THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper

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THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 25, 1883.

PULL DOWN THE FLAG.

Has it ever struck Deacon Cameron that that Dakota business is played out? Probably it has: for John is a thoughtful man. Besides it seems he has a weakness for reclining on boulevards—this is for meditation of course. We have reclined on boulevards ourself, strictly for meditatory purposes, and know how it is. Privately we will recommend to John a substitute for boulevards when boulevards are no longer handy. It's lamp posts. Now that the winter is coming on we may state, John, that lamp posts are first-class things for meditating against.

Now if John, in one of his afternoon walks, would take a meditatory lean for a brief period against that lamp post which kindly heaven has placed opposite the Mail building, we would suggest to him that he would find a first-rate substitute for Dakota.

It's that flag, John. That American flag which Griffin has hung out of one of the Mail windows.

This country takes a deep interest in those little quarrels that from time to time agitate the bosoms of the Mail and the Globe. It is as interesting a thing to us as a dog fight is to the average New Yorker. Feeling then, as even M. I. J. G. must have felt by this time, that the Dakota business is really growing monotonous, we have been casting about for a new bone of contention for those two national organs to worry over. We have found it, John, in the stars and bars.

How has Deacon John allowed the flag of a foreigner and a hostile country to hang out of the government organ's windows so long? We do not assert that he should have climbed the windows and hauled it down, though in that case we ourself would gladly have held the ladder. But at least instead of fooling over those boulevards he should have been engaged in raising this nation's indignation against such *flagrant* and uncalled for servility. Does that insidious government at Washington bribe Griffin to hang out that flag? Does Griffin get paid for it? Great heavens! Does Griffin think John can't see through that flimsy pretext of pasting up a consul's sign-board in the window Pitch into him, deacon! Make him haul down that flag. An indignant city rises in wrath against having that flag flaunted in its face. That flag may be flaunted out of the back window, but never out of the front. Now's your time, John, to prove yourself a patriot of the deepest dye. Make the accursed tory haul down that flag.

LOCAL OPTION AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

While the party organs are wrangling with each other about the amount of credit or discredit to which their parties are respectively entitled for their attitude on the temperance question, we may improve the occasion by calling attention to a genuine temperance reform which the Ontario legislature can carry out by means of a very slight change in the municipal law. One of the best features of the McCarthy act, passed last session by the dominion parliament, is the provision by means of which the people living within a limited area will have it within their power to prevent the liquor traffic from being carried on amongst them. The machinery for giving effect to the popular wish is, however clumsy. It could not be otherwise, since the parliament of the dominion is not in a position to avail itself of the machinery of the municipal system which is entirely under the control of the provincial legislature. One lesson to be learned from this feature of the McCarthy act referred to is that the control of the liquor traffic, short of general prohibition, should remain what it has been in the past, a matter of municipal administration. Another is that some form of local option should be incorporated into the municipal system of Ontario as a means of improving the Crook's act.

The ease with which this can be done is one of the strongest reasons for doing it. All that is needed is that provision should be made for taking a plebiscite vote in each polling subdivision at the municipal elections, the question voted on being: "Shall any liquor licenses be granted in this polling subdivision during the present year?" A majority of the electors of any locality would by means of this very simple, inexpensive and effective method of declaring their wish have it in their power to keep the pernicious traffic at a distance from themselves, and as the increasing tendency amongst the people in each locality would naturally be to do so the number of licenses would constantly diminish. It has been established beyond controversy that the consumption of intoxicating liquors diminishes as the facilities for procuring them decrease, and a sure means of curtailing the amount spent by the community on alcoholic beverages is to lessen the number of places where they are kept for sale.

Let us see how such a law would work in Toronto. Take a polling subdivision in which there are at present no licensed houses. The introduction of such places is undesirable even in the opinion of those who are themselves addicted to drinking, for there are few men who would not prefer to have their families kept far from the practice. One result of such a change in the law would be to keep all hotels and saloons out of districts which are at present free from their presence. Another would be to shut up many that are now in existence. This, in the opinion of some people, would be a hardship on the licensees, who are said to have acquired some kind of vested right to sell in that particular spot. But there are two sides to that question. It is a well known fact that the presence of a licensed house tends to depreciate all the property in its vicinity, and surely the vested right of the property owner is as valid and as worthy of respect as is that of the liquor seller. There is no good reason why each property owner and householder should not have the privilege of saying whether he is willing to have a house licensed near his own to sell intoxicating drink.

