THE TORONTO WORLD.

theoretical Horning Nowspaper

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ADVERTISING BATES

FOR EACH LINE OF NONPARELL

W. F. MACLEAN.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1884.

The tariff resolution adopted at la week's convention reads as follows:

"That this convention, on behalf of the constructive party of Ontario, endorses the national policy, which the country declared for in 1878 and again in 1882, being convinced, from the plain and manifest results that have followed the application of the tariff since 1879, that it is the policy best calculated to promote the welfare of a young community (more especially of one lying alongside a great protectionist nation like the United States), and to secure its interests against destruction from the slaughtering of foreign goods in seasons of temporary depression: and that we call upon parliament to maintain this policy intact until such time as the Americans, who rejected our proposals in 1874, think fit to offer the free interchange of those natural products which by law the government of Canada have now the power to admit free on reciprocal conditions." week's convention reads as follows:

say : "It should be noted that the resoluproposes that this policy should be maintained only till the Americans think fit to offer the free interchange of natural

The resolution certainly is not as clear and as much to the point as it might have been; but there would have to be a tremendous twisting of language to give it the meaning which the Globe suggests. It says that the national policy should be "kept intact" until the Americans agree to the free interchange of those national products which are mentioned in the reciprocity section of the act of 1879. Well, in such case there would be a change in the schedules, but there would be no abandonment of the principle underlying the national policy of protection. All kinds of manufactured goods, properly so-called, would be protected just as much as before. For neither the present nor any future government, adhering to the principle of the N. P., would ever agree to what we have called reciprocity on the Buffalo plan -the exchange of Canadian natural products for American manufactures.

The wording of the resolution might As for chances of agreement on the basis of son. bing like the old reciprocity treaty, they see to be rather remote just at present. It a depends upon our neighbors; it is their turn now to make the next move. The national board of trade has its annual meeting at Washington in January; perhaps we may then hear something on the subject. On two occasions already has the American national board adopted a reso vion distinetly stating that the next proposal should come from Washington, Mean time it is not likely that President Arthur's administration, which retired from basiness in a little over two months hence, will do anything in the matter, so with it.

It is a strange fact, none the less strange because often commented upon, that mankind cannot think of any better way of celebrating ap event than by sitting down together to eat something. And the grander the event celebrated the grander must be the process of this eating. A premier is made a G. C. B. and immediately his followers fall to with knife and fork; the anniversary of the incarnation comes round, at once a huge turkey is ordered from the poulterer's. A stranger fact is the inartistic and un-

scientific way we go about this eating process. People forget that there is a gastronomical art just as there is any other art, though, fortunately for the digestions of our progeny, we do seem at last to be awakening to the fact that there is a limit to the long-suffering nature of human gas tric juice. Yet, even in this eighteen hundred and eighty-aighth anniversary of the birth of Christ that event will be celebrated in many houses by the mastication, insalvation, deglutition, but not digestion of a tremendous turkey, or a goose stuffed with sage and onions and surrounded with sausages, at one end of the table, with, perhaps, an equal sized boar's head at the other, to be followed by an enormous brown mass called a plum pudding, to all of which everybody will be helped in Benjamin's shares, to be washed down probably with fiery draughts of port and sherry.

The custom is one well suited to an age in which lived such men as Tennyson's Earl Doorm ; but if there is one habit in which a process of evolution is necessary, it is that of eating. Already, as we have said, there is appearing a change for the better. Brandied sherries and lew-growth ports are giving away to light clarets and hocks, and the huge joints that delighted the eyes and noses of our great-grandfathers are kept out of sight. Who knows but that not very long hence christendon will give up altogether the habit of com memorating the nativity by tickling the gustatory and olfactory nerves.

