The Dingley Bill and the Canadian Farmer.

Revival of McKinleyism Comes Too Late to Hurt Us.

Trade in Farm Products Between Canada and the United States Almost at an End-An Enormous Reduction Under Tariff Uncertainty-Great Britain Is Now the Farmer's Best Market.

To what extent will the Dingley tariff injure the Canadian exporter? so generally asked as when McKinleyat an estimate of the probable effects of the Dingley tariff on the Canadian that trade through the various tariff | profit. changes of the past decade. If this is done carefully and with an unpre-States today are relatively of far less to the States. This would mean a loss importance than at any other period of exports of about \$2,700,000 a year of our history, and that we can smile and the carrying on of what business at Dingleyism as we go on our way toward closer trade relations with the mother land. The only effect of hos-tile tariffs across the line has been to keep our exports to the United States down to the volume of a decade ago, while our exports to Great Britain have increased over sixty per cent. The following figures of exports for he years ending June 30, 1887, and

	various headings:	produce under
the		
	GREAT BR	ITAIN.
	The Mine.	. Fisheries.
1887	****** \$ 477,722	\$ 1,704,190
1896	175,512	4,462,002
	The	Animals and
	Forest.	
1887	***** \$ 9,445,491	\$16,315,474
1896	12,186,806	32,523,071
	Agricultural	
400-	Products.	
1887	****** \$ 9,438,408	\$ 1,270,162
1896	9,551,316	3,709,266
1887	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
1896	\$ 62,884 19,968	\$38,714,331
1000	The second secon	\$62,717,941
UNITED STATES.		
10.20	The Mine.	Fisheries.
1887	****** \$ 3,085,431	\$ 2,717,509
1896	****** 7,437,814	3,301,671
		Animals and
	Forest	
1887	***** \$ 9,353,506	
1896	***** Tolomoloxi	3,341,275
	Agricultura	
1007	products.	Manufactures.
1887	\$ 7,966,248	\$ 1,289,052 {

settlers' effects entered under this head.

1887 \$ 569,918

Totals.

CHANGE OF PRODUCE. It will be observed that there has been an enormous change in the decade under review in the form of the country's exports. Animals and their produce, if the ratio of increase of past few years is maintained, will furnish half of our exports before the end of the century. Dairying and stock production. The mine has crept up orts, and will assuredly take place wealth, therefore, are the dairy the dairy and stock farm tremendousin the lead and gaining fast. It is, therefore, a cause for much rejoicing ports under this head to Great Britain. steady, unchanging market, have doubled, while our exports to the United States, an occasional purchaser, have been reduced by one-half, and are now only 10 per cent of the total instead of 30 per cent in 1887. The Dingley tariff was directed chiefly at our exports of forest ducts and of farm produce. Of its there can be no possible doubt. The



health dur. ing youth and maturity he may live to a green old age, and still be able to say with absolute truth, "I am a child myself." Youth is not a matter of years. Happiness is not a question of experiences. Youth is happiness and health is youth. The healthy person, young or old, will be a happy per It is a simple matter to get the body into a healthy condition and then to keep it there. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Disovery is the greatest of health makers and health savers. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It makes the appetite keen, the digestion and assimilation perect, the liver active, the blood pure, the muscles strong, the brain clear, the nerves steady and every vital organ in the body healthy and vigorous. It makes firm, healthy flesh, but does not make corpulent people more corpulent. It does not make flabby flesh like cod liver oil. It purifies the blood and drives out the poisons of malaria and rheumatism. It is the best remedy for blood and skin diseases. It cures 68 per cent. of all cases of consumption. Grateful patients, who had been given up to die, have permitted their experiexces, names, addresses and photographs to be reproduced in Dr. Pierce's Common Medical Adviser. The sufferer who wishes to investigate may write to any of these. The Golden Medical Discovery' is sold by all medicine dealers, and only unscrupulous dealers will try to induce a unscrupulous dealers will try to induce a customer to take some worthless substitute for the sake of a few pennies added profit. Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing and customs only, for a copy of Dr. Pierce's 1008 - page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

