THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

Latest News from all Quarters of the World. Accurate, Reliable, and Free of Bias.

SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$3.00
FOUR MONTHS	1.00
ONE MONTH	25

ADVERTISING RATES:

FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL.

Commercial advertising, each insertion	8 cents
Amusements, meetings, etc	10 cents
Reports of annual meetings and financial statements of corporations	15 cents

Special rates for contract advertisements and for preferred positions.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1884.

The Budget Speech.

The budget speech at Ottawa is not as much of an event now as it has been. As the national policy developes and becomes more firmly established both the actual need of change and the public expectation of it diminish. The country's advance in arts and manufactures, and variations in the course of trade abroad, will continue to render necessary every year some amendments to the tariff, more or less. But the principle upon which these changes must proceed, is settled, and there will have to be a revolution of opinion in Canada ere that principle be thrown aside for another. No very startling announcements as to the tariff are, therefore, to be looked for in a budget speech now.

Still, every announcement tending to reassure the country of the Government's determination to "hold the fort" in the matter of the N. P. is to be welcomed. When Hon. Mr. Mitchell inquired whether it was intended to take the duty off corn meal the Finance Minister said, "not at the present session." The government which feels strong enough to say "no" to the "bread tax" and "coal tax" howl may be trusted to maintain the National Policy intact in all else. Protection to the country's agricultural interests is the keystone of the N. P. arch; and from this, meddlesome hands must be kept off. As for coal, American coal and iron men are doing all they can at Washington to have these articles made free. They understand perfectly well that our part of the reciprocity business is all ready and waiting only the action of their own congress, and has been so these five years past. If they succeed in the present attempt, well and good; if not, the thing will keep as far as we are concerned. But what a foolish thing it would be for us to take the duty off coal now, thereby taking away the motive for our neighbors to do the same. The perfect fairness and justice of Canada's present position on reciprocity is admitted by all representatives of American interests who have talked the matter over, in a business way, with the finance minister or other representatives of Canada. Reciprocity, or as much of it as is good for us, will come in due time if we are only wise enough to stand firmly on the safe and sure ground which we now occupy.

The few tariff changes announced are all in the direction of promoting manufacture at home instead of importation from abroad. Duties on some raw materials are reduced or abolished, in order to promote the home manufacture. The contention that the N. P. has reduced the quantity of produce carried through Canada is met with the statement that whereas in the four years, 1876-79, the export of such produce aggregated $29,638,848, it amounted for the four years, 1880-83 to $38,799,884. In 1877-78 our imports of raw cotton were 7,243,413 pounds; and in 1882-83 they were 27,353,423 pounds; showing the home manufacture to have been multiplied by four very nearly. For the same years the imports of wool were 6,330,084 and 9,812,104 pounds respectively, or an increase of fifty per cent.; and this was most unquestionably accompanied by a larger quantity of home-grown wool worked up at the same time. Such decrease as there has been in the revenue from customs is nothing to be afraid of, but rather something to be welcomed. It shows that merchants are becoming cautious, and are not so eager now as formerly to flood the country with imported goods beyond the country's requirements. A meeting of bank managers would certainly vote ten to one that this putting a check upon excessive importation is for the country's good. On the whole the N. P. is working well, and every year the proof of this is becoming clearer. The depression of 1883 will soon prove itself to have been but the accident of a day; and the signs multiply that it will not reach very far into 1884. What business interests chiefly require now is to be let alone, and that disturbing rumors as to the permanence of the N. P. get their *quietus*. The opening of spring is likely to show this pretty clearly, thus giving business men fresh courage to "go ahead."

The New Reform Bill.

The reform bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone may be briefly described as a measure for equalizing the conditions of suffrage in town and country. If it becomes a law it will increase the number of electors in the united kingdom by about 2,000,000. The total number of electors now registered is about 3,000,000, and Mr. Chamberlain has declared that not more than 2,500,000 are able to vote at a general election. As the number of grown men is not less than 8,500,000, it follows that 6,000,000 of the queen's subjects are not allowed any voice in the government of the nation. The significance of these figures becomes apparent when a comparison is made with France, where, with a population only 3,000,000 in excess of that of the united kingdom, there are 10,000,000 registered voters under a system of manhood suffrage. In England, Wales and Scotland three out of every eight grown men have a vote, and in Ireland only one in six is an elector. The reform bill will not introduce manhood suffrage, but it will enlarge the electorate by reducing the franchise qualifications in the counties. It will level the barriers now dividing householders in the boroughs and in the counties. It will arm agricultural laborers with the ballot, and will add a large contingent of electors to the workmen in the towns who were enfranchised in 1867.