American Treaties.

would like to see ratified before they leave ffice on the fourth of March next. The the interests affected are sure to get a hearing in the house, and any treaty condemned by public opinion can easily be defeated by News of that city says that the street cars side. And then President Arthur's last | are ill-ventilated ice boxes upon wheels, the we months in office is scarcely a good atmosphere of which has been vitiated by time for him to get anything pushed

through against serious opposition. The Mexican treaty of last year, though adopted by the smate, is still held in abeyance by a vote of the house, which may or may not be so amended this session as to llow the treaty to pass. Against the ganish treaty a wide-spread and powerful opposition has been developed, and its chances of passing are very doubtful. But the treaty with Nicaragua is very generally approved of, both in and out of congress I'his is partly owing to the fact that it is only to a small extent a commercial treaty and that it does not bring up the question of competition with any American producing interest. It is in fact a territorial treaty more than a commercial one, though reciprocity in trade is provided for. But, as Nicaragua produces hardly anything at all to compete with the United States, no opposition is aroused on that score. The belief that the Nicaragua treaty is

sort of defiance to European powers, and especially to Great Britain, appears to be what most of all recommends it to the American public. Building the Nicaragua canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific the main matter in hand, the rest is nostly composed of "trimmings." In the irst place, the United States agrees to anal or canals required. Then, in considration thereof the republic of Nicaragua s to cede, grant and convey to the United states of America the right of way through er territory, along and across the water ighways thereof and in addition thereto perpetuity a strip of land three miles e on each side of said canal together ith the ports and harbors of San Juan de icaragua or Greytown of Brito respecvely on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, bsolute ownership, control and manage nent of the canal is to be in and exercised y the United States. The republic of icaragua is to have one-half the tolls

A despatch of recent date says that the vnopsis of the treaty first published was correct. The document shows that the vereignty of Nicaragua is not involved, hat the United States do not propose the equisition of territory or the right of minent domain, or to secure political con rol of Nicaragua by treaty, and that with the exception of favoring tolls to coastwise ommerce carried on by vessels entirely owned and commanded by citizens of the have been improved; but the Globe's dis-United States and Nicaragua, all other na-

vied and collected on the commerce of

This treaty is characterized; as the most mportant and far-reaching the American overnment ever engaged in; its preisions contravene those of the Clayton Bulwer treaty made with Great Britain in 1850; and the belief that the latter power is likely to resent the attempt goes far, so it is added, to make the treaty popular. What the senate will do with it time will shortly tell.

The Cattle Trade. Despite some pretty decided rebuffs, in both England and Canada, Mr. Frewen is still pressing upon the public his plan for the sending of cattle from the American near the close of its official existence. If far west to England via Canada. His it is to be touched at all, it will be the latest effort is an article in the Fortnightly new government that will have to deal Review. He says that a million and a half of young cattle could be supplied in this way, the beast to be exported in the lean and growing state and fattened in Eng land. Such a quantity of cattle as a million and a half had better, he adds, be expressed in train loads and steamship cargoes. It would require over 4890 trains to carry these cattle from Algoma to Montreal, and over 2000 large steam ships to transport them from Montreal to Liverpool. The entire food supply for hese masses both on land and sea would of course, be supplied by Canadian farners-a handsome addition to their re eints. The Canadian Gazette (London England) is "down" on the scheme, and says: "It can be scarcely necessary for us o again reply to Mr. Frewen's arguments The very fact that the decision arrived at both at home and in Canada has been unanimously approved by those concerned is the strongest proof that, in the opinion

> curred for the benefits promised is far to A cable despatch from Queenstown dated Dec. 19, says that the steamer Oxencolme came into harbor on her beam-ends. and still remains in that position. The heads and legs of dead and living cattle can be seen protruding through the cattle pens and hanging over the side of the vessel. The upper deck is a confused mass of dead and living cattle. Many carcases were thrown overboard, and have washed ashore. The Oxenholme was towed ashor to prevent her sinking. Only five head of er cargo of cattle remain alive. Terrible

of the best authorities, the risk to be in

weather is reported off the coast. We may well ask whether it be really ecessary that the export of live cattle across the Atlantic should be carried on Why not adopt the common sense plan of sending dead meat in winter, when the in summer, when circumstances are reversed? If there be any good reasons against it we have not heard of them.