years, and a restoration of the duty of \$2 per 1,000 feet, which prevailed ten years ago and continued until 1890, when the McKinley tariff reduced it to This is a question frequently heard, \$1 per 1,000 feet, will work much misand although it is not by any means chief to the lumbermen of the Georgain Ray region, who depend almost gain Bay region, who depend almost entirely upon the American market. 1sm was introduced, it deserves a ser-lous answer. The only way of getting lumbermen as to the effect of the change, some holding that the duty is prohibitive, while others believe that when prices rise in the States Canadian export trade is to trace the volume of | lumber can be shipped in at a small The lumber problem is a com plicated one, but the best informed of the operators are of opinion that there judiced mind the discovery will be a shrinkage of about 20 per made that our exports to the United

is done at a very small profit.

WORKING THE U. S. FARMER. It is in the agricultural schedules that the Dingley tariff shows its teeth most. The farmers of Ontario and Que-bec were the special object of attack, and the increase of duties all along the line was intended as a sop to the agriculturists of the northern states so that they might the more readily sub-June 30, 1896, show the changes in the mit to having their pockets picked by the various manufacturing trusts and combines. To show how ridiculous these duties are in view of the decreasing volume of trade in agricultural products between Canada and the States, ten of the principal items f export from the farm are taken in the following tables, and their volume is shown during the currency of the various tariffs of the past decade. These figures should be studied in the ight of the fact that the trade of 1887-1888 was done under tariff conditions almost identical with those of the last two years, that is to say, a moderate protective duty, while the trade of 1892-93 was done under the McKinley taralmost identical in its schedules with the Dingley tariff, which came into force three weeks ago. The general result of the displacement of trade caused by these tariff disturb-ances was that while in 1887 we exported to the United States of these ten articles goods to the value of \$13,-057,418, our exports had, in 1896, under similar tariff conditions, and in one mportant respect improved conditions, cause the duty on wool entering the States had been removed entirely,

shrunk to \$5,495,771.

JACK-IN-THE-BOX TARIFFS. This enormous decline is all the more markable because in the fiscal year ending June, 1893, after the full ef-ect of the McKinley act had been felt Canada for three years, the exports under these ten principal headings still peal of the McKinley tariff. This exave ceased to cater to the Ameri- sent out of the country. can market, and even when the low an opportunity of sending stuff to the States, as they did before 1890, they shook their heads with the remark that the markets might be closed again any day, and that it was too dangerous to grow produce for any country with such Jack-in-the-box tariffs as the United States Congress passes. There has been a steady inrease in the growth of products suitable to the British market, and a sys-tematic and evidently studied neglect of the American market. Of the five and a half million of exports to the States, of ten chief products of the farm in 1896 no less than \$1,641,789 conhas for thirty
years declined the
Another item of over a million was
creen salted hides, and \$820,027 reprecent date, but already it has assumthe farm in 1896 no less than \$1,011,165
green to develop a trade to
Great Britain in sheep is of very recent date, but already it has assumthe farm in 1896 no less than \$1,011,165
green salted hides, and \$820,027 reprecent date, but already it has assumthe farm in 1896 no less than \$1,011,165
green salted hides, and \$820,027 reprecent date, but already it has assumthe farm in 1896 no less than \$1,011,165
green salted hides, and \$820,027 reprecent date, but already it has assumthe farm in 1896 no less than \$1,011,165
green salted hides, and \$820,027 reprecent date, but already it has assumthe farm in 1896 no less than \$1,011,165
green salted hides, and \$820,027 reprecent date, but already it has assumthe farm in 1896 no less than \$1,011,165
green salted hides, and \$820,027 reprecent date, but already it has assumthe farm in 1896 no less than \$1,011,165
green salted hides, and \$820,027 reprecent date, but already it has assumthe farm in 1896 no less than \$1,011,165
green salted hides, and \$820,027 reprecent date, but already it has assumthe farm in 1896 no less than \$1,011,165
green salted hides, and \$820,027 reprecent date, but already it has assumthe farm in 1896 no less than \$1,011,165
green salted hides, and \$1,011,165
green salted hides are salted hides as a second salted hides as a second salted hides are salted hides as a second s the Dingley tariff wiped out all the have been quite up exports of farm produce from this the last few years. a man province to the United States its effect would hardly be noticed, save in Rates of duty: a few of the border counties. The folowing tables give in more detail the