The reform bill will probably be strenuously opposed by the conservatives, but will be supported by the Irish nationalists, since the island is included in its benefits. The votes of a few recalcitrant whigs will not affect the fate of the measure on a final division in the commons. If the bill be defeated it will be in the upper house, and its rejection there will merely imply its ultimate triumph upon an appeal to the constituencies. The conservatives are hoping, it is true, to create discord in the liberal ranks by offering amendments in relation to faggot voting—a fictitious qualification by which both political parties profit. This will be one of the most difficult details to settle, although there is only one logical method of dealing with it—that of excluding from the county registers the names of voters living outside the county. The conservatives will deprecate an extension of suffrage in the Irish counties as an incentive to disloyalty. They will endeavor to confuse the intelligence of the country and to create prejudice against the bill among the smaller voting constituencies by persisting in their demands for an authoritative forecast of the principles on which seats in the commons shall be redistributed. They are, however, so deficient in debating power in the popular house that these diversions do not promise to be serious.

Since the war, the greatest difficulty has been experienced in keeping the United States army together, on account of desertion. Recruiting agencies throughout the country have been kept busy filling up the ranks. Men enlist, secure clothing and transportation to the far west and desert to become cow boys. At the present rate of desertion, it would require a quarter of the force to hunt the deserters. The men complain of small pay and hard usage.

Now they say the blonde boom is over, and brunettes are to be the fashion again. Quotations from recent issues of English society journals leave no doubt that this change in taste has begun to be felt, and is in fact already making great headway. It is a fact of vast significance to millions. Those who have bleached must prepare to dye. Darkness will reign again, and light be "banished to the realms of chaos and old night." The only wonder is that brunettes ever went out of fashion.

M. Millais, the great English painter, in response to the request of a distinguished lady, presents to Canada his portrait of Lord Lorne. It will be sent out shortly.

The feeling of the respectable United States journals towards the dynamiters who threaten British institutions is voiced by the New York Telegram: If the recent fiendish attempts to blow up public buildings in London can be traced to any source in America, as has been claimed, then it behooves our government to take prompt and vigorous measures to root out such an evil. There is no question of patriotism or nationalism involved in this case. Those dynamite fiends are simply the foes of humanity, and should be crushed with as little compunction as one would a rattlesnake.

Mr. Rykert Explains.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In your paper of Thursday, under the heading "Was he bought off?" you reflect very severely upon the conduct of a well-known M. P. who attended the railway committee of the local legislature on Tuesday last, to oppose a bill introduced for the purpose of legalizing a resolution and bylaw of this city. Now, as I am the M.P. to whom you refer, I think, in justice to those whom I represent, I ought to correct the error into which your reporter has fallen. I hardly think you would wilfully misrepresent my position in connection with this matter. An inquiry of the chairman would have satisfied your informant that my course throughout has not only been consistent and honorable, but entirely in accord with the wishes of those who petitioned against the bill, in the shape it was introduced. In December last the railway company induced the city council to pass a resolution to have over $80,000 of debentures to be applied generally for the road, while it was well known that the bylaw had been voted upon by the people with the distinct understanding that the money was to be applied to the line to Canfield. A large number of ratepayers instructed me to apply to the court to prevent the council complying with the request of the railway company, which I accordingly did. Immediately after the injunction was granted I proposed to the company to drop all proceedings provided they would submit a new bylaw to the people for their approval as to the proposed change. This offer I repeated several times publicly through the press, and as often did the railway company reject the same, and caused a bill to be introduced to sanction what I considered an illegal act. The railway company backed up by stockholders and directors, who hold seats in the city council, appeared before the committee last Tuesday, and so weak a case did they present, and so little an impression did they make upon the committee, that they immediately begged of me to renew the offer which I had so often made before and after the session of parliament had commenced. After consulting Mr. Neelon who had charge of the bill, and who had been acting in entire accord with me throughout, and who had positively refused to promote the bill unless the people had an opportunity of pronouncing their judgment on the proposed legislation, I consented to renew the previous offer, and to have the bill amended in accordance with the wishes of the people. I think you will say that I acted consistently and honorably throughout, and in the interest of those whom I represented. Had I been desirous of making money, I would have seized my opportunity and kicked the bill out of parliament and allowed the chancery writ to proceed. I would like you to publish the article from the Daily Journal of Wednesday, which shows I acted in the interest of the people.

