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THE TREATY MADE PUBLIC

THE U. S. SENATE REMOVES ITS INJUNCTION OF SECRECY.

President Cleveland's Message of Transmittal—The Full Text of the Treaty—A Modus Vivendi Proposed Pending Ratification—History of the Dispute.

At last the terms of the new treaty between Great Britain and the United States re Canadian fisheries are made public, the document being telegraphed from Washington last night.

The treaty provides for the appointment of a commission to delimit the waters to which the United States in the treaty of 1818 renounced forever the liberty of taking and curing fish.

The commission is to meet without delay. It will comprise two commissioners appointed by the British Government and two by the United States.

The delimitation shall be marked on British Admiralty charts, the three mile limit being measured seaward from low water mark excepting in waters not otherwise provided for in the treaty, in which case the three miles shall be measured from a point in the harbor where the width does not exceed ten marine miles.

Any disagreement of the commissioners shall be subject to final decision by an umpire selected by both Governments.

United States fishing vessels will continue to have free navigation of the Strait of Canso.

United States fishing vessels entering harbors mentioned in Article I shall conform to the Canadian harbor regulations.

In case of disaster United States fishing vessels may unload, transship or sell their fish cargoes in specified Canadian and Newfoundland harbors, subject to customs laws and regulations.

Licenses to purchase supplies at established Canadian ports for the homeward voyage shall be granted to United States fishing vessels.

Canadian and Newfoundland fishing vessels are guaranteed on the United States Atlantic coast all privileges enjoyed by United States vessels in Canadian and Newfoundland waters.

Several penalties are laid down for unlawful fishing in the waters referred to in Article I. The offending vessel may be forfeited, together with supplies and cargo aboard.

The most important article provides that when free trade in fish oil, whale oil, seal oil and fish of all kinds (except fish preserved in oil) is established between Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador on the one hand and the United States on the other, the privilege of entering British American waters shall be gratuitously accorded to United States vessels for the following purposes: (1) The purchasing of provisions, bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits; (2) transhipment of catch for transport by any means of conveyance; (3) shipping of crews.

Supplies shall not be obtained by barter, but bait may be so obtained. Like privileges shall be continued or given to fishing vessels of Canada and of Newfoundland on the United States Atlantic coast.

The assent of the United States Senate, Dominion Parliament and Newfoundland Legislature shall be received before the treaty is ratified.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

The President Recommends Ratification of the Treaty by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate to-day made public the Fisheries Treaty with the President's message of transmittal. The President's message is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

In my annual message transmitted to the Congress in December, 1886, it was stated that negotiations were then pending for the settlement of the question growing out of the rights claimed by American fishermen in British North American waters, as a result of such negotiations a treaty has been agreed upon between Her Britannic Majesty and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington under my direction and authority, on Feb. 15, and which I now have the honor to submit to the Senate with the recommendation that it shall receive the consent of that body as provided in the constitution, in order that the ratification thereof may be duly exchanged and the treaty be carried into effect.

Shortly after Congress had adjourned in December, and in continuation of my efforts to arrive at such an agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States as would secure to the citizens of the respective countries the unmolested enjoyment of their just rights, under existing treaties and international comity, in the territorial waters of Canada and of Newfoundland, I availed myself of opportune occurrences indicative of a desire to the wisest delay an amicable and final settlement of long standing controversies productive of much irritation and misunderstanding between the two nations, to send through your Department to Her Britannic Majesty's service should take place on the subject at this capital.

Negotiations at Second Hand Unsatisfactory.

The experience of the past two years had demonstrated the dilatory and unsatisfactory consequences of our indirect transaction of business through the Foreign Office in London, in which the views and wishes of the Government of the Dominion of Canada were practically predominant but were only to find expression at second hand. To obviate this inconvenience and obstruction to prompt and well defined settlement it was considered advisable that the negotiations should be conducted in this city and that the interests of Canada and Newfoundland should be directly represented therein. The terms of reference having beendulyagreed upon between the two Governments and the conference arranged to be held here, by virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution I duly authorized Thomas F. Bayard, the Secretary of State of the United States, Wm. L. Putnam, a citizen of the State of Maine, and James B. Angell, a citizen of the State of Michigan, for and in the name of the United States, to meet and confer with the plenipotentiaries representing the Government of Her Britannic Majesty for the purpose of considering and adjusting in a friendly spirit all or any questions relating to rights of fishery in the seas adjacent to British North America and Newfoundland which were in dispute between the Government of the United States and that of Her Britannic Majesty, and jointly and severally to conclude and sign any treaty or treaties touching the premises, and I hereewith transmit for your information full copies of the powers given by me.

In execution of the powers so conveyed the said Thomas F. Bayard, William L. Putnam and James B. Angell in the month of November last met in this city the plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty and proceeded in the negotiation of a treaty as above authorized. After many conferences and protracted efforts a agreement has at length been arrived at, which is embodied in the treaty which I now lay before you.

An Honorable and Just Settlement.

The treaty meets my approval, because I believe that it supplies a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment, upon a basis honorable and just to both parties, of the difficult and vexed question to which it relates.

A review of the history of this question will show that all former attempts to arrive at a common interpretation satisfactory to both parties of Article I of the treaty of Oct. 20, 1818, have been unsuccessful, and with the lapse of time the difficulty and obscurity have only increased. The negotiations in 1853 and again in 1871 ended in both cases in temporary reciprocal arrangements of the tariffs of Canada and Newfoundland and of the United States, and the payment of a money award by the United States, under which the real questions in difference remained unsettled in abyance and ready to present themselves anew just so soon as the conventional arrangements were abrogated. The situation therefore remained unimproved by the results of the treaty of 1871 and a grave condition of affairs, presenting almost identically the same features and causes of complaint by the United States against Canadian action and British default in its correction, confronted us in May, 1886, and it has continued until the present time.

The Correspondence.

The greater part of the correspondence which has taken place between these two Governments has heretofore been communicated to Congress, and at as early a day as possible I shall transmit the remaining portion to this date, accompanying it with the joint protocols of the conferences which resulted in the conclusion of the treaty now submitted to you. You will thus be fully possessed of the record and history of the case since the term nation on June 30, 1885, of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington of 1871, whereby we were relegated to the provisions of the treaty of Oct. 20, 1818.

As the documents and papers referred to will supply full information of the positions taken under my administration by the representatives of the United States, as well as those occupied by the representatives of the Government of Great Britain, it is not considered necessary or expedient to repeat them in this message, but I believe the treaty will be found to contain a just, honorable and, therefore, satisfactory solution of the difficulties which have clouded our relations with our neighbors on our northern border. Especially satisfactory do I believe the proposed arrangement will be found by those of our citizens who are engaged in the open sea fisheries adjacent to the Canadian coast and resorting to those ports and harbors under treaty provisions and rules of international law.

The Proposed Delimitation.

The proposed delimitation of the lines of the exclusive fisheries from the common fisheries will give certainty and security as to the area of their legitimate field, the headland theory of imaginary lines is abandoned by Great Britain and the specification in the treaty of certain named bays especially provided for gives satisfaction to the inhabitants of the shores without subtracting materially from the value or convenience of the fisheries rights of Americans. The uninterrupted navigation of the Strait of Canso is expressly and for the first time affirmed and the four purposes for which our fishermen under the treaty of 1818 were allowed to enter the bays and harbors of Canada and Newfoundland within the belt of three marine miles are placed under a fair and liberal construction and their enjoyments secured without such conditions and restrictions as in the past have embarrassed and obstructed them so seriously.

Enforcement of Penalties.

The enforcement of penalties for unlawfully fishing or preparing to fish within the inshore and exclusive waters of Canada and Newfoundland is to be accomplished under safeguards against oppressive or arbitrary action, thus protecting the defendant fisherman from punishment in advance of trial, delays and inconvenience and unnecessary expense.

The history of events in the last two years shows that no feature of Canadian administration was more harassing and injurious than the compulsion upon our fishing vessels to make formal entry and clearance on every occasion of temporarily seeking shelter in Canadian ports and harbors. Such inconvenience is provided against in the proposed treaty, and this most frequent and just cause of complaint is removed. The articles permitting our fishermen to obtain provisions and the ordinary supplies of trading vessels on their homeward voyage, and under which they are accorded the further and even more important privilege on all occasions of purchasing such casual or needful provisions and supplies as are ordinarily granted to trading vessels, are of great importance and value. The licenses, which are to be granted without charge and on application in order to enable our fishermen to enjoy these privileges, are reasonable and prevent checks in the hands of the local authorities to identify the recipient and prevent abuse, and can form no impediment to those who intend to use them fairly. The hospitality secured for our vessels in all cases of actual distress with liberty to unload and sell and transship their cargoes is full and liberal.

Enjoyment of Treaty Rights.

These provisions will secure the substantial enjoyment of the treaty rights for our fishermen under the treaty of 1818, for which contention has been steadily made in the correspondence of the Department of State and our Minister at London and by the American negotiators of the present treaty. The right of our fishermen under the treaty of 1818 did not extend to the procurement of distinctive fishery supplies in Canadian ports and harbors and one item supposed to be essential, to wit: bait, was plainly denied them by the explicit and definite words of the treaty of 1818, emphasized by the course of the negotiation and express decisions which preceded the conclusion of the treaty.

The treaty now submitted contains no provision affecting tariff duties and independently of the position assumed on the part of the United States, that no alteration in our tariff or other domestic legislation could be made as the price or consideration of obtaining the rights of our citizens secured by treaty, it was considered more expedient to allow any changes in the revenue laws of the United States to be made by the ordinary exercise of legislative will or in promotion of the public interests. Therefore the addition to the free list of fish, fish oil, whale and seal oil, etc., recited in the last article of the treaty, is wholly left to the action of Congress, and in connection therewith the Canadian and Newfoundland right to regulate sales of bait and other fishing supplies within their own jurisdiction is recognized, and the right of our fishermen to freely purchase these things is made contingent by this treaty upon the action of Congress in the modification of our tariff laws.

Commercial Intercourse With Canada.

Our social and commercial intercourse with those populations who have been placed upon our borders and made forever our neighbors is made apparent by a list of United States coasting carriers, marine and inland, connecting their lines with Canada, which was returned by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate on Feb. 7, 1887, in answer to a resolution of that body, and this is instructive as to the great volume of mutually profitable interchanges which have come into existence during the last half century. This intercourse is still but partially developed, and if the amicable enterprise and mutual good rivalry between the two populations be not obstructed, the promise of the future is full of the realization of an unbounded prosperity on both sides of the border.

The treaty now submitted to you has been framed in a spirit of liberal equity and reciprocal benefits, in the conviction that mutual advantage and convenience are the only permanent foundation of peace and friendship between states, and that with the adoption of the agreement now placed before the Senate a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries will be established so as to secure perpetual peace and harmony.

In connection with the treaty herewith submitted, I deem it also my duty to transmit to the Senate a written offer or arrangement in the nature of a modus vivendi tendered after the conclusion of the treaty on the part of the British plenipotentiaries, to secure kindly and peaceful relations during the period that may be required for the consideration of the treaty by the respective Governments and for the enactment of the necessary legislation to carry its provisions into effect if approved. This paper freely and on their own motion signed by the British Commissioners not only extends advantage to our fishermen pending the ratification of the treaty, but appears to have been declared by a friendly and amicable spirit.

I am given to understand that the other Governments concerned in this treaty will within a few days, in accordance with their methods of conducting public business, submit said treaty to their respective legislatures, when it will be at once published to the world. In view of such action it appears to be advisable that by publication here early and full knowledge of all that has been done in the premises should be afforded to our people. It would seem to be useful to inform the popular mind concerning the history of the long-continued disputes growing out of the subject embraced in the treaty, and to satisfy the public interests touching the same, as well as to acquaint our people with the present status of the questions involved and to give them the exact terms of the proposed adjustment in place of the exaggerated and imaginative statements which will otherwise reach them. I therefore beg to avo respectfully to suggest that said treaty and all such correspondence, messages and documents relating to the same as may be deemed important to accomplish these purposes be at once made public by the order of your honorable body. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 20, 1888.

HISTORY OF THE DISPUTE.

The Fishery Question From 1818 Until 1886

—The Previous Treaties.

The fish question dates back from Oct. 20, 1818, when a fish and boundary treaty was signed between Great Britain and the United States. That treaty is not a very long one, contains only six clauses, and 900 words. Article I of that treaty reads as follows:

Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry and cure fish, on certain coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have forever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland; from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks, from Mount Joly on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belle Isle; and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company; and that the American fishermen shall also have liberty forever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, here above described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground. AND THE UNITED STATES HEREBY RENOUNCE FOREVER ANY LIBERTY HERETOFORE ENJOYED OR CLAIMED BY THE INHABITANTS THEREOF TO TAKE, DRY OR CURE FISH ON OR WITHIN THREE MARINE MILES OF ANY OF THE COASTS, BAYS, CREEKS OR HARBORS OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS IN AMERICA NOT INCLUDED WITHIN THE ABOVE-MENTIONED LIMITS; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE AMERICAN FISHERMEN SHALL BE ADMITTED TO ENTER SUCH BAYS OR HARBORS FOR THE PURPOSE OF SHELTER, AND OF REPAIRING DAMAGES THEREIN, OF PURCHASING WOOD AND OBTAINING WATER, AND FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WHATEVER. BUT THEY SHALL BE UNDER SUCH RESTRICTIONS AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO PREVENT THEIR TAKING, DRYING OR CURING FISH THEREIN, OR IN ANY OTHER MANNER WHATEVER ABUSING THE PRIVILEGES HEREBY RESERVED TO THEM.