> BARLEY. Ante-McKinley, 10 cents per bushel. McKinley, 30 cents per bushel. Wilson, 40 cents. Dingley, 30 cents per bushel.

figures showing the decline of trade:

U. S. Great Britain. 1896.. 1887.. \$5,245,968 5,827 1888.. 6,488,317 1892..... 1,354,485 1.233,844 1893 638,279 280,303 1896.. 297,439 15,483

increase of duty thus: The eastern maltsters consume all the Canadian and New York State barley, but if their supply of Canadian Rates of duty: barley is cut off they must look to the west for barley, and if they have to do that they will go to the west to make their malt, for the reason that it can be done cheaper near the base of supplies." This argument did not prevail, but the westward move of the breweries since the cutting off of our 1892.....

tent. An endeavor was made to work in Great Britain was extremely short, up a trade with Great Britain, and in our exports there were very large, but 1892 it reached considerable propor- speaking generally, we cannot hope suitable to the requirements of the English brewers.

HORSES. Rates of duty:
Ante-McKinley, 20 per cent.
McKinley, *30 per head.
Wilson, 20 per cent.

*Under the McKinley tariff horses valued at over \$150 were 30 per cent ad valorem, and under the Dingley

tariff they will be 25 per cent when Great Britain. 1887.. \$2,214,388 1,735,108 The decline of the horse trade can-

not be put against the account of the tariff. The trade has fallen off with the States largely because of the sub-stitution of electric for horse power on street railway lines, which were among the chief purchasers of Canadian horses. The trade that remains is in large degree an export of rather high-class horses, many valued at \$150 and over, and the duty of from \$30 to \$40 per head, while decidedly stiff, will probably not stop the trade. It will, of course, be practically prohibitive against the poorer class of animals. The enormous increase of the trade with Great Britain is due to the efthe stock formerly taken by the States. The horse car and 'bus still reign supreme in the old country, and horse flesh is not yet a drug on the market.

HORNED CATTLE. Rates of duty: Ante-McKinley, 20 per cent McKinley, \$10 per head. Wilson, 20 per cent. Dingley, *27½ per cent.

*When valued at less than \$14 a ecific duty of \$3 75 per head is

U. S. Great Britain. 1887..\$887,756 \$5,344,375 1888..... 648,178 4.123,893 1892.. 21,777 1895.. 19,541 13,150 6,816,361 We have added to our cattle exports

o Great Britain more than the value of the cattle formerly shipped to the States. The McKinley tariff was not so much responsible for the wiping out of our cattle trade with the United States as the quarantine regulations established shortly afterwards. The removal of the quarantine after Mr. Fisher's visit to Washington led to a brisk development of trade for a few months this spring, and this trade will not be entirely stopped by the duty. Mr. T. Crawford, M.P.P., a leading dealer, thinks we should stop it for our own advantage. To a Globe reporter the other day he said: We buy these cattle from farmers here and at a cost of a cent a pound for handling and freight duty, ship them over the line, and sell them to farmers who fatten them and send

them to precisely the same market in Great Britain as we ship to. We have an abundance of feed in Canada, and we have an advantage of a cent a pound at the outset. With these things in our favor we should fatten things in our favor we should fatten our own cattle, and if the Dingley tariff forces us to do it no one should wool, and the rate of duty quoted is way—but it's awful wearing. When His view as to the effect of the duty the other side of the line.