J. C. RYKERT.

St. Catharines, Feb. 29, 1884.

An Explanation Wanted.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR:—In you issue of yesterday I notice an article on co-operative stores. The writer makes a statement which I would like to have explained, he states that hams and bacon are away up to the clouds by retail, and yet you state in your market reports, fresh pork is retailed at 10 to 12c per lb; bacon 10 to 14c; lard 12 to 14c, and now hogs are $8.50 per cwt. in your market. Now I would like to know where the great profit is that raises the retail price up to the clouds, would the writer of the article inform me what profit the curer has (after taking into consideration capital, labor and shrinkage,) and oblige.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Guelph, Feb. 28, 1884.

The Grocers' Notice.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Your proposal of a three years' notice to the grocers to quit liquor selling is rather more I think than temperance advocates will be inclined to grant. On the other hand three, or even six months, notice is too short to answer the code of justice in the premises. I offer a fresh suggestion, which is, that a new and final license be given for one year to such grocers as at present possess them and are eligible for renewal on May 1 ensuing.

Toronto, March 1, 1884. NOTICE.

The Grocers' License.

From the Toronto Globe.

The Council also recommended that the Legislature shall change the existing law so that the grocers may be allowed a reasonable time in which to dispose of their stock in trade. This appears to us to be a suggestion worthy of consideration. What the temperance organizations were aiming at was the separation of the liquor and grocery trades, not the ruin of the liquor selling grocers. They have achieved their main object, have demonstrated their strength and their ability to use it in a manner that has been, to some persons, a perfect revelation. Now is the time for them to show that they can use their victory with moderation.

From the Toronto Truth.

After the decisive expression given by the electors of Toronto on Monday last in regard to the grocers' licenses, and after similar expressions from a large number of other localities, it is to be hoped that the provincial legislature will deal finally with the vexed question by amending the license act, so as to entirely separate groceries from liquor selling. The law giving the authority to municipal councils to pass bylaws to that effect was an important step in the direction of restricting the liquor traffic, but six or seven years of practical experience demonstrates that the law is not very satisfactory to any party. So far as the councils are concerned they would nearly all prefer having the matter out of their hands, as it is a very delicate one to handle, and it introduces unnecessarily the liquor business in the municipal elections, which is very undesirable. It is not much more satisfactory for license holders, for as things stand they are liable any year to have their licenses cut off by a mere resolution of the council, with but little, if any, previous notice. Now that the license law question is before the legislature by all means let there be a clean sweep made of this matter, and so stop the agitation which will surely go on until the law is so amended.

A Man In a Thousand.

A remarkable instance of honest bankruptcy has occurred in England. In 1874 Mr. Samuel Osborn, a steel manufacturer of Sheffield, was compelled to file his petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities amounting to £70,866, and assets estimated at £50,969. He bought back the business from the creditors by a composition of 12 shillings in the pound, payable in three installments, the last of which was paid three months before it was due. Mr. Osborn determined to pay the balance of 8 shillings in the pound, and set himself ten years in which to accomplish this task. A sum of £28,000 was required, and the other evening the creditors received the intimation that Mr. Osborn was now prepared to pay the whole of their claims in full.

Two Scotch Boys.

New York correspondence.

A name which appears with almost semi-monthly regularity on the register of the Brunswick hotel is that of Duncan McIntyre, of Montreal. Mr. McIntyre, together with Robtert A. Angus, furnishes the brains of the Canadian Pacific railroad. Both of these men came to Montreal from Scotland as poor boys as could be found. McIntyre from an errand boy rose to the head of the great dry-goods firm of McIntyre, French & Co., in Victoria square. Angus entered the employment of the bank of Montreal and became its president. He resigned this position and went to Manitoba, where he became interested with McIntyre in schemes for the furthering of the Canadian Pacific, the most northern of all the transcontinental routes. Each owns a million-dollar residence in the city of their adoption

Tilden to the Front.

Interview with Charles A. Dana in New York Herald.

"Do you oppose Tilden's nomination, and if so, why?"