It is the part of the clause printed in small capitals that has been and is the bone of contention in this vexed question.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

From 1818 down to the 5th of June, 1854, the treaty remained in force without amendment of any kind, the people of the United States being excluded from fishing within the prescribed limits. On that date, in 1854, what is known as the Reciprocity Treaty was signed. That treaty gave the fishermen of the United States the same privileges as enjoyed by Canadian fishermen in the waters described in Article I of the treaty of 1818. These are the words of the document:

ARTICLE I—It is agreed by the high contracting parties that in the territories of Her Britannic Majesty the United States fishermen by the above-mentioned convention of Oct. 20, 1818, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind except shell fish, on the sea coasts and shores and in the bays, harbors and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, and on the coasts of those islands, the Magdalen Islands, being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the coasts and shores of those colonies and islands thereof, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; it is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

This treaty remained in force till March 17, 1866, a period of twelve years, during which time the fishermen of both countries fished harmoniously together in the bays and rivers in question. The treaty was terminated at the instance of the United States on the ground that the advantages from it were all on the side of the provinces and against the republic.

Then comes a period of five years, during which the Americans were kept out of the coveted waters. This period happens to be exact, from March 17, 1866, to June 17, 1871.

The Treaty of Washington.

On this latter date, June 17, 1871, the Treaty of Washington was ratified. Article XVIII of which again gives the United States fishermen the fishing privileges enjoyed by the treaty of 1854. The Treaty of Washington, or at least that part of it relating to the fishery, was terminated by proclamation of President Arthur on July 1, 1885. It was under certain clauses of this treaty that the Halifax award of $5,500,000 was made to Canada, it being contended at the time the treaty was made in 1871, that the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under this treaty, were of greater value than those accorded to the subjects of Her Majesty, and provide for being paid by way of which the value of those privileges could be ascertained in dollars and cents.

Conflicting Contentions.

From July 1st, 1885, till the present time, the American fishermen have been denied the privileges granted under the former treaties. The American Government has contended latterly that the treaty of 1818 does not bear the construction put upon it by the Canadian Government, on the other hand, has interpreted the treaty more liberally and has all along taken active measures to secure to Canadian fishermen an exclusive right to the fishing grounds in question. In all these conflicting contentions that the seizures and troubles of the past two years have had their origin.

From the above it will be seen that the fishing grounds in question were enjoyed exclusively by the Canadians during the following periods:

From 1818 to 1854	36 years
From 1866 to 1871	5 years
From 1885 to 1888	3 years

The waters in question were fished in by the fishermen of both countries in common during these periods:

1854 to 1866	12 years
1871 to 1885	14 years

That is to say Canada has enjoyed an exclusive right to these fisheries since 1818 for an aggregate period of 36 years, while the United States has shared them with Canada for an aggregate period of twenty-six years.

TEXT OF THE NEW TREATY.

The Promotion of Friendly Intercourse and Good Neighborhood Intercourse.

WHEREAS, Differences have arisen concerning the interpretation of Article I of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being impelled by a desire to remove all causes of misunderstanding in relation thereto, and of promoting friendly intercourse and good neighborhood between the United States and the possessions of Her Majesty in North America, have resolved to conclude a treaty to that end and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States, Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State, William L. Putnam of Maine and James B. Angell of Michigan, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., the Honorable Sir Lionel Sackville West, K.C.M.G., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada, who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.—The high contracting parties agree to appoint a mixed commission to delimit, in the manner provided in this treaty, the British waters, bays, creeks and harbors of the coasts of Canada and of Newfoundland, as to which the United States by Article I. of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, renounced for ever any liberty to take, dry or cure fish.

ARTICLE II.—The commission shall consist of two commissioners to be named by Her Britannic Majesty, and of two commissioners to be named by the President of the United States; without delay after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty. The commission shall meet and complete the delimitation as soon as possible thereafter. In case of the death, absence or incapacity of any commissioner, or in the event of any commissioner omitting or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States or Her Britannic Majesty, respectively, shall forthwith name another person to act as commissioner instead of the commissioner originally named.

ARTICLE III.—The delimitation referred to in Article I of this treaty shall be marked upon British Admiralty charts by a series of lines clearly numbered and duly described. The charts so marked shall, on the termination of the work of the commission, be signed by the commissioners in quadruplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the Secretary of State of the United States, and three copies to Her Majesty's Government.

The Three Mile Limit Defined.

The delimitation shall be made in the following manner, and shall be accepted by both the high contracting parties as applicable for all purposes under Article I of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain. The three marine miles mentioned in Article I of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, shall be measured seaward from low water mark, but at every bay, creek or harbor, not otherwise specially provided for in this treaty, such three marine miles shall be measured seaward from a straight line drawn across the bay, creek or harbor in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not exceed ten marine miles.

ARTICLE IV—At or near the following bays the limits and exclusion under Article I of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, at points more than three marine miles from low water mark shall be established by the following lines, namely: At the Baie des Chaleurs, the line from the light at Birch Point, on Miscou Island, to Miscouche Point line light; at the Bay of Miramichi, the line from the light at Point Escuminac to the light on the eastern point of Tabisintac Gully; at Egmont Bay, in Prince Edward Island, the line from the light at Cape Egmont to the light at West Point, and off Station's Bay, in the Province of Nova Scotia, the line from Cape Smoke to the light at Point Aconi; at Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland, the line from Connaigre Head to the light on the southeasterly end of Burnet Island, thence to Fortune Head; at Sir Charles Hamilton Sound the line from the southeast point of Cape Rouge to White Island, thence to the north end of Peckford Island and from the south end of Peckford Island to the east head land of Round Harbor.

Limits of Exclusion.

At or near the following bays the limits of exclusion shall be three marine miles seaward from the following lines, namely: At or near Barrington Bay, in Nova Scotia, the line from the light on Stoddard Island to the light on the south point of Cape Sable, thence to the light at Baccaro Point; at Chedabucto and St. Peter's Bay, the line from Cranberry Island light to Green Island light, thence to Point Rouge; at Miramichi Bay the line from the light on the east point of Sextant Island to the northeasterly point of Cape Morien, and at Placentia Bay in Newfoundland, the line from Latine Point, on the eastern mainland shore to the most southerly point of Red Island, thence by the most southerly point of Merasheen Island to the mainland.

Long Island and Brier Island at St. Mary's Bay in Nova Scotia shall for the purposes of delimitation be taken as the coasts of such bay.

ARTICLE V—Nothing in this treaty shall be construed to include within the common waters any such interior portions of any bays, creeks or harbors as cannot be reached from the sea without passing within the three marine miles mentioned in Article I of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818.

ARTICLE VI—The commissioners shall, from time to time report to each of the high contracting parties such lines as they may have agreed upon, numbered, described and marked as herein provided, with quadruplicate charts thereof, which lines so reported shall forthwith from time to time be simultaneously proclaimed by the high contracting parties and be binding after two months from such publication.

An Umpire Provided For.

ARTICLE VII.—Any disagreement of the commissioners shall forthwith be referred to an umpire, selected by the Secretary of State of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, and his decision shall be final.

ARTICLE VIII—Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own commissioners and officers. All other expenses jointly incurred in connection with the performance of the work, including compensation to the umpire, shall be paid by the high contracting parties in equal moieties.

ARTICLE IX—Nothing in this treaty shall interrupt or affect the free navigation of the Strait of Canso by fishing vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE X—United States fishing vessels entering the bays or harbors referred to in Article I of this treaty shall conform to harbor regulations common to them and to fishing vessels of Canada or of Newfoundland. They need not report, enter or clear when putting into such bays or harbors for shelter or repairing damages, nor when putting into the same for the purpose of purchasing wood or of obtaining water, except that any such vessel remaining more than twenty-four hours, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, within any such port or commission, or in the shore thereto, may be required to report, enter and clear, and no vessel shall be excused thereby from giving due information to boarding officers.

No dues shall be levied by any such bays or harbors for compulsory pilotage; nor when there for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages, of purchasing wood or obtaining water shall they be liable for harbor dues, tonnage dues, buoy dues, light dues or other similar dues, but the enumeration shall not permit other charges inconsistent with the employment the liberties reserved or secured by the convention of Oct. 20, 1818.

Privileges in Case of Disaster.

ARTICLE XI—United States fishing vessels entering the ports, bays or harbors of the eastern and northeastern coasts of Canada, or of the coasts of Newfoundland, under stress of weather or other casualty, may unload, reload, repair, refit, refill water and provisions, under regulations, all fish on board when such unloading, transhipment or sale is made necessary as aforesaid, and may ship a full complement outfits, provisions and supplies damaged or lost by disaster, and in case of death or sickness shall be entitled to all needful facilities, including the shipping of crews.

Licenses to purchase, in established ports of Canada or of Newfoundland, for the homeward voyage such provisions and supplies as are ordinarily sold to trading vessels shall be granted to United States fishing vessels in such ports promptly upon application and without charge, and such vessels having obtained licenses in the manner aforesaid shall also be accorded upon all occasions such facilities for the purchase of casual or needful provisions and supplies as are ordinarily granted to trading vessels, but such provisions or supplies shall not be obtained by barter nor purchased for resale or traffic.

Canadian Vessels to Enjoy U.S. Privileges.

ARTICLE XII—Fishing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland shall have on the Atlantic coast of the United States all the privileges reserved by this treaty to United States fishing vessels in the adjacent waters of Canada and Newfoundland.

ARTICLE XIII—The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall make regulations providing for the conspicuous exhibition by every United States fishing vessel of its official number on the outside of the main mast vessel require, or law to have an official number and failing, to comply with such regulations shall not be entitled to the licenses provided for in this treaty. Such regulations shall be communicated to Her Majesty's Government previously to their taking effect.

Penalties for Unlawful Fishing.

ARTICLE XIV—The penalties for unlawful fishing in the waters, bays, creeks and harbors referred to in Article I of this treaty may extend to forfeiture of the vessel and appurtenances, and also of the supplies and cargo aboard when the offence was committed, and for preparing in such waters to unlawfully fish therein, penalties shall be fixed by the court, not to exceed those for unlawfully fishing; and the penalties to be imposed on British fishermen in Canadian waters shall be fixed by the court, not exceeding in all $3 for every ton of the boat or vessel concerned. The boat or vessel may be included in such penalties and forfeitures. The proceedings shall be summary and as inexpensive as practicable. The trial, except on appeal, shall be at the place of detention unless the vessel is ordered for adjudication of offence, order it to be held at some other place adjudged by him more convenient. Security for costs shall not be required of the defendants except when bail is offered. Reasonable bail shall be accepted. There shall be proper appeals, available to the accused and the evidence at such trial may be used on appeal. Judgments of forfeiture shall be reviewed by the Governor-General-in-Council or Governor-in-Council of Newfoundland before the same are executed.

Reciprocal Provisions.

ARTICLE XV—Whenever the United States shall remove the duty from fish oil, whale oil, seal oil and fish of all kinds (except fish preserved in oil), being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada and Newfoundland including Labrador, as well as from the usual and necessary casks, barrels, kegs, cans and other usual and necessary coverings containing the products above mentioned, the like products being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States, as well as the usual and necessary coverings of the same as above described, shall be admitted free of duty into the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland; and upon such removal of duties and while the aforesaid articles are allowed to be brought into the United States by British subjects without duty, to be re-imposed thereon, the privilege of entering the ports, bays and harbors of the aforesaid coasts of Canada and Newfoundland shall be accorded to United States fishing vessels by annual licenses free of charge, for the following purposes, namely:

1. The purchase of provisions, bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits.

2. Transhipment of catch for transport by any means of conveyance.

3. Shipping of crews.

Supplies shall not be obtained by barter, but bait may be so obtained. The like privileges shall be continued or given to fishing vessels of Canada and of Newfoundland on the Atlantic Coasts of the United States.

ARTICLE XVI—This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by Her Britannic Majesty, having received the assent of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Newfoundland, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals. Done in duplicate at Washington this fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

T. F. BAYARD. [Seal.]
WILLIAM L. PUTNAM. [Seal.]
JAMES B. ANGELL. [Seal.]
J. CHAMBERLAIN. [Seal.]
L. SACKVILLE WEST. [Seal.]
CHARLES TUPPER. [Seal.]

A MODUS VIVENDI.

Arrangement Proposed by the British Plenipotentiaries Pending Ratification.

