POST OFFICE NOTICE!

RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE.

Until further notice, Mails will be closed at the above Office as follows:—

MORNING.

Going North, South, East, and West, at..... 7.40

EVENING.

Going South, East, and West, at..... 5.30

Mail for the North, via. Railway, leaves once a day, in the morning, as above stated.

ARRIVALS.

Morning Mail from South, West and East, by Railway, arrives at 10.30

Evening Mail from Toronto by Yonge-street Stage, arrives at. 7.00

Night Mail from North, by Railway, arrives at..... 7.45

OFFICE HOURS- 7 a. m. to 7.30 p. m.

M. TEEFY,
Postmaster.

Richmond Hill, Dec. 6th, 1886.

TRAIN TIME.

GOING NORTH.

Toronto,	8 10	11 45	5 15
Thornhill	9 07	12 53	6 10
Richmond Hill	9 18	1 05	6 22
King,	9 30		6 37
Aurora,	9 49	1 40	6 55
Newmarket,	10 00	1 53	7 05
Holland Landing,	10 09		7 14

GOING SOUTH.

Holland Landing,	7 54		5 52
Newmarket,	8 03	11 57	6 03
Aurora,	8 15	12 10	6 15
King,	8 33	12 30	6 37
Richmond Hill,	8 42	12 42	6 48
Thornhill,	8 51	12 53	6 57
Toronto,	9 45	1 50	7 45

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Change—F Kirkby.
Change—R. W. Neville.
Locals—R. W. Neville.
Locals W. Atkinson.

The York Herald.

Richmond Hill, Ont.

No. 23; Whole No. 1536; Volume 29.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1887.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on each paper denotes the ime when the subscription expires.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce st.) where advertising contracts may be made for it **IN NEW YORK**

The University in Relation to Professional Education.

Such is the title of the annual lecture delivered at the commencement of the present session of McGill University, Montreal, **by the Principal, Sir J. William Dawson,** C. M. G., L L. D., &c. It is seldom that a Frenchman has been known to admire Waterloo Bridge, London, for it commemorates a famous battle in which his country's arms were defeated. Equally seldom, and for a similar reason, does a French Canadian, we suppose, find pleasant associations in connection with the Plains of Abraham. It will never be forgotten that Wellington vanquished the first Napoleon, and that Wolfe conquered Montcalm; and until the memory of these victories passes away, or until the Millennium arrives, there will probably be more or less of bitter feeling on the part of the French towards the British. The lecture before us gives certain exemplifications of this feeling, or rather some of its practical results. It is indeed very suggestive, and we recommend our readers to procure it, so that they may see for themselves the incipient danger which threatens our fair Dominion. Certain recent unhappy events have called forth manifestations of feeling in the sister provinces which are anything but satisfactory to the loyal subjects of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria; and this, with certain articles in the Mail newspaper about a year ago, on French Canadian aggressiveness, even taking them *cum grano salis*—and a very big grain too—would almost lead us to suppose that there was a conspiracy in Quebec to weaken, and ultimately to destroy, all British influence in Canada, and to make this country once more a dependency of *la belle France*. There may not be an organized conspiracy for this purpose; but if there is, we would recommend the conspirators to remember that the France of to-day is not the France of the time of the old *regime*, and they would find the little finger of modern infidel France thicker than the loins of Christian England. French Canadians doubtless love France much more than they do England, and this is what might be expected; it is only natural. But when we find them making efforts, strenuous though insidious, to lessen England's influence here, to destroy her *prestige*, it is the duty of every patriotic man to point out the danger. If our neighbors were only laboring to make the people of this Dominion forget racial and religious differences, to regard themselves simply as Canadians, to build up a grand Canadian nationality, we would not have a word to say; but we must protest with all our might against any and every attempt to take Canada from under the protection of Great Britain, and make her subject to any outside power whatever, whether on this side of the Atlantic or the other. We protest also, and just as strongly, against any unfair treatment, in any of our provinces, of the minority by the majority.