CANADA HAS THE ADVANTAGE. which framed the McKinley Bill, said: I know something about the farmers peing protected. The county in which under these ten principal headings still dear the second amounted to \$5,612,633. We are compared the somewhat forted, therefore, with the somewhat remarkable economic phenomenon of any other in the United States, and remarkable economic phenomenon of the dear exported to go into trade carried on in the face of almost | many of them are exported to go into prohibitive duties continuing to de- the markets of the world. I know that line after the removal of these duties. when our buyers go to Buffalo to There is perhaps some truth in the purchase stock cattle for winter feed There is perhaps some truth in the argument that the extreme depression in the United States since 1893 has prevented that increase of trade which otherwise might have followed the resorted which otherwise might have followed the resorted with the partial states and that price, with tax added, forms the U.S. Google of the cattle from Ohio and Virginia. Canadians, therefore, have Virginia. Canadians, therefore, have planation, however, can hardly be re- the advantage of 20 per cent over our garded as adequate when we remember that the reduction of duties the line of the davantage of 20 per cent over our feeders who ship to foreign markets."

The Dingly duty, if it prevents the member that the reduction of duties on forest products was followed, notwithstanding the hard times, by increased shipments. The only explacements are to feed them at home, will evidently not be such a bad thing after all. The export of hay shows that it the duty only quarter as high that the flowers. They was pretty, and no mistake. Ye see the deacon wa'nt the duty only quarter as high that we find them is that our farmers is for no lack of feed that they are

> Rates of duty: Ante-McKinley, 20 per cent. McKinley, *\$1 50 per head. Dingley, *\$1 50 per head

*Sheep under one year old in both McKinley and Dingley tariffs, 75 cents per head. Great Britain

1888. 1,034,901 1892. 1,117,121 288,145 1896.. 397,448

have been quite up to the average of EGGS.

Ante-McKinley, free. McKinley, 5 cents per dozen. Wilson, 3 cents per dozen. Dingley, 5 cents per dozen.

U. S. Great Britain. 1887.. \$1,821,364 1888.. 2,119,582 1892.. 494,434 97,313 704,768 duty of 5 cents was a very severe blow. At first it was thought that

The egg trade is one that was smashed by McKinley. Eggs were given free entry before his time, and the there was no possibility of getting into Ten years ago barley was a staple the British market on paying terms, brop in all that range of country lying but Mr. Wilson, of Seaforth, and other dealers, tried a few shipments, and Lake Erie. The brewers of New York finally succeeded in making a connection. With the new cold storage line added barbary and fought strengously in operation it is anticipated that operation, it is anticipated that against the increase. The board of Great Britain will be a better cust-trade of Oswego put the objection to omer for Canadian eggs than the omer for Canadian eggs than the United States were before McKinley.

> Ante-McKinley, \$2 per ton. McKinley, \$4 per ton. Dingley, \$4 per ton.

U. S. Great Britain. 1888.... 800,622

speaking generally, we cannot hope tions, but the barley was not found to find a substitute there for our hay market in the States. The latter will be much more difficult to get at than formerly, but the loss will be in the reduction of profits rather than the volume of exports. When there is a phenomenal crop of hay in Quebec, as the New England States. The people of Quebec are preached at frequently scientific agriculturists for exporting so much raw material, which might be turned into dairy products or stock, and are mending their ways, as the great increase of creameries in the province proves. The Dingley tariff will give an impetus to this movement, and perhaps lessen the acreage de-voted to hay in Quebec. From Ontario the hay shipments abroad last year were valued at only \$120,776, so we

> Rates of duty: Ante-McKinley, free. McKinley, free. Wilson, free. Dingley, 15 per cent. Great Britain. \$ 388,678 1892.. 476,768 758.684 1,712,077 It will be noticed that the exports of nides to the States and of leather to Great Britain are given. We send very few hides to Great Britain at present, but it is believed that with a duty of 15 per cent against hides going into the States, a duty imposed for the first time, it will be more than profitable to ship to England in future

are not much affected.

a million and three-quarters, so that even were there no opportunity of increasing our leather trade with Eng-land there would still be a market for our hides in Canada. There is, however, an anticipation that when things get down to some sort of basis and protective prices for hides and leather are established in the States, Canada will be able to export leather more largely to Great Britain. Much of the leather now sent is what is known in the trade as Spanish sole leather. The hides from which it is made come from South America, often by the way of the States, and are tanned in Canada and exported to Great Britain. Splits, pebbles, and buffs, the finer varieties, form only a small proportion of the whole, but the trade, it is believed will be materially increased. Many now tanned in the States and shipped abroad may be manufactured in Canada hereafter, as they will still enter free here, whereas a duty is charged

in the States. Rates of Duty Ante-McKinley, 10 cents and 12 per ent per pound. McKinley, 12 cents per pound.