The following is the modus vivendi referred to in the President's message:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—PROTOCOL—The treaty having been signed, the British plenipotentiaries desire to state that they have been considering the position which will be created by the immediate commencement of the fishing season before the treaty can possibly be ratified by the Senate of the United States, by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Newfoundland. In the absence of such ratification the old conditions which have given rise to so much friction and irritation might be revived and might interfere with the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies concerned. Under these circumstances and with the further object of affording evidence of their anxious desire to promote good feeling and to remove at as possible subjects of controversy the British plenipotentiaries are ready to make the following temporary arrangement for a period not exceeding two years in order to afford a modus vivendi pending the ratification of the treaty:

1. For a period not exceeding two years from the present date the privilege of entering the bays and harbors of the Atlantic coasts of Canada and Newfoundland shall be granted to United States fishing vessels by annual licenses at a fee of $1.50 per ton for the following purposes: The purchase of bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits, transhipment of catch and shipping of crews.

2. If, during the continuance of this arrangement, the United States should remove the duties on fish, fish oil, whale and seal oil (and their coverings, packages, etc.), the said licenses shall be issued free of charge.

3. United States fishing vessels entering the bays and harbors of the Atlantic coasts of Canada and of Newfoundland for any of the four purposes mentioned in Article I of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, and not remaining therein more than twenty-four hours, shall not be required to enter or clear at the custom house, providing they do not communicate with the shore.

4. Forfeitures to be exacted only for the offences of fishing or preparing to fish in territorial waters.

5. This arrangement is to take effect as soon as the necessary measures can be completed by the colonial authorities.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.
L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.
CHARLES TUPPER.

The American Commissioners' Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1888.—The American plenipotentiaries having received the communication of the British plenipotentiaries of this date, conveying their plan for the adjustment to be observed by the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland in respect of the fisheries during the period, which may be requisite for the consideration by the Senate of the treaty this day signed and the enactment of legislation by the respective Governments therein proposed, desire to express their satisfaction with this manifestation of an intention on the part of the British plenipotentiaries by the means referred to, to maintain the relations of good neighborhood between the British possessions in North America and the United States, and they will convey the communication of the British plenipotentiaries to the President of the United States with a recommendation to the same may be by him made known to the Senate, for use and consideration together with the treaty, when the latter is submitted to that body for ratification.

T. F. BAYARD,
WILLIAM L. PUTNAM,
JAMES B. ANGELL.

An Open Session Proposed in the U.S. Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—After removing the injunction of secrecy from the Fisheries Treaty, the Senate debated for more than an hour the policy of having the treaty considered with open doors. So radical a departure from the time-honored precedents was the bitter opposition to which there have been a number of influential converts to the open session movement since the latter part of last week, when the ratification treaty. The Senate adjourned without action to-day, but enough was said to show that a majority of Senators are in favor of discussing this treaty with closed doors.

If you want a hearty laugh go and hear Mr. Reub. Fax, Woodstock's most famous humorist, at the Canadian Order of Foresters' Concert in the Pavilion March 8.

SCOTT ACT IN FRACTIONS.

Summonses For 22 St. Thomas Hotelkeepers—Manufacturers and Business.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 21.—This morning Police Magistrate White issued twenty-two summonses against hotelkeepers of this city for infraction of the Scott Act, all but one of the charges being for second offences. The hearing is fixed for Monday next.

A special meeting of the City Council was held to consider a communication from a special committee of the Ontario Council, intimating that St. Thomas Council join with them in petitioning the Ontario Legislature to take away from municipalities the power of granting bonuses. It was decided to join in the petition.

A Type of Glengarry.

CORNWALL, Feb. 20.—On Feb. 13 there died at the homestead on the south branch in the Township of Charlottenburgh in the County of Glengarry, Mrs. Catherine McLellan, widow of Donald McLellan, at the ripe old age of 85 years. This lady was a remarkable type of those stalwart Highlanders who first settled Glengarry, and who in addition to their great strength and stature were very fair, with a slender, strongly-knit frame, and to the day of her death she remained as erect and commanding as when at thirty.

Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books. Cash Books, Cash Books, Cash Books. Grand & Toy, Stationers, Leader-lane. 631

Shot His Wife and Killed Himself.

NAPANEE, Feb. 21.—Peter Shaudreau, a laborer about 25 years old, shot his wife through the chest this afternoon and then made his escape from town, taking the ice towards Deseronto, and when near there shot himself in the head, blowing out his brains, dying in about six months. The wife is resting quietly, the ball being lodged near the shoulder blade. The doctors consider it doubtful whether her injuries will be of a fatal nature or not.

Prince Edward Conservative Nomination.

PICTON, Feb. 21.—At a meeting here to-day of delegates, one from each polling sub-division of the county, to select a candidate to represent the Conservative interest at the approaching election, Hon. Prince Edward Cole, Dominion Parliament, Mr. Robert Clapp was selected on the first ballot.

Imperial Honor for Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—There is little doubt of the truth of the report that Mr. Chamberlain will be offered the Grand Cross of the Bath, as this is in accordance with the usual custom after special diplomatic services. Opinion, however, is much divided as to whether he will accept the offer.

The Cyclone's Victims.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 21.—There will be a union burial service of the victims of the cyclone on Monday morning at the Presbyterian Church. A large quantity of groceries, provisions and donations to the amount of $2500 have been received for the relief of the sufferers.

Wine Production in France Increasing.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—In the Senate yesterday M. Viette, Minister of Agriculture, replying to an interpellation stated that the production of wine in France was increasing annually.

A cool smoking mixture, don't bite tongue, especially made up. Try it once. 25c. quarter pound. Alive Bollard, 159 Yonge-street. 126

A Foundling in a Church.

QUEBEC, Feb. 21.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon two young girls, upon entering the Church of the Congregation of St. Roche, found the body of a newly born child in the vestibule.

Brakeman Peacock Recovering Rapidly.

HAMILTON, Feb. 21.—The brakeman, Robert Peacock, who was injured in the railway collision, and has since been in the City Hospital, is recovering rapidly.

Madame D'Auria will sing the soprano solos in "ELI" at Choral Society's concert Thursday evening.

Applications for the New Professorship.

The advertisement to secure a professor for the new chair of Political Science at University College has been inserted in The Athenæum of London, The Nation of New York, The Popular Science Monthly and The Varsity. Some two or three applications have been sent in from the United States and there are three Canadians applying for the professorship. No application has yet been received from England. The appointment will probably be made about April 1. The gentleman to be chosen should be an expert in Political Economy, International Law, Comparative Politics, and Constitutional History, as he will be called on to lecture on all these subjects.

Go and hear Miss Kate, the American musical glass players, at the Canadian Order of Foresters' Concert in the Pavilion March 8.

CHAT FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE MOVERS AND SECONDERS OF THE ADDRESS.

A Rumor That the Number of Cabinet Ministers is to be Increased—The Election Appeals—Private Bills—Applications for Divorce.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—Another meeting of Council was held this afternoon at which, it is understood, there was some further consideration of the treaty and considerable progress was made with the estimates.

Sir Charles Tupper is still indisposed and was unable to attend, but it is expected he will be well enough to be present at the opening of the House.

Movers And Seconders.

It is understood that the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne will be moved in the Commons by Dr. Montague of Huldimand and seconded by Mr. L. Z. Joncas of Gaspe. In the Senate it will be moved by Hon. J. P. Holland, the newly-appointed Senator for Mille Isles, and seconded by Hon. Mr. Sanford of Hamilton.

Reports of Indian Destitution Discredited.

Mr. Vankoughnet, Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, entirely discredits the stories of destitution and cannibalism amongst the Indians at Lac La Biche. The Department of Indian Affairs has heard n

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The World has the largest circulation of any morning paper in Canada.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1888.

The Grand Trunk in Manitoba.

The key to the railway situation in Manitoba consists of (1) the fact that the C.P.R. control the only outlet from that province to the east, viz., their line from Winnipeg to Port Arthur, and (2) their monopoly clause which restricts certain competition in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

The first can be overcome by the building of a line from Port Arthur to the Manitoba boundary, crossing the Lake of the Woods at its Narrows, and then extending this line to Winnipeg and through Southern Manitoba to its western boundary. The line is in rough figures 300 miles long in Ontario and 100 miles from the Lake of the Woods to Winnipeg. The line so vocated by Mr. Gomes is practically this scheme. That road could be built in less than two years, especially if the Manitobans build their portion of it. True it will only give competition during the season of navigation, but with immense elevators at Port Arthur a large portion of the crop of Manitoba can be rafted to that point and stored there in winter, and shipped by boat to any of the several lake ports in Ontario which are on the Grand Trunk system. And as there is a strong probability of a railway from Port Arthur to Duluth there would in that event be an outlet by rail all the year round, but through American territory a portion of the way.

The road, as we said, is 300 miles of it in Ontario and is well worthy of the assistance of this province. The Province of Manitoba, if it is in earnest, could easily build the portion of the line in its own territory.

We believe that in a scheme of this kind lies the solution of the Manitoba difficulty. In other words Manitoba must have a rival road to Lake Superior. Once she has that all the other things will follow.

"American Manufactures" for "Canadian Products."

It may help us to get at the "true inwardness" of what certain trouble-breeders are driving at if we ponder well the meaning of something in Mr. Wiman's last letter (also graphed in The Mail and published in that paper on Monday. He says: "If the people of the United States can be induced to favor Commercial Union, as all Americans who understand it most assuredly do, and an invitation to Canada is placed on the statute books by Congress, *twoteling the free admission of American manufactures into Canada in exchange for the free admission of Canadian products into the United States*, the people of Canada, through its Parliament, will have the power to accept or reject the offer." In the words which we have put in italics, especially, the aim and motive of Mr. Wiman and his aide stand revealed and are to be seen "sticking out" as plain as a pike-staff.

Of course by "Canadian products" only *raw products* are meant: the way in which they are set against *American manufactures* shows that clearly enough. Well, Mr. Wiman, this kind of exchange is what you and those who are with you in the C.U. scheme want; but it is most emphatically not what the people of Canada want. It is not their policy to develop a vast back country, of wood and prairie, of farming and mining region together—in order chiefly to build up American cities and American railways at the expense of their own country. May it please you to realize the fact, that they have quite another idea of the destiny of this Canada." It is their purpose (D.V.) to make this a manufacturing country as well as an agricultural one. You are very anxious to supply us with American manufactures, but understand that we want to manufacture for ourselves; also, that from progress already made during nine years of National Policy, there is good reason to believe that our efforts will be pretty successful, as things go. Of course you would like to do the manufacturing for us, but we simply want to do it for ourselves, and depend upon it, we are bound to try. Tradition has it that, before England became a manufacturing country, the English used to sell hides to the Dutch for sixpence, and buy back the tails for a shilling. But Canada has adopted for her National Policy something entirely different from this, and she is going to stick to it, too.

We know, Mr. Wiman, that you and other wide-awake Americans have for some time back been setting longing eyes on this new Northwest country of ours. If you could only secure, for American cities and American railways, the trade of this new country, it would be "a big thing," wouldn't it? Aye, that it would, my boy. But, don't you see!—we want the same thing ourselves; and somehow or other we think that we have the best right. So you may as well understand it first as last that no such "fool" bargain as that which you offer us—the exchange of American manufactures for Canadian products—will "take" with us. For we, too, propose to be a nation, and to have a National Policy.

The Wheat Blockade and the Toronto Board of Trade.

Yesterday afternoon the Council of the Board of Trade agreed upon a report on the wheat blockade in the Northwest, which will be found in another column. The Council's report admits the existence of a blockade, also that a remedy ample enough to meet the difficulty must be had with the least possible delay; but does not say what the remedy should be. On Friday first, 24th inst., at 3.30 p.m., there will be a full meeting of the Board, to receive the Council's report and to discuss the matter. And that meeting will be an interesting one, we may be sure.

Allen Pringle writes to The Mail to assure that esteemed American organ that it has never done "Sir John" any "injustice." That is not the point. Injustice to any individual is a matter of little moment to anyone save the individual concerned, but injustice to the whole country is an affair that concerns us all. The charge against The Mail is that it systematically misrepresents and depreciates Canada. As a solitary example, look at its jeremiads upon the Canadian farmer, whose condition is so much better than that of his United States competitor that The Mail dare not give the other side of the case, or make any honest comparison between them. Mr. Pringle attempts in vain to befog the issue. Sir John and Mr. Bunting are at liberty to wash their linen in the way they think best, but the latter had no right to go to Washington and accept a brief from foreigners.

"The Chamberlain treaty," eh? What is the matter with the "Tupper treaty"?

The Globe thinks that the duty upon tea might be profitably restored as part of a revenue tariff. One of the worst features of the Free Trade heresy is that we should tax what we cannot produce and exempt what we can produce. A man who wishes to tax Florida oranges in order that he may let Michigan potatoes in free must have a queer notion of the eternal fitness of things.

The Mail had a whole column of Gaelic again yesterday, and there are not a score of men in town who believe a word of it.

Ontario's Mining Laws.

Editor World: I crave leave to say a few words in answer to Mr. Jones' criticism in your issue of Monday on the accuracy of my statements about the existence of a mining law in Ontario. I intend to avoid controversy, but I feel bound to prove my statements.