Saying nothing then of the newspaper articles already referred to, making no allusion to French aggressiveness in the eastern part of this province, not even hinting at the use of certain French text-books instead of the authorized ones in some of the public schools of Ontario, not saying a word about the wresting of the law to enable certain English settlements in Quebec to be erected into French parishes, not questioning the privileges secured to them by the treaty entered into after the British had been successful in the final struggle for the possession of Canada, but confining ourselves to the lecture itself, we do think it shows clearly that there is a determination on the part of the majority in Quebec to make that province thoroughly French, to rule it in such a way that none others can live there peaceably and quietly, and thus without any open quarrel (That would never do.) to expel all the English-speaking people.

McGill University adhering "to the traditional policy of the older universities," embraces the faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law, and has four Theological colleges in affiliation. In all countries noted for educational institutions a degree in Arts from a good university is regarded as a guarantee of fitness for commencing professional study; and in many places it is insisted upon, no young man being regarded as well prepared to commence the study of his profession until he has taken an Arts degree. Perhaps—but only perhaps—it would be too much to make this compulsory in such a young country as Canada; but if it were so made we would not find so many professional men as we do, who seem to be almost utterly uneducated outside their own profession, some of them not being able even to translate their diplomas. Moreover, the learned professions would not have so many incapables, for the want of a liberal preliminary education is one great cause of so many professional men being such abject failures. The mind not previously disciplined and developed cannot be expected to master any profession thoroughly. Then, too, if a degree in Arts were a *sine qua non* to commencing professional study, there would not be so much spare room in the upper storeys, nor would the lower be so densely crowded. Yet, strange to say, the Quebec authorities not only do not insist upon a man taking a degree in Arts as preparatory to professional study, but it absolutely refuses to recognize such a degree as a guarantee of fitness for such study. One can hardly help asking here as to how many of the French Canadian seminaries have university powers. But, except the injury done by higher education being thus discouraged, what the lecturer calls "the English and Protestant minority" have so far not much to complain of, for the above has been the rule from the first, and "the courses of professional study [at the Quebec Universities] were left untrammelled and certain important privileges with reference to practice were conceded to professional degrees." Moreover, the minority were in this respect on a level (at any rate, an ostensible level) with their fellow-citizens of another race and another religion. Now at Confederation it was stipulated that the minority should still retain whatever educational privileges they had heretofore possessed; and the complaint—a very just one and very serious one—now is that this compact has been indirectly infringed. The professions are represented by public bodies which we may call Boards or Councils; and the Local Legislature recently gave these Boards powers so excessive and arbitrary that "they may exercise complete control over the professional courses of the universities, and may, if so disposed, practically destroy the educational institutions of the minority." The institutions of the others are not in the same danger, for the great majority of the members of these Boards were educated there, and so will not be likely to interfere with them, especially as the courses of study pursued there are in accordance with their own notions. In fact, by recent legislation, the Boards have power to build up the one at the expense of the other. But why should not the academies of the "English and Protestant minorities" adapt their course of study to suit the Board's requirements? Simply because by so doing they would be false to their own interests. To take two examples not categorically mentioned in the lecture; every one knows in what a very different way both History and Ethics are taught in English and in French colleges. The lecturer shows that the extirpation from the Province of Quebec of the system of education pursued at such institutions as McGill would be unjust to the minority, of no benefit to the province at large, and a violation of the agreement made at the time of Confederation.

As to the education required as preparatory to the study of a profession, one would suppose that the Professional Boards, refusing to recognize a degree in Arts from a Canadian or even a British University, would demand something very thorough and comprehensive indeed. But what will our readers say when we assure them that in the lecturer's judgment—and few men are more competent to give a decision in the matter—matriculation in Arts in any Canadian university is quite equal to what the Boards "can obtain by their special examinations"? The reason for pursuing this stupid policy is that the Boards seem to think that accepting degree men from such colleges as McGill would injure "certain so-called colleges in the Province of Quebec;" that is to say, that the injustice complained of is simply a bit of contemptible jealousy towards institutions of learning conducted on the English system.