We called attention the other day to the success of attempts to make street cars comfortable by heating in several cities of the United States, and intimated that the During the present session of congress | Toronto street car company might profit the time of both houses will be devoted ably go and do likewise, but probably have the customary list of losses of life and principally to the consideration of treaties would not. The recent cold snap has property by the burning of asylums with various American states, which Presi | emphasized those remarks. Anything dent Arthur and Secretary Frelinghuysen more wretched than a ride in a fireless which are built in a way to facilitate the

street car upon a cold day it would be dif- work of the flames. There is need of reficult to conceive of. In fact, many prefer to keep up the circulation by walking, and of such structures.

they are right. In this respect, however, conservative Toronto is no worse off than her very advanced sister, Chicago. The a thousand lungs. Our Toronto company bigger. is wealthy, and should give us something better in the winter months than perambu

Smith in the Irish Canadian. The accusation is made in the most unfair and ungen demanly fashion. Dr. Mulvany indigantly denies the charge, and his denial will be generally accepted. But what about the impersonality of journalism, of which we hear so much? This unpleasant ncident suggests the idea that perhaps after all the French system of every man signing his own articles is the best, It responsibility, and would prevent many unjust suspicions. Dr. Mulvany is not the first Toronto journalist who has been

The Philadelphia Record hangs upon the peg of the New Orleans exposition a pretty little editorial note, the moral of which is a happy unity of feeling between

wronged in this way, nor is he likely to be

the north and south.

Our friends in Louisiana and the south generally, it says, have our sineers congratulations on the successful inauguration of the great exhibition at New Orleans, and our best wishes for its prosperous progress to a triumphant conclusion. Apart from the commercial and industrial benefits sure to result from this grand display of the resources of the south, there must accrue to the whole country an advantage not to be measured by dollars and cents from the bringing together of the people of both sections of the union on an occasion which happily blends the merrymaking with the mart. The exhibition promises to do a good work in the removal of prejudice and the promoting of that personal intercourse which is the best bond between distant communities, in a country so large as our own, and so long the north and south.

arable."

The anti-clerical party in France has struck another blow at the church, this time without success. It was avowedly aimed at the supreme pontiff, and took the form of a bill for the abolishment of the French embassy at the vatican. Although it was defeated by a somewhat large majority—125, yet the attempt proves that the spirit of secularization has not yet reached the limit of its power. What is perhaps the most networthy feature of this revolution—for revolution truly it may be called—is the generally unobtrusive and the disrespect to the poor, are driving the masses out of the churches; but the masses out of the cachings of the Master, as are the social distinctions, and they are more daugerous to the religious influences, because they are driving from christian communion the better educated and more thoughtful classes.

It is some satisfaction to know that the most able christian ministers are conscious of the danger and the injustice. If they all would occasionally condescend to follow the example of Canon Dumculin, and have regard to the "weaker brethren" without excommunicating them, we should hear less of the preposterous "demands" of the and quiet way in which it has spread and

Apropos of the new conservative organ zation, the Mail has the nerve to hope that the central officers and committees will have firmness enough to insist upon bedience, and that the loyal rank and file will have sense enough to obey." This high and mighty attitude is better designed to repel than to attract many inteligent conservatives. Such imperious anguage has the genuine Mailish ring. Those who remember the mess that the ludes and mugwumps of the U. E. club nade of matters, will not be very much inlined to obey a new junta of self-appointed dictators. At least we should think

British fishermen off a European coast would hardly be thought credible. Vet such a case of the revival of the native in stincts of the sons of the north is reported. The deprecators were Yarmouth smacksmen, the sufferers Germans, the booty tobacco and spirits. Heinous as is the crime it is difficult to repress a smile at the idea of weather-beaten old Yorkshire salts boarding a vessel in broad daylight and voilently depriving the Teuten of the may terials for his pipe and his glass,

This country has had an odd addition made to her population. A colored woman named Page of Newport, R.I., has become so impressed with the delusion that the emocrats will re-establish slavery that she has drawn a thousand dollars from her bankers and fled to Canada. A good many Yankee bank cashiers have preceded her with other people's dollars, from dread of slavery in the penitentiary.