I stated that we have had a Mining Act in force since 1869, resembling that of the U. S. Territories in many respects, under which mining licenses could be taken up. Mr. Jones admits the act, but says it only applies to mining divisions set aside by proclamation, which is not disputed; asserts that the Government only proclaimed two divisions, which is also undisputed, although he mis-names one of them, and then says, as I understand him, that these divisions have been abolished, and that no licenses can now be issued without further proclamation.

I agree with all his statements except this last one, about abolition and proclamation, which he will find on be incorrect by referring to a return made in the Ontario Legislature on March 29, 1884. That was a return of all orders-in-council made regarding mining divisions from 1862 to 1883. Section 13 of the Mining Act, quoted in Mr. Jones' letter, shows that no mining divisions can be created, modified or cancelled except by order-in-council, and a perusal of the return will show that only two orders have been passed since 1869, one creating the Madoc division (wrongously called by Mr. Jones the Quinte division, which was a division in existence before our Mining Act, and in fact before Confederation); and the other creating the Lake Superior division, but no order abolishing any division. So that according to this return, which is the best authority we can have, Mr. Jones is wrong in supposing that these divisions have been cancelled or abolished, and are no longer in existence. What Mr. Jones will find, if he makes thorough enquiry, is that the mining law has become a dead letter because there has been no demand for it, because for many years there used to be salaried officers in charge of the divisions called inspectors; and the Government finding, I suppose, that even one license had not been applied for in several years, ceased to employ these officers as a useless expense. But that is a different thing from there being no mining law or from the Government having cancelled the divisions. If a demand for licenses should arise all that would have to be done would be to appoint an officer to take charge of them; no new law or proclamation would be necessary. My original statement therefore stands proved, viz., that we have had a mining law similar in general outline to that of the United States since 1869; that it is now in force, that the Government can put it in force whenever they like, without further legislation; but that it has fallen into desuetude because people did not avail themselves of its privileges.

I agree with your correspondent, a "Working Miner," that the privilege of purchasing should be conferred on miners after a certain amount of work has been done; and the act might, perhaps, be improved in other respects. But I adhere to the opinion that the state of the law is not the cause of the slow progress which we are making. A. J. CATTANACH.

SUPREME GRAND LODGE, A.O.G.

The Annual Meeting Yesterday—Reports and Election of Officers.

The Supreme Grand Lodge, Sons of Canada, opened its annual session in Poulton's Hall, Queen-street east, yesterday morning. The first business transacted was the hearing of reports of committees and lodge officers. The Supreme Grand President, L. L. Walker, delivered the annual address. It consisted mainly of statistics showing the wonderful strides made by the order in the past year. In the afternoon these officers were elected:

Supreme Grand President, L. L. Walker, Toronto Lodge No. 2 (re-elected).

First Supreme Grand Vice-President, Julius Mayer, Imperial Lodge No. 1.

Second Supreme Grand Vice-President, James Gale, Dominion Lodge No. 3, Beaverton.

Supreme Grand Chaplain, William Brownlow, Beaver Lodge No. 1 (re-elected).

Supreme Grand Recording Secretary, William McMurchy, Beaver Lodge No. 1 (re-elected).

Assistant Supreme Grand Recording Secretary, William R. Bestos, Beaver Lodge No. 1 (re-elected).

Supreme Grand Financial Secretary, Frank Turner, Toronto Lodge No. 2 (re-elected).

Assistant Supreme Grand Financial Secretary, E. Jenkinson, Imperial Lodge No. 1.

Supreme Grand Treasurer, John E. Doran, Beaver Lodge, No. 1 (re-elected).

Supreme Grand Steward, Frederick Clarke, Toronto Lodge, No. 2.

Assistant Supreme Grand Steward, Thomas Waters, Maple Leaf Lodge, No. 4.

Supreme Grand Tyler, Jas Words, Maple Leaf Lodge, No. 4.

Second Guard, J. M. Bothwell, Barrie Lodge, No. 9.

The business was concluded in the evening.

—Pipe smokers, why gurgle your smoke through nicotine and other filth? Buy the Clinax Pipe Cleaner, the most perfect, most effectual, and have comfort. Only 25 cents. Will last for years. Tobacconists generally. 27

For Sweet Charity's Sake.

The promenade concert in Association Hall last night in aid of the Ontario Ladies' Work Depository was a great success. The affair was under the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Mackenzie Bowell, but previous pressing engagements prevented both His Honor and Miss Campbell from being present. The musical and vocal portions of the program and with them improved from the first and fashionable audience, Mr. Gamble Geddes acted as musical director, and Mr. Arthur Fisher as accompanist. One of the special features was a quartet ("Ye Banks an' Braes o' Bonnie Doon") by Miss Robinson, Mrs. Mackelcan, Mr. Geddes and Mr. Warrington. The same ladies and gentlemen figured in a second quartet entitled "Jack Frost." The song, "Good Company," by Mr. Warrington was loudly encored. During the intermission the audience visited a hall on the ground floor, where refreshment, flower and fancy work tables had been set out. Mrs. Melville Bolton, Mrs. Banks, Miss Mabel Cawthra, Miss Minnie Osler and Miss Hodgins presided at the flower table; Mrs. Temple, Mrs. Robinson and the Misses Bethune at the refreshment table and Mrs. Col. Gzowski had the fancy work table in charge. Bayley's orchestra played some choice selections.

Dispensing Justice at the Old Stand.

After a three months' stay in the county Courthouse, the Police Magistrate returned yesterday to the remodelled Police Court building in Court-street. The building has been greatly improved in every respect. Not to speak of the offices for the police officials which have been thoroughly modernized, the court-room itself wears an entirely new appearance. The dock has been enlarged, the space for spectators curtailed, and the Magistrate has a railed-off passage way from his private office to the bench. The dock communicates directly with the cells, thus practically precluding the chances of prisoners escaping.

John Kirby, up on remand for stealing from his employers, Williams & Davies & Co., was committed for trial. Louis Napoleon Boyer was arraigned on the charge of stealing Mr. Marcellus Crombie's gold watch, and Thomas Spence for feloniously receiving it. Both were committed. George Wilson and James Sping, alleged horse thieves, were set down for the case of Edward Green and Thomas Wright arraigned for stealing two caddies of tea from Perkins, Ince & Co. Green was discharged, and Wright held until to-morrow. A pawnbroker J. Singer was fined $20 and costs for receiving in pawn a rifle belonging to the Royal Grenadiers.

Woodstock.

The O'Neill House, Woodstock, has been enlarged during the past season, making it now one of the largest and most commodious hotels in the west, having every convenience in the way of heating, barber shop, baths, bill ards, etc. No expense has been spared, and all who have visited this hotel since the addition has been made are loud in their praise, and commend Mr. O'Neill's enterprise in endeavoring to give to Woodstock such a fine and well appointed house. His place has now ample accommodation for 100 guests, and all who have not visited Woodstock since the recent alterations should give the O'Neill House a call, when the general manager, Mr. J. F. O'Neill, will endeavor to make everything pleasant.

—Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints. X

Prohibition And Disallowance.

There was a fair attendance of members at the weekly meeting of the Young Liberal-Conservative Association last night. A motion was passed calling on the committee appointed to arrange for the proposed debate with the Young Liberals to report on next Tuesday night as to whether such a debate can be held or not. Dr. Strangways spoke at length in favor of Prohibition, and a lively discussion took place on the question whether the Dominion Government should possess the right to veto the proceedings of the local Legislature. Dr. Strangways entered into the lists against the proposed measure, which found warm supporters in Messrs. R. A. Johnston and W. J. Nelson.

A Medal For a Brave Young Lady.

At next Monday night's City Council meeting Miss Mabel Andrews, sister of Mr. Ernest Andrews of the Ontario Bank in Toronto, will be presented with a bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society. Ex-Mayor Howland will make the presentation.

Last autumn Miss Andrews, while holidaying at Thornbury on the Georgian Bay, rescued two children from drowning at the mouth of the Beaver River. Miss Andrews' pluck was noticed in newspapers all over the country. The Royal Humane Society's attention was called to the young lady's heroism by Mr. Howland and she is to have the honor of being a wearer of the society's medal.

Prof. Richardson on English Cathedrals.

"English Cathedrals and Their History" was the title of an interesting lecture delivered last night by Prof. C. G. Richardson in the Bond-street Congregational Church. The grand old cathedrals were admirably represented by the aid of a stereoptikon. The lecture and the musical selections on the program delighted a large audience.

—Nortmon & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery has worked wonders for dyspeptics, and we don't think there is a case of Dyspepsia to be found that it will not cure if the directions are followed. Mr. C. E. Williams, druggist, Wingham, says: "The Vegetable Discovery is selling well, and I know of one bad case of Dyspepsia that it has completely cured." X

AGAINST THE NAIRN BILL.

THE LEGISLATIVE HALLS INVADED BY PROTESTING MERCHANTS.

Attorney-General Mowat Sympathizes With Them—The Member for East Elgin Discomfited—Government Day in the House—Lively Echoes.

The "Nairn Bill," as it is now known, has provoked a chorus of dissenting voices that sounds very inharmonious in the ears of its author, the member for East Elgin. Yesterday brought a large number of stalwart manufacturers from the cities and towns of the province to protest against the passage of the measure, and a good deal of time was taken up, both when the House was in session and before it sat, in the explanation of how harsh the provisions of the proposed measure were. Among those who invaded the Legislative halls were these gentlemen:

J. MacGregor, Macdougall, Gourlay & Co., Galt; James Noxon, Patterson & Bro. Co. (Ltd.), Woodstock; James K. Osborne, A. Harris, Son & Co., Brantford; R. Good, G. Weiner, Son & Co., Brantford; E. A. Morrison, Toronto; Fred. T. Wilkes and S. A. Pease of the Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford; Wm. White, manufacturer of light goods, Toronto; T. H. Noxon, Supt. Noxon Bros. Manf. Co., Ingersoll; C. D. Massey, Massey Manf. Co., Toronto; Wm. Dixon, carriage maat, Toronto; Orlando Dunn, Raymond Sewing Co., Guelph; E. Newcombe, Octavius Newcombe & Co., Toronto; Geo. White, engine maat., London; C. W. Leonard, E. Leonard & Sons, London; R. Williams, R. S. Williams & Son, Toronto; J. W. Scott, W. Hell & Co., Guelph; T. McMillan, W. N. Johnston and P. S. Gossin, representing Walker Bros. & Co., Toronto; W. F. Cockshutt, president Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford; Wm. D. Watson, Secretary Watson Manf. Co.; Aft. Jno. Goldie, Goldie & McCulloch; Calm Geo. E. Hillman, Manager Singer Manf. Co.; O. B. Meadows, Manager Toronto branch, Chowen & Cunningham, Kingston; Robinson, Manager Robinson House Furnishing Supply Co.; W. Duffett, A. & S. Nordheimer, Adam Mowry, B. B. Nowry & Sons, Gravenhurst; J. E. Clipsham, carriage maat., Gravenhurst; C. S. Correll, Manager C. P. Adams, manufacturer and installation dealer, Toronto; A. R. Williams, machinery dealer, Toronto; John Watson, A(?), Hugh Kent of Kent Bros., Galt; J. Gibson, of the London Machine and Tool Works, T. G. Mason of Mason & Risch, Toronto; R. Spivesse of the Sylvester Agricultural Works, Lindsay, and Thomas Walters, Hugh Leary and C. E. Porteous of the same town.

In the forenoon the deputation appeared before a largely attended meeting of the Legislative Farmers' Club. Mr. J. Maclaren, Q.C., solicitor for the deputation; A. R. Williams, James Noxon, T. G. Mason and others spoke. It was explained that the proposed bill would end a custom for a long time in vogue and which had been found to work very satisfactorily. At present manufacturers of agricultural implements, pianos and organ manufacturers, sewing machine men and makers of other kinds of machinery, dispose of their goods largely on the "time" system. A farmer takes the article and simply gives his note and a lien on the goods until such goods are paid for, and in some instances the lien is not taken. It has happened that after some of these goods have been bought and paid for at sales by other parties the manufacturer has revoked the goods. These, the spokesmen for the deputation said, were but rare occurrences, and if that evil were redressed in the way the bill proposed, it would most seriously injure the industrial interests of the Province. The bill would compel manufacturers to make out an agreement in every case and have it registered within five days from its execution at the County Clerk's office. It would also compel the inscription of a notice on all goods sold on the instalment system, such as Boots, showing on what terms they were bought and how much was paid on them; or in place of this a record of the transactions which anyone can examine, must be kept.

It was argued that such a system would be both costly and cumbersome, and that as it would scroll consignees such as farmers, there was only one thing to do and that was to charge the additional outlay to the cost of production. Several members of the Club spoke to the effect that the farmers had not asked for such a measure and that they saw no great need for it.

Before the House sat the Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. Hardy, Hon. Mr. Fraser, Hon. A. M. Ross and Hon. G. W. Ross gave audience to the manufacturers. It was clear to all that the system in use was of great benefit to the farmer, especially. Many a young farmer had been placed on his way to prosperity by being carried to a certain extent by implement manufacturers. The notes were guaranteed by the industry of the farmer and were good as Government bonds. It was not fair to the banking men to change the law without, at least, due notice. If such a change were made as set forth in the bill it would make a disastrous disturbance in financial and industrial circles.