"No, I do not oppose it. I have never opposed it. I have said that he would not take it, but it is surprising how the people in all parts of the country are insisting upon the old ticket. This feeling has been much strengthened by the rumpus about the tariff. Everybody feels that if Mr. Tilden could be nominated, the tariff business would be pushed by such a nomination into the obscurity proper to theoretical abstractions. As the case now stands nothing seems to me more probable than that the democratic convention will nominate Mr. Tilden and wait for his reply before proceeding any further."

To Rival Keely.

CHICAGO, March 1.—A new remarkable motor, known as "The Triple Thermic Motor," has been discovered. The motive power is vapor of bi-sulphide of carbon. The power of the vapor far surpasses that of steam, and its application and regulation is already under a more perfect and safe control. A syndicate with a capital of $25,000,000 controls the invention.

No services were to have been held at the presbyterian church at Gainsville, Texas, Sunday night, but some boys broke in, lighted the building, tolled the bell, and ran away. The worshippers gathered in large numbers. After waiting a short time, they sent for the clergyman, who came and delivered an excellent sermon.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Doehm, the sculptor, is engaged on a bust of Herbert Spencer.

M. de Marcere has been elected a life senator of France in the place of M. Gaulthier de Rumilly, deceased.

Rosa Bonheur is now quite well again and has removed to her favorite Chateau de By at Fontainebleau, where she has already set to work at her unfinished pictures.

Mme. Modjeska's husband, the Count Bozenta, made her a present of a pair of $6000 diamond earrings the other day, from the result of a sale of some cattle on his California ranch.

A duel with swords was fought at Rome Friday between the Marquis Antaldi and Signor Belgivioso, member of the chamber of deputies. Signor Belgivioso was wounded, but not seriously, upon the hand.

Senator Jones of Florida, who is regarded as one of the most eloquent men in the United States senate, never attended school regularly, and owes all his education to his own efforts after his twenty-first birthday.

The late Abraham Hayward, the brilliant reviewer and conversationalist, was, like Disraeli, of the Hebrew race, and brought up in a solicitor's office. He had the most bitter personal hatred of Disraeli, which was as intensely returned.

New York Local Editor—"Got anything?" Reporter—"No, I can't find anything going on outside of the usual routine." Local Editor—"Been outside of the city?" Reporter—"not yet." Local Editor—"Well, run down to Staten Island and get full reports of all the murders that have happened there since yesterday."

Bicycles and velocipedes are allowed to roll through the streets of Paris, Munich, Pesth, Brussels and other large European cities, subject in some of them to more or less regulation and restriction on the part of the police authorities; but in Vienna they are rigidly excluded from the streets. Several Viennese clubs devoted to bicycle and tricycle propulsion are now agitating for a repeal of the regulations, and are getting up petitions on the subject.

Henry Ryder-Taylor, author, actor, journalist, and at one time amanuensis to Charles Dickens, has sought seclusion in Texas, where he is engaged in editing the Merchant and Manufacturer of San Antonio and completing a novel begun in England when he was the principal assistant to Clement Scott, the chief of the dramatic department of the London Telegraph. Why Mr. Ryder-Taylor should have chosen to bury himself in Texas is a problem, but probably has connection with literary aspiration.

Gov. Grant of Colorado made quite a hit at the white house during his recent Washington visit. Upon presenting his compliments to President Arthur, the latter was astonished to find the chief executive of Colorado so youthful. "I confess I am surprised," said the president. "You are very young to be the governor of a state. And I am at a loss to understand why the people of Colorado elected so young a man." The governor, who is naturally quick of repartee, was not confused in the least. "Well, the truth of the matter is," he replied, "the pistol practice has got down to such a fine art in Colorado that people are not allowed to grow out there." It is needless to add that the president's curiosity was satisfied.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Saturday, March 1.

The New York bank statement shows an increase in circulation of $141,900, and the reserve decrease $1,061,375.

A cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson Bay at £24⅝, and Northwest Land at 62s 6d.

The bulls had a regular field day in New York stocks, which were irregular up to the close. Lackawana was the leading feature.

Chicago advices report wheat lower and pork firm and higher.

Wholesale trade is likely to revive this week. Buyers are expected in to attend the millinery openings, and general business will receive an impetus.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD—Montreal 192¾ to 192½; sales 5 at 191½, 5 at 192, 50 at 192½. Ontario 101¼ to 101; sales 10-50-50 at 101¼. Toronto, sales 10 at 181. Commerce 122½ to 122⅜; sales 20-20 at 122½. Federal 138 to 137½; sales 11-2 at 138, 10 at 137½. Standard 115 to 114½; sales 20 at 114½. Canada Life, sales 20-20 at 416. Northwest Land Company 63 to 62½; sales 250-50-50 at 63.