The formation of a liberal conservative anion is a move that probably means business. The costly failure of the U E. club emains a beacon light of warning; and hat plan will not be tried again for some ime to come, we may be sure. It appears to be a prevalent belief in political circles that the present parliament will not sit for the full term of five years, and that a general election ahead of time may almost

The tumble in sugar, along with the difficulty of finding a market for the present vast production of beet and cane suga together has led to serious financial trouble on the continent of Europe, the recensuicide at Vienna being one of the results. It is just as well that Canada did not Rye flour and cornmeal quiet, unchanged during the terrific atorms of winter at all? engage in the beet sugar venture to any Wheat receipts 12,000 bush.; spot

The opening of the dominion parliament weather favors its keeping, and live cattle is fixed for Thursday, Jan. 29, just four weeks from New Year's day. Ministers will be very busy during the interval; in fact Sir John said last week that the "holidays," so-called by the public generally, would be specially devoted to the conside

ation of next session's business. The "holecaust" season has opened briskly, and for weeks to come we shall theatres, hotels and other large buildings,

form in the architecture and manager

man being floored with a bunch of fives, but from California comes a story of a man having been knocked down with a bunch of grapes ten pounds in weight. Cali-

A Princely Fortune. Some anonymous scribbler has been writing to the Telegram and accusing Dr.
Mulvany of criticising Prof. Goldwin Smith in the Irish Canadian. The accusa-

Editor World: Rev. Canon Dumoulin elivered a sermon this morning so liberal in its spirit and important in its character reported. The sermon was based on th criptural passage in John which records the doubt and disbelief of Thomas. ould certainly impart a keener sense of and the just appreciation of that hones doubt by Christ. The chief feature of the sermon was it

ecognition of the reasonableness of honest recognition of the reasonableness of honest doubt, and the right to exercise it in the absence of indisputable evidence. Christ did not condemn Thomas; he gave him the evidence he had demanded; but as that evidence could not be submitted to the world and to succeeding generations, it must pass away with him who gave it; while faith was pronounced to be the crowning christian virtue. The spirit of the sermon was generous and liberal. It demanded respect for all honest doubt. It admitted the difficulties with which the progress of respect for all honest doubt. It admitted the difficulties with which the progress of science and inquiry has surrounded faith; and, expressing a noble and tender sympathy with all who in the pursuit of truth have their religious faith weakened or shattered by skepticism, it urged upon churches, and especially upon those whose faith makes them intolerant, a juster consideration of the difficulties which minds different by constituted experience, when failing to make christianity and skepticism harto make christianity and skepticism har-monise, they falter in faith.

stronger than the rigid spirit in which too many elergymen and professing ohristians of every church regard the advances of free inquiry and the honest doubts of the truth seeker. The social distinctions, the class exclusiveness, the rule of wealth and Receipts

excommunicating them, we should near less of the preposterous "demands" of the self-styled "free-thought" convention. A MEMBER OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

Toronte, Dec. 21.

Freedom in Dress. From the Philadelphia Times There are standbys or peculiar institu tions of dress in different places very curi ous and amusing. All over the west, in hinly-settled regions, the women adhere to the long sun-bonnet and the men to any easy-going style of garment which does not vary in fashion. The Arcadians of Louisiana, people who live in the country and seldom visit the cities, preserve a primitive style of dress, though once in a while someone visits the city and introduces a new fachion. There is an amusing anecdote of a woman returning home with a moop kirt. Such a thing had never been in the village, and all were wild to procure the new fashion. Hoops were then just going out, and a storekeeper made quite an amount of money by selling off his ld stock at increased figures. It is a nistake to believe that only well-dressed people are vain; many a sloven is as proud of his appearance as a faultlessly-attired exquisite. The puritan gloried as much in ugliness of garment as the cavalier in his costly attire, the sans cullotte in his discostly attire, the sans cullotte in his dis-gusting rags as the aristocrat in his lace ruffles and perfumed linen. And how we gradually associate animate with inanimate things! Fancy Mr. Pickwick without spectacles! The noble "Injun" without war paint and a dirty blanket! John Chi-naman sans pigtail! And Cleopatra in an ulster! And a variety of incongruities. We confess to cosmopolitanism; let every