The Attorney-General said the deputation had presented their case with much force, and, indeed, he could say that it had convinced him. The matter deserved the close attention of the Government and would receive it.

When the House went into session at 3.10 the Legislative Chamber was the theatre of a whole cargo of protests against the "Nairn Bill." Seventeen members on both sides of the House, and every county in the Province, presented a petition from their constituents against the measure. Mr. Nairn looked very uncomfortable, quite unlike a sturdy Bardiscontent Mr. Mowat said Their claims would receive due consideration. Among those present were:

L. Gland, Reeve; N. McIntyre, J. Cassidy, Kincardine Township; J. Tolton, Reeve; R. Long, Deputy Reeve; D. Sullivan and Capt. Finlay, Brant Township; Dr. McKay, Owen Township; Richard Rivers and James Johnston, Carrick Township; Victor Lang, Reeve; Mortimer Lynch, First Deputy Reeve; A. Widmayer, Second Deputy Reeve; F. Shaum, J. Kind, Wm. Ryan, A. Wenger and N. Wenger, Normanby Township; J. Hesselwood, Mayor; Jno. Book, Wm. Geiger, Thos. Clark and Jos. Morrison, Mount Forest; R. Frost, Mayor; J. Bruce, D. Robertson, W. A. McLean, J. Stevens, Judge Kingsmill, Walkerton; H. Cargill, M.P., T. Richard, R. Russel and J. W. Macnab, Greenock Township; A. G. McEwan, Reeve; John McDonald and John Pollard, Tiverton.

Mr. John McIlroy, late registrar of Bruce, is appealing to the members of the House to allow him to appear before a committee to exonerate himself from the finding by the commissioner appointed to examine into his conduct while registrar. He claims that his removal was based on the finding of the commissioner, and that such finding was unwarranted. His petition is being circulated among the members.

Bills Read a First Time.

By Mr. Ballantyne—An act to enable the County of Perth to sell certain lands.

By Mr. Ballantyne—An act to incorporate the Village of Port Burwell.

By Mr. Awrey—An act to amend the law regulating the building of bridges across streams and rivers.

By Mr. Lees—An act to amend the Municipal Act.

By Mr. Ferguson—An act to consolidate the debt of Ridgetown.

By Mr. Stratton—An act respecting the Nicholls Hospital (Peterboro) Trust.

By Mr. Stratton—An act to authorize the Town of Peterboro to issue debentures.

By Mr. Waters—An act to amend the Municipal Act.

By Mr. Phelps—An act to amend the Assessment Act.

By Mr. French—An act to authorize the City of London to sell lands known as the "Exhibition Grounds."

By Mr. French—An act respecting County Court stenographers.

—Thomas Robinson, Fairplain Centre, P.Q., writes: "I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia for about 14 years, and have tried many remedies without any relief. I took a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil and found it gave me instant relief, and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to all." X

C.U. AT THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

President Fuller Suggests that It Be Not Discussed—The Agricultural Hall.

The annual meeting of the Permanent Central Farmers' Institute opened yesterday in the County Council chamber. Amongst those present were: Thos. Batty, Middlesex East; Charles Walker, Haldimand; Albins Rawlings, Lambton East; Thos. Phillips, South Simcoe; Chas. Fairbairn, Victoria East; Thomas Keefe, Centre Grey; J. Smith, Jr., Centre Grey; Donald Campbell, Halton; A. H. Pettit, Lincoln; S. G. Kitchen, North Brant; George White, Centre Wellington; R. W. Phillips, North York; Jno. Good, South Grey; Jas. Leslie, Centre Bruce; East York: Thos. Allan, North Ontario; James Murdoch, South Grey; F. Birdsall, East Peterboro; Robert Ness, Prince Edward; Lennox; T. Raynor, Prince Edward; J. Pickering, Peel; Uriah McFaddan, East Huron; Ira Burrows, West Wellington; John Johnson, Dufferin; E. Bowers, East Durham; E. J. Cook, South Oxford; James Tolton, South Bruce; Henry Brown, Centre Bruce; Duncan J. McLaren, Simcoe; Robert Malcolm, Simcoe; North Oxford: J. F. Maloney, West Northumberland; David Wilson, East Kent; C. Lawrence, Monmouth; Jas. Stewart, North Lanark; George Oliver, South Lanark; George Copehnd, South Waterloo; J. B. Ewing, East Northumberland; Jas. H. Spencer, Prince Edward; J. Scott, South Hastings.

President Valancey E. Fuller delivered the opening address. Referring to Commercial Union he said the question had been threshed the year endorsed the movement. Mr. Fuller then gave instances in support of his contention, and said that the Farmers' Institute were in the hands of the Grits and the Tories. C. U. would, he believed, become an important factor in Canadian politics. He expressed regret that the Mayor Clarke and Ald. Frank had were absent through official business, and hoped that an Agricultural Hall for Toronto would speedily be erected.

The standing committees were appointed on the opening of the afternoon session, after which the President said he had heard regret spoke against the discussion of Commercial Union by the Institute, on the ground that only agricultural topics should be brought up. President Fuller said he had intended to put the subject of Commercial Union was, it would sooner or later, if indeciminately introduced, would be misunderstood thereby. (Applause.) If the institutes became a party machine they would undoubtedly be doomed. Insisting upon Commercial Union would be one of their strongest supporters. [Applause.] Sir John Macdonald would give the quietus to Commercial Union at the earliest possible moment. (Applause.) He (President Fuller) was a point of Commercial Union they would injure their vital interests. He had attended more meetings than any other President and seen the divisions caused by the question. He was personally in favor of Commercial Union, but let not this subject disrupt the district institutes.

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WANDERERS' SPOKES.

Some Notes of Interest to Bicyclists—The C.W.A.'s Spring Meeting—Who Will Get the Hat?

Although some time has to elapse before the riding season opens, the Wanderers are already assuming an air of activity. They are working together to make a record, and intend keeping up their present standing as the most successful and largest club in Canada.

The annual meeting and election of officers will take place on March 1, and indications promise a very large meeting.

The annual meeting of the C.W.A. board of officers will be held in the club house in March, and visiting consuls and others will remember that the latch string is always out for every visiting wheelman.

This year the Wanderers and their old friends, the Newmarket Club, will run a strong ticket for C.W.A. officers for the Toronto district, and if successful will make the district well known before the season of '88 is closed.

Speaking of the N.H.C., the Wanderers intend reciprocating their trip to Newmarket by having their club visit the city early in the spring, when a good time is promised.

Although the place where the annual League meet is to be held is not yet decided upon, the Wanderers are sure to be well represented.

The secretary of the Queen City club has asked the secretary of the Wanderers to have the club represent them at the C.W.A. spring meeting, which will be done.

The spring hat offered to the first rider who reaches the Half-way House on his bicycle ought soon to adorn some early rider, as already the sound of emery grinding and tinkering at old wheels is heard around the club house. Last year the first rider rode half way through five-inch snow.

Sports of Sport.

Irons will be used in the curling match at Montreal on Saturday between the Toronto Granites and the Montreal Thistles.

"Certain members of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club," says The Montreal Star, "will at the annual meeting bring forward a motion to expel from membership a certain horsey character who was mixed up in the late lacrosse trial in a not very creditable way. What adds to their indignation is the fact that by doing what they accuse him of, the Shamrocks, his own club, lost the championship."

The Caledonian-Moss Park curling match, which was to have been played yesterday, was postponed till this afternoon.

TENDERS FOR CITY MATERIAL.

Stone Crossings, Sewer Pipe, Cedar Blocks, Cement, Nails, Spikes and Lumber.

Chairman St. Thomas Carlyle, with Ald. Jones, St. Andrew's Carlyle, Woods, Baxter, Varral, Barton, Fleming and Irwin attended the meeting of the Board of Works yesterday afternoon.

For about the fifteenth time the board wrestled with the proposed sewer on Bloor-street from Dundas-street east to the Garrison Creek. Engineer Sproutt told the committee that in his opinion it would be a mistake to build the sewer from Dundas-street. He thought it would be better to build the sewer from Dufferin-street to the Garrison Creek. The sewer should be about eighteen feet. The cost would be in the neighborhood of $30,000. Mr. Sproutt also recommended that the outlet of the sewer from Dufferin-street to Dundas-road be at the Garrison Creek branch which crosses Bloor-street a little east of Brock-avenue. This part would cost $30,000, making the cost of the whole sewer about $60,000. The Council will be asked to do the work.

Mr. Hunter, of St. Marys-street, will be refunded $27 he expended in cleaning his private drain, on the recommendation of the City Engineer. Mr. Sproutt's recommendation will be reported favorably upon to the Council.

The authorities of Trinity College are pressing the settlement in reference to lands belonging to them and occupied by the Garrison Creek. If the city will not purchase the lands they drive the college authorities and Ald. Frank land were absent through official business, and hoped that an Agricultural Hall for Toronto would speedily be erected.

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THE C.P.R AND THE ISLAND.

HOW IT IS PROPOSED TO CONCENTRATE THE TRAFFIC.

Bay-street the Central Point. With Safe Promenades From Yonge and York-streets—Beautiful Steamboats That Will Revolutionize the Ferry Business.

The C.P.R. now control a large portion of the water front. It is through their property that the public will have to pass when they wish to go to the Island or to take an excursion to one of Toronto's many water resorts. It

GRAIN FIRM AND STEADY

WHILE PRODUCE IS WEAKER AND THE MARKETS DULL.

Stocks Weaker at Home and Firmer Abroad —The American Markets Closed To-day —Robt. Cochran's Private Wire Despatch —The Horse Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21.

Stocks, both at home and in Montreal, were inclined to be weaker to-day and the market very dull. In New York and London stocks were firmer, though the markets were quiet, the holiday in the States to-morrow being the cause of the dullness.

R. B. HAMILTON & CO.,
Correspondents of The Public Grain and Stock Exchange of New York. (Limited.)
Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Oil bought and sold on margin.
Mount'n Chambers, Arcade, Yonge-street, Toronto
Private wires to New York and Chicago.
Telephone 1823.

The local stock market this morning was dull and bank shares unsettled. Montreal ¼ lower at 218¼ bid, and Ontario ¼ easier, with buyers at 110½. Toronto 2 lower, the bid being 183, but holders asked 185. Merchants' steady at 123 bid, and Commerce sold at 110. Imperial 1 lower at 129 bid, and Dominion also 1 lower at 212 bid, without sellers. Standard wanted at 122½, and Hamilton unchanged at 135 bid. Loan and miscellaneous shares quiet. Western Assurance 125 bid, and Dominion Telegraph, 89, without transactions. Northwest Land sold at 53½. Canada Permanent Loan weaker, the bid being 194 and Union offered at 135, without buyers. Building and Loan ½ easier at 101 bid, and Imperial Savings 1 higher at 109 bid. London and Canadian Loan sold at 147 for 70 shares, and People's offered at 110, without bids. Hamilton Provident offered at 162, but there were no buyers, and the balance of the list is unchanged.

In the afternoon the market showed a little improvement, and stocks were a shade higher.

The transactions to-day were: Morning—Commerce, 20, 20 at 110; N. W. Land, 50at 53½; Loan & Can. 1s, 25 A., 50, 20at 147. Afternoon—Toronto, 4 at 190; Commerce, 10 at 110; Imperial, 5 at 130; Dominion, 20 at 213; Western Assurance, 27, 5 at 125½.

A. G. BROWN
Member Toronto Stock Exchange
STOCK BROKER. Stocks bought and sold for cash or on margin. Money to loan at 6 per cent. Investments a specialty. Rents collected.

Following are the opening and closing prices on the Toronto Stock Exchange to-day:

Stocks.	12 M. Ask'd.	12 M. Bid.	4 P.M. Ask'd.	4 P.M. Bid.
Montreal	218¼	217¾	218¼	218
Ontario	111	110½	111	110½
Toronto	195	188	190	185
Merchants'	125	123	125	123½
Commerce	111	110½	110½	110
Imperial	133	129	133	129
Dominion	....	212	....	210½
Standard	122½	122½	122½	122½
Hamilton	....	135	....	135
Miscellaneous				
British American	93	90	....	89½
Western Assurance	125½	123	126	122
Consumers' Gas	....	170	177	173
Dominion Telegraph	90	87	89	86
Northwest Land Co.	57	53	57	50
Loan Companies.				
Canada Permanent	199	194	....	....
Union	138	....	....	....
S. & Ed. Association	103	101	....	....
Imperial S. & Invest.	112	109	....	....
Lon. & Can. L. & A.	147	145	....	....
People's Loan	110	....	....	....
The Land Security Company	....	285½	....	....
Dom. Savings & Loan	95	....	....	....
Ont. Loan & Deb.	120	119	....	....
Hamilton Provident	122	....	....	....