Another evil is that whilst the Boards refuse to acknowledge certificates and degrees recognized in Great Britain and Ireland, the examinations which they require to be passed before professional study is commenced are of as great variety as the professions themselves, and are not "connected with the general educational system." Thus, the teachers, instead of being real educators, are simply crammers for examinations, thereby lowering their own profession and doing incalculable injury to the students.

The lecturer supports his contentions by citations from the Chancellor of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and from the Secretary of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

But great as are the difficulties of the minority, unjust as is their treatment, Sir William Dawson is not the man to say that there is no remedy. Seeing that all appeals to the medical and legal Boards have been in vain, he suggests (*a*) an appeal to the members of these professions themselves, (*b*) an appeal to the Provincial Legislature, showing that even ecclesiastical and political powers will be swept away, as in France and Italy, if they ally themselves with professional narrowness, (*c*) appeal to the Dominion Government, showing how much more fairly and generously the Roman Catholic minorities in other provinces of the Dominion are treated than the Protestant minority in Quebec, (*d*) an appeal to the Crown, inasmuch as McGill works under a Royal Charter. Should all these fail, he says, "We can trust to God and our own right hands, as our fathers have been wont to do in times gone by; and can secure for our sons and daughters the education which we desire, at our own expense; and if all legal powers and privileges are refused to us, can at least cherish enlightenment and sound culture for their own sakes. * * * * Our cause is that of God and humanity. No means or effort devoted to it will be without their reward; and however repressed now, it will surely prevail."

A Frequent annoyance.

Who is there that is not frequently annoyed by distressing headaches? Sufferers from sick or nervous headache will find a perfect cure in Burdock Blood Bitters Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Many Persons Suffer.

From Impure Breath and suppose it comes from disordered stomach. In many cases the actual cause is Catarrh. Nasal Balm will remove the cause, and cure.

A Crying Evil.—Children are often fretful and ill when worms are the cause. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms.

Worms often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy Worms, and expel them from the system.

National Pills are the favorite purgative and anti-bilious medicine; they are mild and thorough.

The Central Bank.

There is little that is new to be said of the disclosures at the Central Bank meeting on Tuesday, other than that the shareholders will lose every dollar they paid in (half a million) and be compelled to pay their full double liability (another half million) as well. In other words the bank has made since its start in 1884 one million dollars of losses. The creditors of the bank stand a fair chance of getting out their money by degrees and intervals, as the work of liquidation proceeds; but even in their case no one ought to be too sanguine after the revelations of Tuesday. Where has this million dollars gone? Some of the directors got up and blamed the manager—indeed it seemed as if he were to be made the scapegoat. But can the directors escape thus? Is it not their place to know everything that is going on? So far Mr. Allen has been silent; if he has any explanation to offer it ought to be forthcoming now. As usual the big losses are in the big accounts. Again is a surprised community asking the old question of how these debtors of the bank got into it for such large amounts. As to the liquidation, it is to be hoped that it will go on speedily and at as little loss as possible to the unfortunate creditors and shareholders.—*World.*

Reduction of Postage.

A Bill is being considered by a number of Senators in Washington to reduce the postage still further from two cents to one cent, provided it does not too seriously interfere with the revenue of the Post Office Department. If, however, it is thought likely to prove too serious a reduction of the revenue of the department, the attempt will be made, and with prospects of success, to revise the law on letter postage on local letters. We think the attempt might be made to reduce the postage in this country from three cents to two cents. We are of opinion that no loss would accrue to the revenue by so doing, as we believe the pernicious system of using postal cards for dunning purposes, invoices, &c., would be lessened. We hope the Postmaster-General will see his way clear to adopt the rate of two-cent letter postage.

North Mornington.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Sir,—You make mention in the last issue of your paper of North Mornington. The question might be asked, "Where is North Mornington?" I can find no mention of it in the Geography used in the public schools.