Montreal Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD—Montreal 192½ to 192; sales 45 at 192½, 175 at 192, 50 at 192½. Ontario 101½ to 101; sales 25 at 101½. Toronto 183½ to 182; sales 25 at 181, 25 at 181½. Northwest Land 62½ to 62, sales 25 at 62½. Richelieu 61½ to 60; sales 115 at 61.

Toronto Stocks During February.

The following are the highest and lowest points at which sales were made on the Toronto stock exchange during February:

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.
Montreal	191	181½
Ontario	101¾	100
Toronto	179¾	168
Merchants	116	108
Commerce	122½	117¾
Imperial	138	127½
Federal	140½	126
Dominion	196	188½
Standard	114½	110½
Northwest Land	63½	59½
Canada Pacific Ry. bonds	98½	98
Western Assurance	111	108

Local Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts of produce on the street were very light to-day, and prices remain unchanged.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—This market was fairly active to-day. Buyers were plentiful and prices unchanged. The following are the prices of produce: Beef—roast, 10c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 12c. Mutton—Legs and chops, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts, 7c to 10c; lamb per lb, 11c to 13c; veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Pork—Chops and roast, 10c to 12c. Butter—Pound rolls, 22c to 23c; large rolls, 18c to 19c; cooking, 15c to 16c. Lard, 12c to 14c; cheese, 14c to 16c; bacon, 10c to 14c; eggs, 20c to 23c; turkeys, $1 to $2.50; chickens per pair, 60c to 80c; geese, each, 75c to $1; ducks, 80c to $1.10; potatoes per bag, 88c to 90c; cabbages per doz., 60c to $1; onions, peck, 25c to 30c; parsnips, peck, 20c to 25c; beets, peck, 25c to 30; carrots, peck, 15c to 20c; beans, bush. $1.45 to $1.50; turnips, bag, 45c to 50c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Cotton quiet, unchanged. Flour—Receipts 11,000 brls, dull; sales 12,000 brls. No. 2 $2.35 to $3, superfine $2.85 to $3.40, common $3.40 to $3.75, good $3.80 to $6.50, western extra $6.25 to $6.50, extra Ohio $3.40 to $6, St. Louis $3.40 to $6.25, Minnesota extra $3.75 to $6.75, choice to double extra $6.80 to $6.90. Rye flour quiet and firm. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 15,000 bush, steady; sales 2,616,000 bush., future, and 91,000 bush spot, exports 31,000 bush; No. 2 spring $1 to $1.18½, red and white state $1.22½ to $1.23. No. 2 red March $1.07½ to $1.08½, April $1.10 to $1.10½, May $1.12½ to $1.12½. Rye strong at 78c to 78½c. Barley steady. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 19,000 bush, firm; sales 864,000 bush, future, 86,000 bush spot; exports 29,000 bush; No. 2 March 62½c to 62¾c, April 63½c to 63¾c, May 64½c to 64¾c. Oats—Receipts 32,000 bush, firm; sales 520,000 bush, future 61,000 bush, spot; mixed 40½c to 42c, white 45c to 46½c. No. 2 March 40½ to 40¾c, April 41½c to 41¾c, May 42c to 42½c. Hay dull and unchanged. Hops firm. Coffee dull, Rio 12½c. Sugar dull, standard A, 7c to 7¼c, cut loaf and crushed 7¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum—Crude 7½c to 8½c, refined 8½c. Tallow firm and unchanged. Potatoes quiet and unchanged. Eggs firm at 23c. Pork firm, mess $17.75 to $18. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm, pickled shoulders 8½c, pickled hams 12½c to 12¾c, middles nominal, long clear 9½c. Lard steady, at $9.75 to $9.80. Butter firm at 18c to 30c. Cheese firm at 12c to 14½c.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Flour unchanged. Wheat lower; March 91½c to 92c, April 92½c to 92¾c, May 97c to 98c. No 2 spring 92c to 92½c, No. 2 red 99c to $1.01. Corn lower at 52½c to 53¼c, March 51½c to 52¼c, April 52½c to 53½c, May 57c to 57½c. Oats dull at 31½c to 31¾c, April 31½c to 32¼c, May 35½c to 36½c. Rye weaker at 58½c. Pork firm at $17.7 to $17.85, March $17.82½ to $17.95, May $18.05 to $18.17½. Lard quiet; March $9.40 to $9.45, April $9.52½ to $9.57½, May $9.65 to $9.72½. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders $7.30 to $7.40, short rib $9.25 to $9.30, short clear $9.70 to $9.75. Whisky steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour 17,000 bbls, wheat 22,000 bush, corn 215,000 bush, oats 85,000 bush, rye 3000 bush, barley 33,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 18,000 bbls, wheat 15,000 bush, corn 121,000 bush, oats 52,000 bush, rye 3000 bush, barley 24,000 bush.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