Dingley, 12 cents per pound. U. S. Great Britain. 1887.. \$ 288,251 \$28,912 223,125

that for second-class washed. An at-tempt is being made by some officers things were out, or broke, he acted on this trade seems to be shared on to collect 24 cents on this wool, and a just as if Mis' Brown did it herself or ruling has been applied for to the more wool than is exported, but the Mr. Jesse Bollinger, a Pennsylvania bulk of the imports consist of the finer deacon brought his young wife here varieties not produced in Canada. The dealers express their belief that if the ness, and how patiently she bore hardrate remains at 12 cents they will get over it in time, because the price on Now the minister wouldn't have known

> Rates of duty: Ante-McKinley, 10 cents per bushel. McKinley, 40 cents per bushel.

Dingley, 45 cents per bushel. the duty only quarter as high that mistake. Ye see the deacon wa'nt preceded it. The addition of 5 cents never willing for her to have a flowerper bushel to the McKinley duty will hardly crush out a trade that flourish- sight to see cabbages a'growing;

PEAS-GREEN. Ante-McKinley, 10 cents per bushel. McKinley, 40 cents per bushel.

Dingley, 40 cents per bushel. PEAS-DRIED. Rates of duty: Ante-McKinley, 10 cents per bushel.

McKinley, 20 cents per bushel. Wilson, 20 cents per bushel. Dingley, 30 cents per bushel S. Great Britain 1.131.041 to send a few more to Great Britain, as by affections of the womb. which is and always has been our

principal market. Taking the Dingley tariff as a whole the farmers of Ontario need give it little thought. Its effect, if it has any serious effect at all, will be to turn them more and more toward dairying and the production of food stuffs for the British market. The whole export of farm products to the States from this province is not now \$4,000,-000 worth a year, and the bulk of that the people of the United States must have, Dingley or no Dingley. It may be said that the producer pays the known to women. In addition, I sufduty; but Jesse Bollinger, who knows the subject experimentally, says the of Ontario to lose any sleep. It is a toothless watch dog.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day, cures tetter, salt rheum, piles, scald head, eczema, barber's itch, ulcers, blotches and all eruptions of the acts like magic in the cure of all baby humors. 35 cents. Sold by C. McCallum your pills, and wish and B. A. Mitchell For sale by C. McCallum and B. A. Mitchell.

Joe Patchen after his victory as Columbus over Star Pointer, went into the Village Farm stable. Evidently

MIGHTY BIG CLOCK.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Philadelphia Thinks She Will Have the Largest in the World.

The time has come when the buildthere was in 1896, the surplus is ship-ped to the cities of New York and the contract for the erection of the most wonderful clock that has ever been known. It is to be the final stroke of architecture on the great city hall tower, is to be higher and have a bigger face than any other clock in the world, and will probably cost more than any other tower clock ever con-structed. The question for the commissioners is to secure a clock that will stay there and stay in order long er than any other timepiece on earth Messrs. Stevens, Gaskill and Seger commissioners, Architect Powell Supt. Tyler and Secretary Land will go to Washington and spend a day at the Naval Observatory examining clocks. They think the astronomers a the Naval Observatory ought to have all the information necessary to set them on the right track. The questions of variations of the temperature at that height must be investigated and answered. The dial will be 23 feet in diameter and the hands will be s much bigger, heavier and more un wieldly than any other that new que tions arise about the shape and strength of the hands and the mec hanism for moving them. With such a dial the distance between the hours marks will be nearly six feet and the length of the hand about eleven feet. The glass to cover the hands is a puzzle. It cannot be in smaller sections than triangular pieces as long as the hands and as wide as the space between radii running to in the form of leather. We import marks. There must be ribs to sustain hides from the States to the extent of the glass running from the center to the hour marks, too, but these ar to be so small that they will look lik hair lines and will not interfere with observation of the time. It is expected that these big pieces of glass must be made with net of wire running through them like roof glass and very elastic so they will not crack under the bend