A. B. C.

[True, nothing is said about it in the work referred to above, and with all our boasted educational system and the cost under which the parents of the children suffer, something is yet wanting whereby the country or province in which we live can be taught properly to the youth of the country. Mornington is a township in the north Riding of Perth, which contains, according to the census taken in 1881, 4,000 inhabitants, about one-third being Presbyterians. Strange to say, in turning to the annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, issued by order of the Government of Ontario, we notice on page 312 that the Township of Mornington is set down as containing in 1886, 3,334 in population. This would imply that the place is retrogading, but perhaps a little politics are mixed up with it, as many other places are made to contain less population at the present time than they did at the time of taking the census for the Dominion.—Ed.]

A great sensation was caused in Montreal by the arrest on Friday last of the widely known and trusted Detective Fahey, Detective Naegele, and Policeman Bureau. These public guardians are charged with having perpetrated a number of daring robberies. Bureau was the first of these to fall under suspicion. He was at the time Constable for the Grand Trunk Railway. He was dismissed from the employ of the G. T. R., and obtained a position on the city police force. During the past summer the residence of Harry Phillips, a well-known sport, was burglarized and a number of valuable articles stolen. The owner was out of town at this time, and Fahey had possession of the key of his house; so that when he returned he began to have a faint suspicion of Fahey. He accordingly communicated with a well-known New York detective, Frank Wilson, who came to Montreal nearly three months ago for the express purpose of shadowing Fahey. Wilson gained the good graces of Fahey and was introduced to his associates, Naegele and Bureau, and the quartette soon became fast friends. Wilson represented himself as an experienced cracksman, and the gang determined upon operations on a gigantic scale. Wilson went to Boston and while there he alleges that he received two letters from Fahey, in one of which he (Fahey) asked that a full kit of tools and a man to do smash jobs should be sent to Montreal. Wilson, in response, engaged Chief Detective Maxwell, of Chicago, who at once entered into the operations of the gang. Among other robberies contemplated, it was proposed to rob the City Passenger Railway Co., a fur store on Notre Dame-st., a jeweller's store on St. Lawrence Main-st, and two barrooms on the latter street, where Fahey stated a considerable sum of money could be secured. The accused were locked up, bail being refused pending the preliminary examination.

A horrible tragedy was enacted in Toronto on Wednesday last. John Fellows lives on Avenue road in a brick dwelling a few doors north of Davenport road. On Wednesay Mr. Fellows went to work as usual, leaving his wife and three children in the house. His wife had been suffering from dementia since birth of her child (a little boy) six weeks previously. As was his custom he called at the house frequently to see if everything was right. During the interval between his last visit, it appears that Mrs. Fellows seized a table knife and deliberately, in the presence of her frightened children, sawed off the head of the infant. She next severed an arm and then wrapping the head and body in a blanket placed them under the bed. She next took the arm and after scalding it took it upstairs. She laid out the table carefully for a meal, and then, horrible to relate, began gnawing the scalded arm of her infant. She then put the remains away in a cupboard, covered them up with a cloth, and taking the eldest child on her knee, calmly awaited the arrival of her husband to dinner. On Mr. Fellows entering the door, his eldest girl ran to him exclaiming, "Oh, papa, mamma has stabbed the baby!" He went at once to the perambulator, where the baby usually slept, and discovering the blood-marks, questioned his wife, who at first would not give a direct reply, but finally pointing towards the bedroom said "in there." Realizing that his wife was in a dangerous state, he called in assistance, when all the sickening details of the crime as above stated were revealed. Mrs. Fellows was immediately arrested and locked up. She betrayed at no time the slightest consciousness of the terrible deed she had committed. At the inquest, the jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the above, and expressed their belief in her insanity. She was undoubtedly insane, as she was known to love her children dearly, and chiefly the little one that suffered death at her hands.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Village Council.—On Monday evening next, the Council will hold what will probably be its last session for the year.

It, It, It.—Kirkby advertises it this week, and to understand it you must read it in his adv't this week.

Entrance Exam.—The examination of candidates for admission to the High School will be held here on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd Dec'r.

20 lbs. good clean sugar for $1 at the Fire Proof.

He Declines.—St. Alban's ward, Parkdale, has for two years been represented by Councillor S. Stewart, who has just returned convalescent from Michigan after a severe illness. Not being fully recruited, he declines to re-enter the coming municipal contest.