ASSETS - $4,500,000.

Canadian Investments over $400,000.

All Profits belong to Policy Holders.

Claims and Bonuses paid $8,000,000.

J. E. & A. W. SMITH, Gen. Agents. Office—15 Wellington Street.

F. STANCLIFFE, Montreal, General Manager, Canada.

34TH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE ÆTNA LIFE INS. CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, January 1, 1883, at cost		$26,756,069 56
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums in 1883	$2,721,289 28	
Interest &c	1,767,098 17	4,488,387 45
		$31,244,457 01
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Death claims		$1,254,872 70
Matured endowments		705,549 00
Dividends and returns to policy holders		827,406 46
Re-insurance $2665 10, commissions $272,734 52		275,399 62
Agency exp., med. examinations and all other expenses		191,586 70
Dividend on stock earned in stock dep.		87,500 00
Taxes		31,518 19
Profit and loss		5,630 50
		$3,429,499 20
Balance, December 31, 1883 at cost		$27,814,987 75
ASSETS.		
Real estate $447,200 79, U. S. bonds $952,675 00		$1,499,875 79
Cash on hand and in banks		1,743,784 21
Railroad and other stocks and bonds		1,343,514 13
Bank stocks		1,025,478 04
State, county, city and town bonds		5,423,111 31
Mortgages on real estate worth $45,000,000		13,999,066 21
Loans on collaterals		554,093 31
Loans on personal security		20,724 69
Loans on existing policies		2,343,786 78
Balance due from agents		1,613 28
Assets Dec. 31, 1883, at cost		$27,814,987 75
Interest due and accrued, Dec. 31, 1883		$383,931 14
Premiums under collection		70,371 09
Quarterly and semi-an. premiums		131,045 70
Market value of securities over cost		680,220 31
		$1,265,568 24
Gross assets, Jan. 1, 1883		$29,080,555 99
LIABILITIES.		
Losses and claims not yet due		$ 372,497 00
Dividends to policy holders not due		55,685 38
Premiums paid in advance		3,029 30
Reserve for re-insurance		23,861,332 40
Loading on deferred premiums		40,283 35
		$24,332,827 43
SURPLUS AS REGARDS POLICY HOLDERS:		
By Connecticut and Massachusetts standard		$4,747,728 56
By standard of New York and Canada		6,200,000 00
Policies in force Jan. 1, 1884, 60,354 insuring		$85,040,335 44
Policies issued in 1883, 5,497 insuring		$10,032,433 00

Western Canada Branch Office:—York Chambers, corner Toronto and Court streets.

WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.

A. T. KERR.

Member of Toronto Stock Exchange,

British America Assurance Buildings,

Buys and sells on commission Stocks, Bonds and Debentures. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

E. STRACHAN COX. T. F. WORTS.

COX & WORTS

STOCK BROKERS.

(Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange) Buy and sell on commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in on the

Toronto, Montreal and New York STOCK EXCHANGES,

Also execute orders on the

Chicago Board of Trade

in grain and Provisions.

Hudson's Bay Stock bought for cash or on margin.

Daily cable quotations received.

26 TORONTO STREET.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

The Great Canadian Route to and from the Ocean for Speed, Comfort and Safety is Unsurpassed.

Pullman Palace, Day and Sleeping Cars on all through express trains. Good dining rooms at convenient distances. No custom house examination.

Passengers from all points in Canada and Western States to Great Britain and the continent should take this route as hundreds of miles of winter navigation are thereby avoided.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

will find it advantageous to use this route as it is the quickest in point of time, and the rates are as low as by any other.