Boeckh's Standard Brushes!
QUALITY AND SIZE GUARANTEED.
For Sale by all Leading Houses. d

MONTREAL STOCKS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 21.—The market here to-day was dull and stocks a shade weaker. Following are the closing prices: Bank of Montreal, 213 asked and 212¾ bid, sales 25 at 213; Ontario, 113 and 111; People's, 103¼ and 99; Molsons, 144½ and 135; Toronto, 193 and 189½; Jacques Cartier, 125 and 124; Union, 95 and 90; Commerce, 110 and 110; Merchants', 123 and 121, sales 25 at 123; N.W. Land, 54 bid and 53½; Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., 55 and 54½; City Pass., 139 and 136; Montreal Gas, 211 and 210; C.P.R., 58½ and 57.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

In New York to-day the market was firm, though quiet, no doubt owing to to-morrow being a holiday in the States. Stocks showed a weaker tendency at the opening, but recovered their loss during the day and closed from ¼ to ½ higher than last night, the former consisting of Missouri Pacific and Western Union, and the latter Richmond & Terminal. A despatch from New York to-day says: The continued rise in P., is based on the good buying of insiders on increased earning.

MURDOCH, DICKSON & CO.,
CREDITORS' ASSIGNEES,
And Public Accountants, General Agents, cor. Front and Scott Streets, Toronto. Commissioners for British Columbia, Quebec, Manitoba and N.W. Territories, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick also for States New York, California, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, Massachusetts &c., &c., &c.

To-day's fluctuations and the total sales of the leading stocks on the New York Stock Exchange were as follows:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Sales.
New York Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	600
Canada Southern	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	201
Delaware & Hudson	109½	110	109½	110	400
Delaware & Lackawa'n	138½	139½	138½	139½	11,607
N. Y. Lake Erie & W.	26½	26½	26½	26½	100
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	100
Jersey Central	30	30½	29½	30½	800
Louisville & Nashville	39½	39½	39	39½	2100
Lake Shore	91½	91½	91½	91½	37,000
Michigan Central	81½	....	....	....	....
Missouri Pacific	85	85	84½	84½	2200
N. Y. & New Eng.	27½	27½	27	27½	2200
Northern Pacific pfd.	37½	....	....	....	200
Ont., Sa. F., M. & Un.	37½	38½	37½	38½	600
Oregon and Trans.	51½	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	50½	....	....	....	100
Reading	36½	36½	36½	36½	21,100
Chicago, M. & St. Paul	85½	86½	84½	85½	15,800
Union Pacific	56½	56½	56	56½	700
Western Union Tel.	76½	76½	76½	76½	2200

W. R. JONES.
(Established 1878.)
Has removed to Room 2, Bolsa Buildings, 36 Wellington-street east,
Where he will continue to receive orders for Grain and Provisions on Board of Trade, Chicago, by
IRWIN, GREEN & CO.

EUROPEAN AND MISCELLANEOUS.

In London today the market was quiet and American securities were firmer, though sparingly dealt in, to-morrow being a holiday in the United States having a tendency for the inactiveness of American securities.

The Bank of England rate remains at 2½ per cent.

The London quotations to-day were: 11-16 Consols, 102 3-16 for money and 102 1-16 for account; U.S. 4's, 129; U.S. 4½s, 109; Erie 27½; Erie 2nd, 100½; C.P.R., 58; N.Y.C., 110½; Ill. Cent. 120. 4 p.m.—C.P.R., 58½; consols 102 1-16 for money and 102¼ for account; N.Y.C., 110½; Lake Erie, 26½; L. & N., 60½; R.G., 34; U.P., 58; K., 16½.

"BARTON'S"
Cooper's Tools.
Axes, Adzes, Shaves, Chamfer Knives, Spoke Shaves, Scrapers, Howells, Crozes, Jointers, etc.
Cooper's Truss Hoops.
RICE LEWIS & SON,
Hardware and Iron Merchants, Toronto.

Foreign Exchange is quoted by Gzowski & Buchan to-day as follows:

IN NEW YORK.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Actual.
Sixty days sterling	4 84	4 85	....
Sterling demand	4 87½	4 88	4 85

TORONTO.	Bid.	Asked.	Between Banks.	Counter.
New York funds	3-16	¼	¼ to ½	¼
Sixty days' sterling	9/16	9/16	9/16 to 9/16	½
Demand do.	9/16	9/16	10 to 40	½

TISDELL & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS, 23 KING-ST. EAST.
New York stocks, Chicago grain and provisions and petroleum bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Our private wires to New York and Chicago enable us to execute orders with promptness. 135

The Oil Market.

Oil in New York to-day opened ¼ higher at 83½ and showed considerable activity throughout the day, touching 89¼ and 87½, and finally closing at 87½ asked.

At Oil City to-day the market was active, opening at 88½, highest 89¼, lowest 87½, and closing at 87½ bid.

Grain and Produce.

The grain markets, both at home and abroad are firm and steady. In England wheat is firmly held.

On call at the corn exchange to-day: No. 1 red winter, 91 cents bid.

The car lots received at Chicago yesterday were: Winter wheat 48, corn 320, oats 107, rye 12 and barley 53.

The report of receipts of hogs from the Chicago Stock Yards to-day is: Estimated receipts 16,000, official yesterday 18,708. Shipments 4088, left over 7500. Cattle receipts 7000. Market steady.

EDWARD BROWN
ACCOUNTANT,
ASSIGNEE AND ESTATE AGENT
MAIL BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.
Estates Managed. Loans Effected. 36

Robt. Cochran received the following despatch by private wire from Chicago to-day: May wheat opened 80½c, sold down to 80¼c to 80¼c, then rallied to 81c, and then fluctuated between 80¾c and 81c. The trading was light. There were few buying orders that were now business. Some shorts covered. The market was devoid of interest and closed tame. Corn dull, quiet, featureless. Park opened $14.27, sold at $14.02, closed $14.07 to $14.10. Pork market looks very uncertain at this point. If the big bulls are trying to sell we will certainly see lower pork, but there is room for belief that they will allow the market to break to buy more. We look for some quick and wild fluctuations at higher prices; however, it is a Chinese puzzle at present. Receipts of hogs, 16,000. Lard quiet and closed tame.

LOCAL STREET MARKET.

The local market receipts to-day were moderate and prices steady. About 150 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 81½c for fall, 77c to 81c for spring, and 73c for goose. Barley easy, with sales of 400 bushels at 73c to 75½c. Oats nominal at 45c to 46c, and peas 65c to 70c. Hay steady: 20 loads sold at $12 to $14 for clover, and $14 to $16 for timothy. Straw quoted at $10 to $11. Dressed hogs are quoted at $7.25. Beef $3 to $5 for forequarters and $5 to $7.50 for hindquarters. Mutton $6.50 to $8; lamb at $9 to $10; veal $5.50 to $8.50.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

The retail market to-day was quiet and prices unchanged.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

The following table shows the fluctuations of the Chicago market to-day:

		Opening.	Closing.	Highest.	Lowest.
Wheat	March	$ 76½	$ 76	$ 76	$ 75¾
"	May	80¾	80¾	81	80¾
"	June	81¼	81¼	81⅜	81¼
"	July	81¼	81¼	81⅜	81¼
Corn	March	47½	47¾	47¾	47
"	May	49¼	49¼	49¼	48¾
"	June	51	51¼	51¼	51
"	July	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51
Oats	May	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31¼
"	June	31¼	31⅜	31⅜	31¼
Pork	March	13.90	....	....	....
"	May	14.22½	14.22½	14.22½	14.07½
"	June	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.17
Lard	March	7.77	7.77	7.82½	7.75
"	May	7.92	7.91	7.92½	7.85½
"	June	7.95	7.95½	7.95	7.92½
Short Ribs	March	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.25
"	May	7.50	7.45	7.47	7.40
"	June	7.55	7.52	7.52	7.50

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Nails, Locks, Knobs, Sash Line and Cordage,
Spades, Shovels, Etc.
The Above at Cut Prices.
W. M. ADAMS,
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BEERBOHM'S REPORT.

Beerbohm reports to-day: Floating cargoes—Wheat and corn nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat fairly held; corn dull.

French country markets firm. Paris wheat firm; flour quiet. Liverpool wheat and corn, upward tendency; corn 4s 9½d, no change; peas 5s 3d, dearer. India shipments to the United Kingdom—Wheat 5000 qrs. Do. Continent—Wheat 7500 qrs.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool reports to-day: Wheat firm, fair demand, holders offer moderately; corn quiet, poor demand. Prices: Spring wheat 6s 7d to 6s 8d; red winter 6s 7d to 6s 8d; No. 1 Cal. 6s 8d; corn 4s 9½d; peas 5s 3d; pork 63s 9d; lard 38s 9d; bacon 38s 6d; cheese 58s 6d.

OSWEGO BARLEY MARKET.

Oswego reports barley quiet to-day and prices unchanged. Shipments 7500.

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E. R. C. CLARKSON, Secretary.
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Applications for loans upon the security of Productive Real Estate are invited. Terms exceptionally favourable. 36

The Horse Market.

The mild weather lately has had a tendency to improve the market. As usual at this time the demand is chiefly for work horses, although there is a fair call for the better class of horses. W. D. Grand & Co. confirm the improved condition and look for further advance next week. The sale to-day was good and the demand was more than the supply. Several buyers from Manitoba were present buying general purpose mares for breeding purposes.

Among the horses sold were:

Dun M, 15.3 hds, sound, good to work ..... $ 79
B M, 15.3 hds, sound, good to work 115
G G, 5 yrs, 15.3 hds, good to work 174
Gray, 7 yrs, 15.3 hds, sound, good to work 132
Brn G, 8 yrs, 16 hds, sound, good to work 197
G G, 5 yrs, 16.1 hds, sound, good to work 110
G G, 5 yrs, 16 hds, sound, good to work 124
B M, 8 yrs, 15.3 hds, good to work 83
B G, 7 yrs, 16.1 hds, sound, good to work 118
Brn M, 15 hds, sound, good to work 118
B M, 7 yrs, 15.2 hunds, good to work 120
Brn G, 16.1 hds, good to work 200

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SIN IGNALES
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B. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., November 22d 1887.

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46 J. GARDINER, Prop.

NOTICE.
Application will be made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for an Act to extend the limit of the amount of bonds which it may issue in respect of a Branch Line to be constructed from a point at or near Sudbury to a point at or near Claremont, and in respect of other lines to be hereafter constructed, and to authorize the issue of Debenture Stock thereon in lieu of bonds.
R. T. HENEKER,
Solicitor.

Executors' Notice to Creditors.
Pursuant to R.S.O., chap. 107 and 46 Vict., chap. 1, Ont., the creditors of William Denton, late of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and formerly of Mono Centre, in the County of Dufferin, Merchant, who died on or about the 17th day of January, A.D. 1888, are hereby required to send to Frank A. Denton, Esquire, 59 Russell-street, Toronto, one of the executors of the said William Denton, deceased, on or before the 10th day of March, A.D. 1888, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars and proof of their claims and statement of their accounts and the security, if any, held by them, and notice is hereby given that after the said 10th day of March, 1888, the executors of the said William Denton, deceased, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall have had notice, and the said executors will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim or claims they shall not have notice at the time of such distribution.
MARY DENTON,
FRANK H. DENTON,
MATTHEW H. DENTON,
Executors of William Denton, Deceased.
Dated at Toronto 3d February, 1888. 3333

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TELEPHONE NO. 1063.

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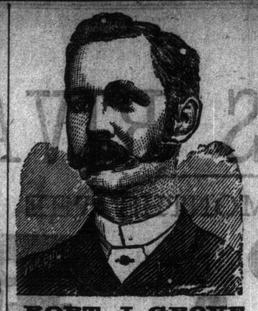
First-class assortment of Gas Fixtures 261



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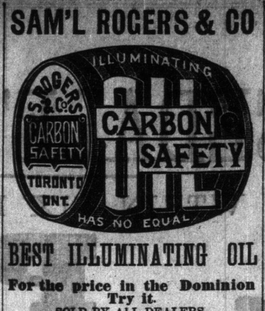

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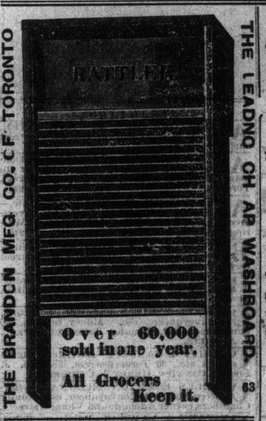

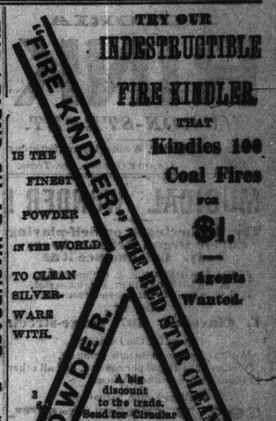

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ROSEDALE—Lots 50x150, beautifully situated, choice locations, thoroughly drained, on Gordon-avenue, Hawthorne-avenue, Manton-crescent and Castle Frank-avenue.

ARTHUR-STREET—North and South sides, a splendid locality, rapidly increasing in value.

COLLEGE-STREET—North side—Block of buildings near Spadina-avenue, 138 feet frontage, also lots on southwest side of Clinton-street.

WELLINGTON STREET WEST—138x200, through to Piper-street, fine location for warehouse or manufactory.