Maple Next.—Maple now feels lonesome without the telephone, and we believe steps are being taken to connect that place with Richmond Hill at an early date. A wire will doubtless be run to the station, which would prove a great convenience to business men of both villages.

Wanted.—100 cords pine wood, 3 feet long. J. Brown, Richmond Hill.

Diphtheria.—From our exchanges we learn that diphtheria is very prevalent throughout Ontario. Mr. Andrew Brillinger, of Whitchurch, has lost four of his family from this dread disease, and other members of his family were afflicted with it last week, but hopes were entertained of their recovery.

Neville's cheap Xmas sale begins to-day. See advertisement then see the goods.

Accident.—Harry Smith, son of Lawrence Smith, while working with his father's threshing machine, on Monday last, had his foot severely crushed. It was found necessary to amputate a toe. The wound is now doing well, and when it heals it is expected that he will not suffer any great inconvenience from the injury.

A large assortment of Teas from 15 to 70 cents per lb at the Fire Proof.

A Timely Hint.—Mrs. Jared Irwin, matron of the Industrial Home, draws attention to the fact that there are in that institution about twenty poor children who have no friends to make their Christmas happy. Those who feel disposed—and we are sure there are many—to contribute something to gladden the hearts of the little ones, will please send their presents to Mrs. Irwin, Newmarket.

Gents, now is the time to buy a good suit or overcoat when you can get 12½ per cent. off at the Concrete.

Halloo!—The telephone office opened here is already meeting with considerable patronage. The agent, Mr. Rupert, has had his office fitted up in good style, so as to secure the comfort and convenience of the public. Several private wires have already been arranged for, and apparently the people of Richmond Hill are going to take full advantage of the benefits conferred by the new system of communication.

I Say Adam! Where is that crowd going? Oh! down to Neville's, they say he has the best and cheapest Xmas goods in the town and doing a rushing trade.

Induction.—The induction of Rev. W. W. Percival to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church here will take place on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock p m The Rev. P. McLeod will preside, and Rev. J. A. Grant, of West Toronto Junction, will preach the sermon. Rev. G. M. Milligan will address the minister and the Rev. G. E. Freeman will address the people.

Heavy all wool Canadian Tweeds at the low price of 35 cents per yd., splendid value, at the Fire Proof.

The Rifle.—Bailiff Crossley of Springhill, possesses quite a reputation as a marksman, and was regarded as the champion of North York. However, in November last, he was beaten eight points by John Lonsdale, of Temperanceville, who was recently a pupil at the Richmond Hill High School. Crossley does not like mention being made of his defeat, and has published the record of six matches shot since Oct. 1, in which he and Lonsdale took part, from which it appears that the Bailiff is still 56 points ahead of his youthful adversary.

In Session—Vaughan Council meets at Vellore to-day—Thursday.

Children come to Neville's and see old Santa Claus and family.

Fire Company.—A special meeting of the Fire Company will be held in the Council Chamber to-morrow (Friday) evening, at the usual hour.

A fine lot of Melton Dress Goods from 7 cents per yard up, at Crosby's.

At Neville's.—Read Neville's announcement this week in his adv't. It contains information of interest to everybody.

The Big Gift Sale at the Concrete a grand success, everybody pleased.

Christmas Jubilee.—The Buttonville Methodist Sabbath School intend holding their anniversary tea and entertainment on the evening of Monday, Dec'r 26th.

All Wool Grey Flannels 25 inches wide, for 20 cents per yd. at the Fire Proof.

Subscriptions received here for the new Conservative paper or, for that matter, any other paper. Always payable in advance.

Social.—After the induction in the Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday next, a social will be held in the evening. Tickets 25c; children 15c.

Greeting.—Mr. Geo. Trench, of the Lorne Store, in extending the season's greeting to the public, makes an important announcement this week, which all intending purchasers should carefully consider.

Public Holidays.—Monday, Dec. 26, and Jan. 2nd have been appointed public holidays by the Ontario Government, owing to the fact that Christmas Day and New Year's Day fall on Sunday.