Through freight is forwarded by fast special trains and experience has proved the Intercolonial route to be the quickest for European freight to and from all points in Canada and the Western states.

The Pullman cars which leave Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday run through to Halifax without change, and those which leave Montreal on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday run through to St. John, N. B., without change.

Tickets may be obtained and also information about the route and about freight and passenger rates from

ROBT. B. MOODIE, Western Freight and Passenger Agent, 93 Rossin House Block, York Street, Toronto.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., Dec. 10, 1883. y1 5

BRITTON BROS.,

THE BUTCHERS,

13 and 15 St. Lawrence Market,

Have always on hand a large assortment of the very best of Meats to be had in the city, comprising

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal and Pork, Rounds, Rumps and Briskets of Corn Beef, Salt Tongues, Pickled Pork, Smoked Hams & Bacon.

Extras—Sweet Breads, Calf's Head, Feet and Livers. Private families waited on daily.

Special rates to hotels, restaurants and public institutions. Telephone Communication.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'Y.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in South ern Manitoba, at prices ranging from $2.50 PER ACRE upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation.

A rebate for cultivation of from $1.25 to $3.50 per acre, according to price paid for the land, allowed on certain conditions. The Company also offer lands without conditions of Settlement or Cultivation.

The Reserved Sections along the Main Line, *i. e.*, the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

Terms of Payment—Purchasers may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance.

Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.

For Prices and Conditions of Sale and all information with respect to the purchase of Land apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, SECRETARY.

Montreal, December 1884. 41

W. WINDELER,

THE WELL KNOWN

PRACTICAL BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

Is prepared to supply Ladies and Gents with all kinds of Boots and Shoes, STRICTLY HIS OWN MAKE.

Having a long experience is a guarantee that all goods purchased from him are A No. 1. You will do well to examine his fine stock of Boots & Shoes, as his stock is complete and prices very low.

W. WINDELER,

285 QUEEN ST. WEST, OPP. BEVERLEY.

COAL & WOOD

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE WOOD.

To save cost piling and handling to my yards, I will for one week deliver direct from cars at following reduced rates:

Best Dry Hard Wood, Beech and Maple, long, at		$6.00	per cord
2nd class do. do. do. do.		5.00	do.
Best do. do. do. cut & split		7.00	do.
Pine Wood, long	at	4.50	do.
Slab do. do.	at	4.00	do.

ORDERS LEFT AT OFFICES.

Corner Front and Bathurst sts., 51 King Street East, | *Yonge street Wharf and 532 Queen street West,*

WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

P. BURNS.

Telephone Communication between all offices.

BUTLER PITTSTON COAL

BEST QUALITY.

COAL AND WOOD--LOWEST PRICES.

OFFICES—Dominion Bank Building, Cor. Yonge and King Streets, 413 Yonge St., 536 Queen St. W.; Yard, Cor. Esplanade and Princess Sts.; Yard, Niagara and Douro; Yard, Fuel Association Esplanade St., near Berkely.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.

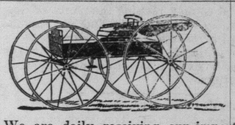
Miners and Shippers, Wholesalers and Retailers

UNDOUBTEDLY OUR LANGTRY WAVES, WATER WAVES, BANGS, SWITCHES, LADIES' & GENTS' WIGS, TOUPEES, etc. are the BEST. Superior in style and sold cheaper than in any other house in Canada. Inspect our stock and be convinced of this fact, or send for catalogue.

A. DORENWEND,

PARIS HAIR WORKS,

105 YONGE ST., TORONTO.



We are daily receiving our importations of

American Made Carriages for Spring and summer,

and we are safe in saying that for Style, Finish and Construction they stand unrivalled.

CHARLES BROWN & CO.,

American Carriage Repository,

6 ADELAIDE ST. EAST TORONTO.

THE WORLD IN PARKDALE.

THE WORLD is to be had at TOLTON'S, Queen street terminus, every morning at 6 a. m.

BUY A COPY.

PRANG'S

EASTER CARDS

Now Ready. A Full Line of Samples for inspection. They surpass any we have ever had.

The Toronto News Company,

42 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

Telegraph Students' Instruments,

Railway and Telegraph

SUPPLIES

AT

T. J. FRAME & CO.

120 KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS' COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradully built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in packets and tins only (½lb. and 1lb.) by Grocers labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.