BLOOR-STREET—Several very choice properties, easy of access, and ranging from $16 to $25 per foot.

GRACE-STREET—Between Arthur and College streets, lots 50 feet frontage.

BEATRICE-STREET—From Arthur to College street, lots 50 feet frontage.

SULLY-STREET—East Side—Lots 50 feet frontage.

THE TORONTO Land and Investment Corporation, 34 Toronto-street. THOMAS MCCRAKEN, Manager. 624

REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS on Greenwood-ave., from $4 to $12 per foot; lots from 120 to 173 feet deep; within 3 minutes' walk from suburban train. MACDONALD & Co., 3 Temperance-street.

THORNE & CO.—Real Estate office—Blocks of land in Toronto and Suburbs at low prices.

VETERINARY.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE. Horse Infirmary, Temperance-street. Principal assistants in attendance day or night.

ROSEDALE'S RIVAL!

WTHIN SIX MONTHS THE

C. P. R.

Will enter the eastern part of the City via the beautiful DON VALLEY, a station will be built in

CHESTER

And this will cause Real Estate in that enterprising suburb of Toronto to increase at least ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. in value

CHESTER lies just across the Improved Don from Rosedale. About one-third of the W. L. Taylor estate is already disposed of, and I purpose selling one-third more and retaining and improving the balance.

NOW IS THE TIME WHILE IT IS SELLING CHEAP. $6, $7, $8 and $9 per foot, $2 cash balance on mortgage for 3 or 5 years at five per cent. the prettiest place in or near Toronto

TORRENSTILLE.

Some of the magnificent residences in the immediate neighborhood of this estate equal anything in Rosedale. Call and see new office map or send for plans. The more you learn about the place the more you will love it.

E. A. MACDONALD,
90 CHURCH-ST.

LEGAL CARDS.

ANGLIN, FRANK A., BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc., 4 King-street east, first floor.

ALFRED JONES—Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public. Money to loan. Manning Arcade, 24 King-street west, Toronto. 246

A. D. PERRY—Barrister, Solicitor, etc.—Society and private funds for investment. Lowest rates. Star Life Offices, 32 Wellington-street east, Toronto. 246

BRITTON, E. H., BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc. Offices, 4 King-street east. Telephone 65. Money to loan.

BIGELOW & MORSON—Barristers, Notaries Public, etc., Nos. 7 and 8 Masonic Hall, Toronto-street, Toronto, Ont.

CASWELL & MILLS, Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, etc. Money to loan. 60 King-street east, Toronto. THOMAS CASWELL, J. A. MILLS.

CANNIFF & CANNIFF—Barristers, Solicitors, etc., 36 Toronto-street, Toronto. J. FOSTER CANNIFF, HENRY T. CANNIFF.

CHARLES EGERTON McDONALD—Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc., Equity Chambers, corner Adelaide and Victoria streets.

DEWART & LAWSON—Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Offices: 4 King-street east, Toronto. Room No. 3, upstairs.

D'ARCY E. GRIERSON—Barrister, Solicitor, etc., 46 Church-street. Money to loan. 136

D. A. O'SULLIVAN—Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, etc., 20 Toronto-street, Toronto.

GROTE & FLINT—Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, etc. Building and Loan Chambers, 15 Toronto-street. C. W. GROTE, A. J. FLINT. 351

GEORGE G. S. LINDSEY—Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc., Room 23, York Chambers, Toronto-street. Money to loan.

HOLMES & GREGORY, Barristers, Solicitors and Conveyancers, 10 King-street west, Toronto. W. D. GREGORY, G. W. HOLMES.

McPHERSON & ROBINETTE, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Union Block, Toronto-street. 36

J. R. MILLER & E. J. B. DUNCAN, Barristers, etc., 5 Court Chambers, corner Adelaide and Church streets.

J. M. QUINN, Solicitor, etc.—Offices 31 Adelaide-street east, Room 6, lately occupied by C. L. Mahony. 351

K. INGSFORD, EVANS & BOULTON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Money to lend—No. 10 Manning Arcade, Toronto. R. E. KINGSFORD, GEORGE E. EVANS, A. C. P. BOULTON.

KERR, MACDONALD, DAVIDSON & PATERSON, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., etc., Masonic Hall, Toronto-street, Toronto.
J. K. KERR, Q.C. WM. MACDONALD.
WM. DAVIDSON. JOHN A. PATERSON.

LAWRENCE & MILLIGAN, Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, etc., Building and Loan Chambers, 15 Toronto-street, Toronto.

MACDONALD, MACINTOSH & WILOUGHBY, Barristers. Money to loan. Western office, Dominion Bank Chambers, Toronto. Eastern office, Cornwall.

McPHILLIPS & CAMERON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., 17 Toronto-street. Money to loan. 246

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. J. J. MACLAREN, J. H. MACDONALD, W. M. MERRITT, G. F. SHEPLEY, J. L. GEDDES, W. E. MIDDLETON, Union Loan Buildings, 23 and 30 Toronto-street.

MACNABB & FOWLER, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Offices: 45 Church-street, Toronto, and Dundas-street, West Toronto Junction. ALEX. MACNABB, HENRY C. FOWLER.

MURDOCH & TYTLER, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Offices, 50 Church-street, Toronto, Canada. Telephone No. 1136.

READ, READ & KNIGHT, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., 75 King-street east, Toronto. D. B. READ, Q.C., WALTER READ, H. V. KNIGHT. 246

SHILTON, ALLAN & BAIRD, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., Toronto and Georgetown. Offices: 86 King-street east, Toronto, and Creelman's Block, Georgetown. Money to loan. W. T. ALLAN, J. SHILTON, J. BAIRD. 36

T. W. HOWARD, Barrister, etc., 10 King-st. west. Money to loan. 462

INSURANCE.

The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited), of London, England.

Capital, $1,250,000. Dominion Government Deposit, $55,000. Head office for Canada: 72 King-street east, Toronto. Accident policies issued at lowest rates.

A. T. McCORD, Resident Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

A LARGE AMOUNT of private funds to loan on real estate, city or farm property. FRANK CAYLEY, real estate and financial agent, 65 King-street east, cor. Leader-lane.

INVESTMENTS in land (ground rents) wanted to pay 5 per cent. W. HOPE, 15 Adelaide-street east. Telephone 1218.

J. F. PATERSON, No. 15 Victoria-street. Money loaned on first-class real and personal security; real estate bought, sold and exchanged. 246

LARGE amount of money to loan in sums to suit at lowest rates of interest; notes discounted. WM. A. LEE & SON, Agents Western Fire and Marine Assurance Company, 10 Adelaide-street east.

LOANS—One thousand dollars and over made with despatch, specially low rates on good security. THOS. H. MONK, 80 Church-street.

MONEY to loan—On city and farm property, at lowest rates, no commission or delay; mortgages and securities purchased. C. GREENWOOD, 37 Adelaide-street east.

MONEY to loan at lowest rates. H. T. BECK, Barrister, etc., 65 King-street east, corner Leader-lane.

MONEY TO LOAN—On improved city property in sums to suit borrowers. Apply to Real Estate Loan Company of Canada (limited), 1 Quebec Bank Chambers, 2 Toronto-street.

MONEY—5½ and 6—Large or small amounts. Loans of all descriptions made and negotiated; mortgages purchased. Commercial paper discounted. EDWARD J. BARTON, 104 Adelaide-st. east.

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgages, endowments, life policies and other securities. JAMES C. MCGEE, Financial Agent and Policy Broker, 5 Toronto-street.

PRIVATE FUNDS to loan on real estate security; no commission; quick and invest money broker, 15 Victoria-street.

R. H. C. BROWNE & CO., Real Estate, Insurance, Financial and General Agents; rents and accounts collected; money to loan at lowest rates; properties bought, sold or exchanged. Room 3, Elgin Block, 61 Adelaide-street east, Toronto, Ont., Telephone No. 1416

6 AND 6½—MONEY TO LEND—Large or small amounts; no commission; mortgages purchased. R. H. TEMPLE, 23 Toronto-street.

$500,000 TO LOAN on mortgage large or small sums; inter est low; terms easy; no valuation fee charged. HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY, 72 Church-street, Toronto.

$50,000—PRIVATE FUNDS—To loan at lowest rates. STEPHENSON, DICKSON & TAYLOR, Barristers, Manning Arcade, Toronto. 126

TORONTO FL.

DR. KRAUSS has removed to 39 Elm street.

TO MARKET GARDENERS—I offer on lease my farm on the flats of the Black Creek, just north of West Toronto Junction, comprising the west half of lot 38, and part of the west half of lot 37 in third concession from Bay, Township of York, one hundred and thirty acres. This is without exception the richest gardening land about Toronto. I should prefer renting all to one tenant who has necessary capital to work as large a place, but if I cannot rent it in one lot will sub-divide it to suit tenants. THOMAS HENRY INGE, 17 Adelaide-street east. 246

PERSONAL—Do you want bargains in furniture! Does your furniture need renovating or repairing? Call or send postal card to WILLIS & RICHARDSON, 169 Queen west. ed.

PROF. DAVIDSON, late of N.Y., Chiropodist and Manicure; corns, bunions and ingrowing nails cured without pain. 71 Yonge-street, corner King. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; patients received at residence, 170 Wilton-avenue, from 7 to 9 p.m.

WANTED FOR CASH.

Old rubber, scrap iron, metals and rags. Wipings and carpet rags for sale.

Toronto Mill Stock & Metal Co.,
182 Adelaide-street East. 135

ART.

MR. FORSTER, Artist.—Pupil of M. Bouguereau, President of Art Association of France. Studio, 81 King-street East, portrait painting.

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE for cash—Brick house; must have parlor, dining-room and kitchen on ground floor—centre or northern part of city preferred. Box 75, World Office.

DENTAL CARDS.

R. G. TROTTER,

DENTAL SURGEON,

has removed to his new office and residence,

No. 14 CARLTON-STREET,

four door east of Yonge-street and opposite the Carlton-street Methodist Church.

Telephone No. 3388. Night calls attended to.

J. W. ELLIOT, Dentist, 43 and 45 King west. New mode, celluloid, gold and rubber base, separate or combined, natural teeth regulated, regardless of malformation of the mouth.

TEETH EXTRACTED and filled (new system) absolutely without pain, by most skilled operators. Teeth with or without a plate; satisfaction guaranteed; prices lower than ever at 281 Yonge-street, near Alice. JAMES C. BATES, Dental Surgeon. 136

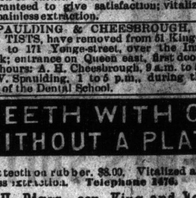
J. A. THOUTMAN—DENTIST—329 Spadina-avenue, late Church-street; preservation of natural teeth a specialty; all work guaranteed to give satisfaction; vitalized air for painless extraction.

SPAULDING & CHEESBROUGH, DENTISTS, have removed from 51 King-street east to 171 Yonge-street, over The Imperial Bank; entrance on Queen east, first door. Office hours: A. E. Cheesbrough, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; A. W. Spaulding, 1 to 5 p.m., during the session of the Dental School.

TEETH WITH OR WITHOUT A PLATE

Best teeth on rubber, $8.00. Vitalized air for painless extraction. Telephone 1076.

C. H. Riggs, cor. King and Yonge.



Progressive and Painless Dentistry

For the best known methods of saving natural teeth, and replacing those already lost on the most approved principles of comfort, perfectness in appearance and utility, and at the least possible cost, consult M. FRED. SMITH, Dentist, corner King and Bay, over Molson's Bank, Toronto. Telephone 722.

Specialist in Gold Filling, Crowning and gold Plate Work.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

BERO HOUSE—Corner Queen and Dundas streets; terms, $1 per day; street cars pass door. V. T. BERO, Proprietor. 36

MONTREAL HOUSE, 140 to 142 King west, near corner York; $1 per day. RICHARD N. NOLAND, Proprietor. 63

JAKE'S RESTAURANT, S.W. cor. Bay and Adelaide streets; open all night; first-class; ladies' entrance Adelaide-st.; Jake's Virginia Fry, in boxes, with crackers and pickles, the best in the market; private dining-rooms.

RICHARDSON HOUSE—Corner King and Brock streets. Terms $1 to $1.50 per day. Reduction to weekly boarders. Heated by hot water; gas in every room; all modern improvements. For comfort as a family hotel cannot be excelled. Forty bedrooms. Baths and barber shop in connection. Telephone 815. S. RICHARDSON, Prop.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 86 Jarvis-street, Toronto. Harry Keeble, proprietor. One dollar per day. Warm rooms, good table, stabling for 100 horses.

PALMER HOUSE—Cor. King and York streets, Toronto—only $2 per day; also "Kerby House," Brantford.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE.

BOARDERS' BOOK NOW OPEN.

Large Rooms. Good Table. Heated by Steam.

36 J. J. JAMIESON, Manager.

GUELPH—Wellington Hotel. First-class in every respect. Good sample rooms for commercial men. DAVID SAUNDER, Proprietor.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, The Haymarket, Importer of fine liquors. Irish and Scotch Whiskies a specialty. English ale on draught. First-class accommodation. Telephone 483. 36

Grand Pacific Hotel,
COR. KING AND JOHN ST.,

Is now open. Toronto's Great Family resort

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

Special arrangements to families for the winter months. Table unsurpassed.