Nice 44 Piece Tea Sets at the Concrete for $2.15; a handsome Dinner Set for $7; 1 doz. Dinner Plates for 80 cts; 1 doz. Breakfast Plates for 65 cts.; 1 doz. Soup Plates for 70 cts,

A Midnight Call.—Mr. Lindsay, who has charge of the telephone office in Thornhill, is evidently of a playful disposition. He indulged his propensity for practical joking on Friday night at 12 o'clock by ringing up the agent here. Mr. Rupert had retired for the night, but a belated pedestrian heard the alarm and awakened him. He proceeded to the office only to find that Mr. Lindsay, being about to retire, wish to say good-night. Mr. Rupert waited until 1 o'clock a.m., and then rang a peal that brought the Thornhill man out of bed and to the phone in a hurry. Mr. Rupert then confided to him the fact that he was about to seek repose, and bade him an affectionate farewell.

You can buy each of the following at the Concrete for $1,00:

20lb good sugar.
60 Bars good Laundry Soap.
14lb best Provincial Currants.
11 " " Vostizza Currants.
13 " " Valencia Raisins
30 " " Old Raisins.
10 " good Tea.
7 yds of 27 inch Grey Flannel.
15 yds of nice Melton Dress Goods,

Politics in Aurora.—Aurora is once more in the throes of a municipal election. Party politics have been introduced into their municipal affairs, and now, judging from the Borealis, there will be "blood on the moon" if all the candidates in the field are not elected: as this, of course, is impossible, that town will experience lively times on the evening of polling day. Town honors are now, for the first time, within the grasp of ambitious residents of that place, and there will doubtless be a full field in every ward. For the mayoralty, the candidates are Dr. Rutherford and G. L. Stevenson, both very popular men with all classes. While there is not in that town a man more highly esteemed than the Doctor, he is comparitively a new resident, Mr. Stevenson, on the other hand, possesses fully as many friends and has lived in that place ever since the days when it consisted of two barns and a flock of sheep. It would seem but fitting that the first mayor should be a man who had fought the early battles of the village and contributed a full share of his time, talents and money towards securing its present prosperity. Such a man is Mr. Stevenson, and with all due regard to the personal fitness and capability of Mr. Rutherford to fill the position, we respectfully express the opinion that in the coming contest the Doctor will be beaten. A. Yule and Seth Ashton will contend for the reeveship, and H. Danbrook and C. C. Robinson for the deputy-reeveship. In every case the party lines will be closely observed, and the election promises to be keenly contested.

Tamarac.

For Hoarseness and all Bronchial Troubles that usually effect public speakers, Tamarac Elixir will give speedy relief. Try it.

To Remove Dandruff.—Cleanse the scalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the toilet.

National Pills are unsurpassed as a safe, mild, yet thorough purgative, acting upon the biliary organs promptly and effectually.

FARM FOR SALE
BY TENDER.

Sealed Tenders will be received until **Tuesday the 20th of December next,** for the purchase of an excellent farm, being composed of the east part of lot No. 25, in the 4th Concession, Township of Markham in the County of York, Province of Ontario, containing 49 acres, all cleared. There is on the premises a good Brick Dwelling, excellent outbuildings, well watered, and under a good state of cultivation. Convenient to churches, schools, and post office, on a good gravel road. Title indisputable. The highest or any tender not accepted unless satisfactory. Immediate possession given. Tenders received by

GEO. MUSTARD, Almira,
or GEO. HAGERMAN, Zephyr,
Executors of the estate of the late J. Mustard.

Dec. 7, 1887. 2in

THE MARKETS
TORONTO:

THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1887,

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS

Wheat fall, new, per bush	$ 0 83	$ 84
Spring do	77	81
Barley do	00 55	00 78
Oats, do	38	40
Peas do	60	65
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	6 25	6 50
Chickens, per pair	30	45
Butter, lb rolls	20	24
Eggs, fresh, doz	21	22
Potatoes, per bag	95	1 05
Apples per barrel	1 50	2 25
Onions, per doz	15	20
Cabbage	50	1 00
Turnips, per bag	40	50
Carrots, per doz	00	00
Hay per, ton	11 00	15 50
Straw per, ton	9 00	13 50

SEEDS!