ing force of a high wind. The question of illumination is another important one. It will, of course be possible to tell the time farther away by this clock than any othe clock in the world. The size of every part of it may be expected to be bigger than that of any other clock, but he internal mechanism is not expect may be provided with some electric novelties that have never been thoug of before. The whole subject is not interested public.

"Say So As We Go Along."

"If folks could have their funerals when they are alive and well and struggling along, what a help it would be!" sighed Aunt Jerusha. She had just returned from a funeral, and Mrs. J. B. Lummis pictures her in Zion's Herald as wondering how "poor Mis" Brown" would have felt if she could have heard what the minister said. "Poor soul, she never dreamed they set so much by her!"

1895....... 1,054,643 2,091 2, ship, and what a good wife she's been. thought, I do believe he might have saved the funeral.

> children would miss their mother, it seemed as though they couldn't stand it, poor things!
> "Well, I guess it is true enough; Mis" \$ 4 Brown was always doing for some of them. When they was singing about 523 sweet rest in heaven, I couldn't help..... thinking that that was something Mis deacon wa'nt bed. He said 'twas enough prettie

"And when the minister said how the

Mis' Brown always kind of hankered then it was imposed, was regarded after sweet smelling things, like roses I must have got to meditating. I've been a-thinking. Levi, you needn't tell the pancakes and the pumpkin pies are good, you just say so as we go along. It ain't best to keep everything laid up for funerals."

> Old Strathmore, the famous stallion, succumbed to the excessive heat last week. His get have won about \$500,-000 since he has been in the stud.

The effect of the duty on peas will be are as often caused by kidney disease Among the most certain symptoms of this disease are Backache, Bad Com-

plexion, A Tired Feeling, Depressed Spirits, Headache, Nervousness, Sideache, Neuralgia, Too Frequent Urination, Dragging Pains, etc.

For several years I have been

fered from weakness of the kidney consumer does. In any case the Ding-ley tariff need not cause the farmers could better explain my complaint i I was talking face to face with one o my own sex than to write it. Every to help. I recently heard that your such cases as mine, and I bought box of Mr. Danforth, the druggist After using them a few days my pains began to disappear, and now I am feeling very much stronger than before It is soothing and quieting, and land believe I never was healthier than I am at present. I am glad I heard of suffering as I did could hear of ho they helped me. MRS. MAGGIE FARMER, 812 West Second street

HOBBS breweries since the cutting off of our breweries since the village Farm stable. Evidently Mr. Hamlin does not mean to take a back seat with the side wheelers.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the Face, and makes the head as clear breweries as a ball Sold by all druggles.

In 1894, when the bay crop of the Village Farm stable. Evidently Mr. Hamlin does not mean to take a back seat with the side wheelers.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the Face, and makes the head as clear breweries.

In 1894, when the bay crop of the village Farm stable. Evidently Mr. Hamlin does not mean to take a back seat with the side wheelers.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the Face, and makes the head as clear breweries as ball Sold by all druggles as the village Farm stable.



We will clear out the balance of our stock at \$70.00 cash for either Ladies' or Gents' Wheels. Only a few left. Secure one of these elegant High Grade Wheels at this cut price. They are the pertection of mechanical skill.

A WHEEL YOU WILL BE PROUD TO OWN.

Bowman, Kennedy & Co., 182 York Street London, Ont.

Cheap, Medium, High Grade.

London Furniture Manufacturing Co.,

Retail Showrooms, 184 to 198 King Street, London.