Special Terms to Commercial Travellers.

Telephone 1566.

C. L. VAN WORMER, Prop.

EDISON INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHT!

What Users Say Regarding It.

Mr. RICHARD WHITE of The Gazette Printing Company of Montreal states: "Light has been running for over eighteen months without interruption; all entirely satisfactory; all your statements fully verified."

Mr. ANGUS GRANT of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company of Montreal states: "I am very much pleased with your incandescent electric lights. They are giving general satisfaction to all our staff, who prefer them to any other light. Clean, safe and brilliant."

Mr. G. R. HALL of Messrs. Hall, Neilson & Co., Three Rivers, P.Q., states: "I am much pleased with the light, and, as far as I have seen, prefer it to the arc light."

The Secretary-Treasurer of The Globe Printing Co., Toronto, states: "The light gives perfect satisfaction. I do not think our Directors would be willing to go back to gas even if they obtained it free of charge; I know I would not."

The Montreal Cotton Co., Valleyfield, state: "The Edison plant has given us the best of satisfaction. We have a thousand lights; and during the past three years have paid for 1950 lamps to replace those burned out, or an average of 650 yearly. The cost for labor to run the dynamo is nothing, because the man who attends to the wheels and shafting attends to this also."

The Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamers states the cost of Edison lamp renewals to be less than the cost of replacing coal oil chimneys.

A 32 candle power lamp in The Globe office, Toronto, gave a life of 2283 hours, and a 16 candle power lamp in The Montreal Post office gave a life of over 7100 hours.

A. J. LAWSON,
General Canadian Agent,
28 Fraser Building.
Montreal

FOR SALE.

HAT and fur business for sale, store and dwelling, new stock, small, good opening, 392 Queen-street west. Apply A. A. ALLAN & Co., 51 Bay-street.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. ALEX. BETHUNE, FR.C.P.S.K., 222 Wellesley-street, near Sherbourne-street, Toronto. Office hours 8 to 11 a.m., 1 to 3 and to 10 p.m. Telephone 3088.

DR. J. E. ELLIOTT, 22 Wilton-avenue. Telephone 1075. Office hours 8 to 10 a.m., to 3 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m.

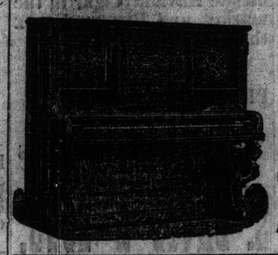
DR. S. G. T. BARTON, has removed to 211 College-street. Hours 10 to 2, 8 to 10. Telephone 1397.

DR. McFEEBRAN, College-avenue (opp Elizabeth-street), first door west of Yonge street.

STAMMERING and impediments of speech removed. Cure guaranteed. W. CHASE TEY, stammering specialist, 36 Clarence-square Toronto.

The Herr Piano!

Is now acknowledged by the highest authorities to be the



LEADING CANADIAN PIANO!

The following are some of the special features which we claim for our pianos:
1. A system of construction and selection of materials that guarantees absolute durability.
2. An elasticity of touch, responding quickly to the slightest movement of the player.
3. A clear and brilliant treble.
4. A powerful bass, round and sonorous. 5. A remarkable singing quality.
6. A capacity of standing in tune not surpassed by any other piano. INSPECTION INVITED.

THE HERR PIANO COMP'Y (Ltd.)
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS: 613
47 Queen-st. east, 68 King-st. west, & 423 Queen-st. west.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN M. McFARLANE & CO.
No. 8 Adelaide-street East.
UNRESERVED

AUCTION SALE

of the balance of the large consignment of Valuable Lace, Oriental and Madras

CURTAINS!

At the above rooms, NO. 8 ADELAIDE-ST. EAST (upstairs)

On Thursday and Saturday,

Feb. 23 and 25, at 2 p.m. Seats for ladies.

JNO. M. McFARLANE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

JNO. M. McFARLANE & CO.,
No. 8 Adelaide-st. East.

Auction sale of Eligible Building Site on Cumberland-road near Dovercourt-road and Bloor-street.

G. M. Gardner, assignee on the estate of J. L. Dow, has instructed John M. McFarlane & Co., auctioneers, to offer for sale by public auction, in their rooms, 8 Adelaide-street east, Toronto, on

Saturday, 3rd March, 1888,

at 12 o'clock noon, the following eligible building lot, viz.: Parts of lots 23 and 22, according to a plan of building lots filed in the Registry Office for the County of York, as No. 576, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing on the easterly limit of Cumberland-road at the distance measured southerly 100 feet from the intersection of the easterly limit of Cumberland-road with the southerly limit of Northumberland-street, thence easterly parallel with Northumberland-street 120 feet, thence northerly parallel with said easterly limit of Cumberland-road 50 feet, thence westerly parallel with the said southerly limit of Northumberland-street 120 feet, to the said easterly limit of Cumberland-road, thence southerly and along said easterly limit of Cumberland-road 50 feet to the place of beginning.

This lot has a frontage on Cumberland-road of 50 feet, and a depth of 120 feet.

TERMS: Twenty-five per cent. of the price to be paid in cash, and the balance in fifteen days with interest. Other conditions will be the standing conditions of the High Court of Justice with slight variations.

For further particulars apply to G. M. GARDNER, Solicitor, Quebec Bank Chambers, 7 Toronto-street, Toronto, or to

JOHN R. SMITH, } Inspectors.
JOHN V. BURGESS, }

Dated at Toronto this 21st day of February, 1888. 315

By SUCKLING, CASSIDY & CO.
29 FRONT-ST. WEST.

We have received instructions from SHERMAN E. TOWNSEND, Trustee, to sell en bloc at our warehouse on FRIDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, the stock belonging to the estate

KARL KAUFMANN,
29 FRONT-STREET EAST,

CONSISTING OF

Bronze powder, lithographers' materials, inks and colors, hair pins, analine dyes, fur tire and glove sewing machines, piano leather, glues and gelatines, Dextrine, mortar black	$3232
Safe and other fixtures	261
At Queen's warehouse in bond: Lithographers' materials	200
	$3693

Terms: CASH, 20 per cent. deposit at time of sale, balance when goods are checked. Stock and stock list can be seen on the premises. 613

Sherman E. Townsend, Trustee,
of TOWNSEND & STEPHENS,
14 MELINDA-ST., TORONTO.

By SUCKLING, CASSIDY & CO.
29 Front-street west.

We have received instructions from ROBERT JENKINS, Trustee, to sell en bloc at our warerooms, on

TUESDAY, 28th FEBRUARY,

at 2 p.m., the stock belonging to the estate of JAMES SHIELDS & CO., cor. Yonge and Temperance streets, Toronto, consisting of

Wines, Liquors and Ales (in bond)	$ 2,809 70
" " " (duty paid)	3,801 46
Cigars (duty paid)	653 70
Teas and General Groceries	5,041 26
Fixtures, etc.	717 62
Horses, wagons, sleighs and harness	372 25
Engine, Boiler, Shafting, etc.	60 00
	$14,455 99

And at the same time and place the BOOK DEBTS of the estate amounting to $11,453.87.

This offering is by far the best in the grocery and liquor business that has ever been submitted for public auction in Toronto. The connection is large and profitable and could easily be increased. The premises (for which a satisfactory tenancy can be obtained by the purchaser of stock) are splendidly fitted and adapted for the business. The interest of the estate in the liquor license goes with the stock.

TERMS—For stock 25 per cent. cash at time of sale, balance two and four months with interest at 7 per cent., secured to the satisfaction of Trustee and Inspectors. For book debts cash at time of sale. Stock and inventory may be seen on the premises upon application to Mr. WRONG, and full particulars from Messrs. KERR & JENKINS, Trustees, No. 15 Toronto-street.

SUCKLING, CASSIDY & CO.,
TRADE AUCTIONEERS. 126

W. H. STONE,
UNDERTAKER,
HAS REMOVED TO
YONGE 349 STREET,
opposite Elm-street. Telephone 934

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS.

DONALDSON & MILNE—50 Front-street east, assignees, accountants, collecting agency, estate agents. Loans made on mortgage security and commercial paper discounted.

J. MACARTHUR GRIFFITH & CO., Expert Accountants, Assignees and Financial Agents, 15 Manning Arcade, Toronto.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

H. S. MARA, issuer of Marriage Licenses, 5 Toronto. After office hours, private residence, 459 Jarvis-street.

RECEIPTS ARTICLES.

ROQUEFORT and Limburger Cheese—Raw process. Tomato catsup $6.20 per gallon. Evaporated apricots and Charlotte Russe. KILGOUR & CLARK, 145 King-street west. Telephone 1098.

The Great Remodeling at THE BON MARCHE.

MORE LIGHT WANTED! MORE LIGHT WANTED!

Previous to alterations we will SACRIFICE in the Following Departments

50 pieces Elegant Moire Silks in Street and Evening Wear, worth $1.25, Alteration Price 75c.
100 pieces Colored Dress Satins in every imaginable color, at 40c, Alteration Price 25c.
500 pairs Black Cashmere Hose at 90c, Alteration Price 60c.
1000 pairs Men's Black Cashmere Hose 40c, Alteration Price, 4 pairs for $1.
2000 yards All-wool Foulé Cloth at 35c, Alteration Price 20c.
5000 yards All-wool Debeige at 30c, Alteration Price 15c.
3000 Huck Towels, worth 15c, Alteration Price 10c.
1000 yards Tabling 40c, Alteration Price 25c.
500 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, Taped all round, price $2, Alteration Price $1.25.
Our Special Curtain at $4, Alteration Price $2.50.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.
COME AT ONCE AND SEE US.

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO., - 7 & 9 KING-ST. EAST.
THE BON MARCHE BANKRUPT STOCK EMPORIUM.

AUCTION SALES.

JUDICIAL SALE
OF
PROPERTY ON COLLEGE-ST.

Pursuant to the judgment and orders made in the action in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice of the Toronto Land and Investment Corporation v. Middleton, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Oliver, Coate & Co., King-street east, in the City of Toronto, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on the 10th day of March, the following lands and premises in one lot: Lot (2) two, (3) three, (4) four and (5) five, on the north side of College-street, Toronto, according to plan number 576, filed in the Registry Office for the said city. Each of said lots has a frontage of seventeen feet five inches, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-eight feet nine inches to a lane twelve feet wide. On each side of said lots is erected a two-story roughcast dwelling house, each containing seven rooms, which includes four bedrooms and a bath-room. The buildings are at present rented to monthly tenants, one at a rental of $14 and the others at $13 per month each.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Vendors or their Solicitors on the day of sale and the balance without interest to be paid into court to the credit of the action within one month thereafter. The property will be sold subject to a reserved bid. The Vendors will not be bound to produce any abstract of title, title deeds or other evidences of title other than those in their possession. The property will be sold subject to the present tenancies and to the payment of taxes from January the 1st, 1888. The other conditions of sale are the standing conditions of the court.

For further particulars apply to the Toronto Land and Investment Corporation, 34 Toronto-street, Toronto, or Messrs. William Mortimer Clark & Gray, Solicitors, 5 Union Block, Toronto-street, or Messrs. Parkes, MacAdam & Gunther, 14 Front-street west.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1888.

338 (Signed) THOMAS HODGINS.

THE MART.

MORTGAGE SALE

Of Two-Story Brick Dwelling House,

nearly new, being premises No. 113 Bleecker-street (near Wellesley) Toronto, and having in the rear two semi-detached rough-cast houses, well rented, at Messrs. OLIVER, COATE & CO.'S, 57 King-street east, Toronto, SATURDAY, MARCH 3RD, at 12 o'clock, noon. For further particulars see posters and apply to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Henderson & Snell, 2 Equity Chambers, corner Adelaide and Victoria streets, Toronto, Vendors' Solicitors.

Dated Feb. 17th, 1888.

Pie in Variety!
AT NASMITH'S
LUNCH COUNTERS.
COR. JARVIS & ADELAIDE-STS.
11 KING-ST. WEST, and
2 KING-ST. EAST.

AT BILTON'S

FINE MARMALADE

Oranges!

COD'S SOUNDS,

A very nice relish for breakfast.

AT BILTON'S
188 YONGE-ST.
Telephone call 49.

FOR SALE.

JUST FINISHED.

Those two magnificent

SOLID BRICK HOUSES

On Spencer-avenue,

PARKDALE.

South two houses on west side.

The most complete, best finished and best laid out houses in the West End. Twelve rooms each. Fitted up with all modern improvements. Each lot 50 feet frontage by 204 feet to another street.

Splendidly situated on the best street in Parkdale.

Heated with hot air by large furnace.

Key at 41 Spencer-avenue (just close at hand.)

For particulars apply to 41 Spencer-avenue, Parkdale, or to Bryce Bros., the Lumber Dealers and Builders, 220 King-street east.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the fact that as we now know for a certainty that we are to have the King-street Subway we can safely say that this will be the best street in Parkdale. This street is composed of nothing but first-class houses. 216

BRYCE BROS.