Steele Bros & Co.

Have always in stock in their season,

RED, ALSIKE, WHITE.

LUCERNE & OTHER CLOVERS,

TIMOTHY SEED, FLAX SEED,

Choice Seed Grains

&c., &c., as well as

WHOLE & GROUND OIL-CAKE,

PURE GROUND FLAX,

HORSE & CATTLE FOOD,

BIRD SEEDS,

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS,

&c., &c., &c.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE

OF

Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds,

Will be ready for distribution in Jan'ry.

☞Be sure and get a copy.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

FOR

Choice Quality Alsike.

Give us a call before selling.

Steele Bros & Co.

Cor. Front and Jarvis St.,

TORONTO

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

MR. R. SIVER wishes to announce that he has an enormous stock of Fall

Boots and Shoes

In Men's Felt Boots, Felt Stockings, and Ankle Boots. Overshoes of every description, such as Manitoba's, Snow Exluders, Alaskas, Ladies' Carnivals, &c.

LADIES' FINE BOOTS

Of all descriptions. Men's and Boys' Belmorals of different styles. A large variety of Men's and Boys' Half Boots, and Gaiters. Childrens work of all colors, sizes and prices.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

To select from and the

CHEAPEST PRICES IN TOWN.

Custom work a specialty, and second to none in the Dominion. Repairing neatly and promptly done.

Call & Inspect Stock.

ROBT. SIVER.

Richmond Hill, Nov 9th 1887 -m-3

PATENTS

Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.

Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability Free of Charge.

Fees moderate, and I make no charge unless patent is secured. Information, advice and special references sent on application.

J. R. LITTELL, Washington, D. C

Opposite U, S. Patent Office.

You need only come to

SEE IT AND BUY IT TO GET IT.

THE "IT" IS AT

F. KIRKBY'S

RICHMOND HILL,

And is a finely assorted, fresh, choice stock of Candies and Nuts in every form,

PACKAGES - IN - NEAT - STYLE

Having therein a good assortment, with nice Cards from 5c., 10c. and 25c. up. Also

FRESH - GROCERIES

Canned Goods, Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Figs, Layer Raisins, Grapes, Cocoa Nuts, and Peels, spices, Icing Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, &c., &c.

New, Fresh, and Choice. Don't forget to call.

STOVES!

STOVES!

MASON is on hand with a full line of

COAL AND WOOD

Stoves Cheap for Cash. Also Stove-pipes all sizes, kinds and lengths. Eave troughing and repairing as usual attended to at the

SHORTEST NOTICE!

Give me a call.

CHAS. MASON.

Richmond Hill, Sept. 20th, 1887. tf

FOR CHEAP AND

First Class Groceries

GO TO THE LORNE STORE.

A Very Fine Line of White Granite Ware

Just opened—direct from England. Tea Sets, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bedroom Sets. And are going to be sold at prices so low that they will astonish you. Call and see.

Raymond Sewing Machine, and the Eagle Steam Washer, Wringer, Etc., Etc.

Thanks to the friends for their liberal support in the past. Would kindly solicit a continuance of your patronage. All goods fresh and prices right.

Geo. TRENCH.

'XMAS!

GREAT

GIFT - SALE

AT

THE CONCRETE.

Commencing Dec'r 12th and lasting for 2 weeks.

Cash purchasers, during those two weeks, of Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery, Mantles, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware to the amount of

$2.00	Will Receive a Present worth	25c.
3 00	" " " " "	35c.
4.00	" " " " "	50c.
5.00	" " " " "	65c.

And so on up.

The goods are all well assorted. Many lines are 25 per cent. clower than figures charged elsewhere for the same goods.

GROCERIES.—Tea, Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Peels, Essences, Canned Goods, &c.—all fresh and first quality, at the closest figures.

W. ATKINSON.