properties in the suburbs of the city, having greater natural attractions than many other places which command a high price at present, owing to its proximity to High Park, said to be one of the finest natural Parks on the continent, and its unequaled water front on the Humber Bay for boating and bathing, the beach pier being over a mile long. The suburban trains run to this property; fare all year round 5c. Street cars are within one mile, and will no doubt be shortly extended to High Park, which is distant only four miles from corner King and Yonge streets, the centre of the city.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For further particulars apply to

EAGER & FAULKNER,
Agents for the Vendors,
21 Adelaide-street east, Toronto.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate "THE STANDARD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY,"

for the purpose of establishing a newspaper and carrying on the business of printing and publishing at the City of Toronto.

Dated at Toronto this 6th day of April, A.D. 1887.
BOSWELL & GALT,
Solicitors for applicants

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

MEDICAL COUNCIL EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

The result of the above examinations will be published on FRIDAY, the 13th of MAY.
By order, R. H. PYNE, Registrar.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

G. L. COLLIS, having taken two years lease of 29 Wood-street, has opened a first-class boarding house. Hot air, hot and cold water and bath. None but first-class gentlemen or temperate habits received. Exc