We confess to cosmopolitanism; let every one enjoy and adhere to their own ideas of dress. Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of 2000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished, the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. Catarrh-A New Treatment. effected by him four years ago are cures still No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DLXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.—Montreal Star. 26

YORK, Dec. 20.-Cotton dul and unchanged. Flour-Receipts 14,000 bbls, steady; sales 13,000 bbls; unchanged Wheat—Receipts 12,000 bush.; spot to to to to thigher, export trade moderate; options strengthened toward close; sales 2,866,000 bush. future; 156,000 bush. spot; exports 136,000 bush.; No. 2 red 83½c to 83½c for cash, 82½c to 83½c February, No. 1 red state 90c, No. 1 white state 84½c. Rye nominal. Barley steady; No. 2 two-rowed state 56½c, six-rowed 66½. Malt dull., Corn—Receipts 44,000 bush.; spot steady; options firm, less doing; sales 256,000 bush. future; 190,000 bush. spot; exports 95,000 bush.; No. 2 52½c, cash and December, 47%c to 48½c January, 46½c to 46%c

95,000 bush.; No. 2 324c, cash and December, 475c to 48tc January, 46tc to 46tc May. Oats—Receipts 11,000 bush. less active; sales 275,000 bush. future; 82,000 bush. spot; No. 2 33tc for cash, 33tc to 33tc January, mixed western 22c to 34c, white state 34c to 37tc. Hay unchanged. Hops easier, common to choice 10c to 16c. Sugar nominal. Molasses, rice, petroleum,

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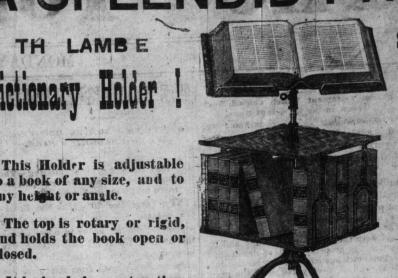
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by skepticism, it urged upon churches, and especially upon those whose faith makes them intolerant, a juster consideration of the difficulties which minds different by constituted experience, when failing to make christianity and skepticism harmonise, they falter in faith.

The sermon was a warning note to the christian world. There are many causes which weaken the hold of religion and the churches on all classes, but there are none stronger than the rigid spirit in which too many clergy men and professing christians of every church regard the advances of \$10.80, Dec. \$10.80, Jan. \$10.70 to \$10.80, Lard stronger, cash \$6.60 to 1885 NEW YEAR 1885 GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY

\$10 80. Lard stronger, cash \$6.60 to \$6.621, Dec. \$6.55, Jan. \$6.60 to \$6.65. Boxed meats steady. Whisky unpanged. Receipts—Flour 8000 bbls., wheat 111,000 bush, corn 85,000 bush, oats 45,000 bush, rye 5,000 bush, barley 30,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 11,000 bbls., wheat 19,000 bush, corn 78,000 bush, oats 17,000 bush, barley 24,000 bush.

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WORTH VERSUS P It was a picturesque look I ittle wigwam stood on a rounded by all the grendeur

nountain scenery. Within, a great brown thrown over a couch of odorou one corner; a quaint little gla frame hung side by side wi mounted rifle and powder-hor stuffed to look like life cro shadows, and the branching deer revolved from the centr shaped roof and formed a co for many light articles, such prietor's wolfskin cap, a han

chaum and a pewter drinking The proprietor himself was cent specimen of manhood. and muscular, with crisp, curling about a moble brow, beard growing thickly on che and catching golden gleams light, and the dark grey eyes and expression.

Victorine Chester looked at unmistakable approval in her s Victorine was one of a par and gentlemen who were and trip through that part of the co.

This was something out of the way. All the ladies were in placed by the suits, such as suited the

able suits, such as suited the roving.