We respectfully solicit the inspection of intending buyers Our goods are all right, so are our prices.

USINESS DIRECTORY Deady Reference Guide

of London

Banks, Wholesale Dealers & Manufacturers

Accountant. FRANCIS G. JEWELL, 388 Richmond Auction Mart. Storage and Moving PORTER & CO., 'phone 1,162. MILLER'S ELECTRIC PARCEL EX-

PRESS, 223 Dundas, 'phone 836. Artists. J. P. HUNT, 344 Dundas street. Architects. J. A. GAULD, 180 Dundas.

Banks. BANK OF TORONTO, 369 Richmond MERCHANTS' BANK, opp. custom h DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVEST-"What did you say, Levi? 'Most time MENT SOCIETY.
for supper? Well, land's sake; so it is. CANADIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN.

> Brass Founders and Finishers. IRWIN & GELDART, 'phone 525. Blank Book Manufacturers. REID BROS. & CO., 391 Clarence.

Brushes. THOMAS BRYAN, 61 Dundas street

Building and Loan Companies. IRKBECK LOAN CO., 169 Dundas. EOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Molsons Bank Bldg. Bill Posters.

BELTON & ROOTE, Opera House. Books and Stationery.

JAS. I. ANDERSON & CO., 183 Dundas Combination Organ. SCRIBNER ORGAN AND MFG. CO.

BURNS & LEWIS, 337 Richmond. R. GREENE MFG. CO., 137 Carling. LONDON PANT AND OVERALL Coal, Wood and Coke.

Cigar Manufacturers. KING BOLT CIGAR CO., 'phone 816. Confectionery. JOHN FRIEND, 117 Dundas street.

HUNT BROS., 363 Richmond street.

Dyers and Cleaners. STOCKWELL'S, 259 Dundas street. Deering Harvester Co. G. BOWLEY, agent, 101 King St.

R.C.STRUTHERS & CO., Rich & York ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., 343 Rich. Engines and Boilers.

E. LEONARD & SONS, York street. Fancy Drygoods and Millinery. JOHN C. GREEN, & CO., 122 Ridout. A. E. PAVEY & CO., 331 Richmond.

Grocery Broker. HAROLD LAMBE, J.S.McDougall,agt.

Hats and Furs. FRASER, McMILLAN & CO., Rich St. FRIED, WRIGHT & CO., Richmond St. Hardware. HOBBS HARDWARE CO., 339 Rich.

BOWMAN, KENNEDY & CO., York. Hairdressers. F. J. MILLER, 223 Dundas.

Iron, Brass and Wire Works. DENNIS WIRE & IRON CO., King. Insurance. SUN LIFE ASS, CO., A. Macgregor, agt. NORTHERN LIFE, Masonic Temple.

GEO. KERR, 353 Richmond street. Lumber Boxes. LONDON BOX MFG. & LUMBER

Monument Manufacturers. LETHBRIDGE BROS., Talbot & Carl. Old Books and Curiosities

JOHN CONNOR, 338 Richmond St. Paper Box Manufacturers. GEO. BAYLEY, 80 Dundas street.

REID BROS. & CO., 391 Clarence St. Physicians' Supplies. W. E. SAUNDERS & CO., 352 Clarence Pork Packers. JOHN PARK, Market House.

Plumbing Supplies. W. H. HEARD & CO., 357, Richmond. Shoe Uppers.

R. F. LACEY & CO., 398 Clarence St. Sign Writers. WM. C. MORRISON, 90 Dundas.

Tea Importers. MARSHALL BROS. & CO., 67 Dundas. Veterinary Surgeon and Horse Shoer J. A. TANCOCK, 94 King street.

Wholesale Druggists. JAS. A. KENNEDY & CO., 342 Rich.

Wholesale Jewelers. J. & J. A. STEVENSON, 115 Carling

Wholesale Grocers A. M. SMITH & CO., 176 York street T. B. ESCOTT, 146 York street. ELLIOTT, MARR & CO., 333 Rich Woolens and Gents' Furnishings.