Their trunks we at the he toot of the mountains where t spend a week or more, and to were out a tramp, sight-this man, scott-Ransom, was t Now. Victorine was an arran seque atly as the guide seemed by her fair face and bewitching a turned the full batteries of tion upon him, to the disgust of gentlemen of the party, or reyounger gentleman. There was haired broker and a bald-he merchant among them, but they merchant among them, but they uncle, were so deeply engrossed ments upon various subjects in vals of sight-seeing that they ha for even pretty Victorine.

The day was but the beginning others spent in the company of some

I know that Victorine did i what manner of a man she was with; she was so accustomed to love-making which is so freely in fashionable society, that she guess the impression that she ma heart of one of nature's noblemen And so the time came for their d And so the time came for their of Then, indeed, the girl's eyes were for as she bade him a light and farewell, he stooped and took he face between his brawny palms a her quietly and tenderly and fully lips, as one who had the right, an approaching footsteps warned the proximity of the others he move saying, as he smilled upon her:

"I shall see you again."

A strange thrill swept throstorine's guilty little heart, as all ment she realized that what looked upon as innocent flirtal handsome guide had taken in dead. She was glad enough to gain the of her hotel chamber, where she une asilv Banson's look and some guide had saken in dead.

of her hotel chamber, where she une asily Bansom's look and words But's month later, back among fashionable friends, she looked but that episode with indifference.

The long parlors of the Chester were blazing with light. The rich robes, the murmur of soft vine intervals of music, flashing jev lovely, high bred faces—all of the fused and dazzled Scott Ranson crossed the threshold.

His evening dress of broadclo irreproachable, yet he felt instart difference between himself and t guid, smilling dandies about him.

One or two lifted their eyeglasses him over as he made his way quie with a certain dignity, toward t where Victorine stood the centre o looking group.

where Victorine stood the centre of looking group.

When he paused before, her was stretched hand and a flush of plea his manly face, Victorine actually pale in her astonishment and emment as she stammered:

"Mr. Ransom—yeu here?"

"Yes," he replied, unheeding nificant smile of the lookers on; "I in New York to day, and took the of inviting myself when I heard grand party."

He was so glad and triumphant, feelly sure of a welcome, that a shame came over the girl as she hand upon his arm and drew him room toward the conservatory.

room toward the conservatory. When they stood alone in the When they stood alone in the n all the bloom and fragrance the m her hand in his, and said, softly:

"I have come for you, little githardly necessary to tell you that, o how the memory of your sweet f been warm in my heart all these Victorine felt that no flimsy would stand her here. She must be with him at last.

"Mr. Ransom," she faltered, h falling beneath the clear, gruthficyes, "you made a great mistake, for I, perhaps, am to blame. Whatever, between us last summer I consistence pastime, and had no thought taking it so seriously. Oh, forgit she cried, earnestly, as Ransom stand paled suddenly through all burn; "I am sorry to have wound The men of my acquaintance are

Ransom regained his self-control effort, and smiled sadly as he motio

to cease. "You mean to say that all the have thought of you as the dearest in the world I have been rememb you as a passing acquaintance?"

"A pleasant acquaintance, M.

"A pleasant acquaintance, Mrsem—"
"Hush, no more!" I cannot Jw. Your world is different from Well, well, let it pass. Good by I am going away now. If you ever true friend, remember you have Scott Ransom."

And before she realized his intentad taken her suddenly and closely arms, then kissing her hair, and enlips, solemnly and tenderly, strod her presence and from the house.

Just a year from that date Victuated died a bankrupt and the strown upon her own resources for lihood.

Lonely and heartsick, her adver brought her to a great western city she earned a modest remuneration

oring photographs.

One bleak, winter day, as she toward her bearding place, bending the keen blast, she came into sudd lision with a man, and would have had he not caught her, with a reploying

apologies.

It was Scott Ransom, and Victoricalling all the misfortune which has on her since their last meeting, of his strong hand with a sudden sens truth and loyalry, while wisten truth and loyalry, while wisten

As for Ransom, he made no ef conceal his pleasure at the meetl