It may be said that such a provision would deprive many respectable hotels—even houses like the Rossin and the Queen's—of their licenses. Perhaps it might, but it is not at all likely that the best hotels would lose the privilege of selling liquors. On the contrary, if the number of licenses to be granted in each polling subdivision were left to be determined, as it should be, by popular vote, leaving the choice of houses to the commissioners, it is altogether likely that the effect would be to shut up the local competitors of the large hotel bars. But even if all the licenses should have to go, what of that? Such hotels as the Rossin and the Queen's are not dependent on the sale of liquor for their existence, and there would be good hotels under a general prohibitory liquor law. In order that there should be as little inconvenience as possible inflicted on the electors, the vote should be taken only once in two or three years.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The university of Trinity college has adopted the matriculation examinations of the university of Toronto. The supplement endowment fund has now reached $55,000. Provost Body is also trying to create a number of fellowships. But somehow it seems to us that a great waste of money and energy is being perpetrated in connection with Trinity college. Why not abandon the project of an arts training for their students, and instead put all their energy and money into a first-class divinity hall alongside of the university of Toronto. That hall could have a commodious residence in connection with it, and in it could reside not only divinity students but the sons of churchmen who were attending the provincial university. Trinity college thus alongside of University college would be the most prominent of the cluster. Well endowed chairs in theology could be maintained, fellowships and scholarships, both for divinity and arts (the latter of course limited to those who intended taking theology), could be created, and the anglicans show themselves as a part and parcel of the nation. A second great university in Toronto is a dream. Sooner or later Trinity must go to the Queen's park for her arts training, and the sooner the better for all.

NATIONALISM IN AUSTRALIA.

Events are evidently tending rapidly towards political independence at the antipodes. Some time ago the Irish executive sent out to Australia a batch of Irish informers. The intended destination was the colony of Victoria, and when the government of that province became aware of the threatened invasion they protested against it. In the face of their protest the men were sent out, however, and the government at Melbourne refused them leave to land, and sent them on board the nearest man-of-war. This snub direct to the home government has been accepted in the most sensible spirit by the Gladstone ministry, but it may become the subject of a parliamentary discussion during the coming session. Who in Canada will say that the Victoria government did not act quite properly in taking their stand against the pollution of their soil by the advent of such scamps?

Closely connected in the point of time with this manifestation of independent spirit is the renewal of the agitation amongst the Australian colonies for the establishment of a federal union which will include them all under one national government. This has often been talked of and the movement has as often to all appearance died out. In appearance only, however, for after each ebb it is sure to commence flowing again with greater force than before. That a union of some kind will yet take place amongst the provinces on the island may be regarded as a certainty, and it will probably be hastened by the course of events in New Guinea. The Gladstone government decline to be a party to the establishment of a British power on that island and the Australians want something done to prevent it from becoming a preserve for French convicts. This has led to a conflict between the imperial government and several of the colonies, and if the others can be induced to join with the malcontents the occupation of New Guinea may be undertaken without the consent of the home authorities, if not against their will.

And why not? Why should several millions of English-speaking people on the other side of the globe not be supposed to know their own interests better than the authorities of Downing street do? The penalty of independent action, it may be said, will be dismissal with a reprimand. Why should that have any terrors for the Australian? Some of their public men who now crave for imperial titles would feel bad about losing all chance of getting them, but the mass of the people would go on working out their natural destiny, unconscious of any change in their political condition except from the welling up of national life within them. Fortunately for the Australians they are unhampered by the presence of neighbors, and can easily defend themselves against any nation that is likely to molest them. England, the great mother of nations, will probably soon see another of her children set up for itself.

SHRINKAGE IN NEW YORK NEWSPAPER VALUES.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Times has been telling his paper about the great "two-cent panic" in New York. The two-cent panic referred to is the reduction of all the great morning journals, except the Tribune which sells for three cents, to two cents. There is a long-standing and thorough hatred existing between the Times and Tribune. Both of these journals pose as the dignified and leading journals of the republic—at least of the republican party. Mr. Jones of the Times recently returned from England, where it is said he went to study the methods of the Telegraph and News, the great penny papers of London. These journals were the same size as his and he wanted to know why he could not sell the Times in New York also at a penny. But in addition to this, he was credited with a determination to mop the journalistic floor of New York with the Tribune. And so the price of the Times was reduced 50 per cent. The correspondent says it came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, and he then goes on to speak of the shrinkage in newspaper values. He says: "The actual loss, and apparently a loss that cannot be retrieved, in New York newspaper property by the two-cent panic is not less than five millions of dollars, quite three-fifths of which falls upon Bennett of the Herald." This correspondent is evidently all astray on the real motives which inspired Mr. Jones and the Herald people to "come down." It was not because the London Telegraph and News sold at a penny. It was not because of the hatred between the Times and Tribune. It was not because if the Times sold for two cents it would be enabled to mop the floor with its great enemy and rival the Tribune. Not at all. The true and undeniable causes which led to this newspaper panic are these: Within the past three years there has sprung up in New York a class of cheap, readable, crisp, lively morning papers like Truth and the Journal. They are sold for a cent, just like The World here is. They sprang into public favor at once. They contained all the news of the day in compact, concise form. The public was rapidly growing sick of the wishy-washy blanket sheets and their unlimited quantities of twaddle. The cheap papers were and are fast leading the race. The proprietors of the blanket sheets saw ruin staring them in the face and they had to come down or finish outside the distance flag. Such is the true inwardness of the New York newspaper war.

We are informed by telegraph from Ottawa that the Marchioness of Lansdowne kissed her husband when he came to Rideau hall. We suppose the usual thing in high circles of society is to stand six feet apart and bow, or rub noses or turn a double somersault, and that a kiss is something quite extraordinary, or perhaps there was something unusual in this kiss, which caused the correspondent to telegraph the news. Perhaps the marquis was kissed on the chin, or the ear, or the nose perhaps—but anyhow there must have been something in it different to the kiss which ordinary wives and husbands exchange on meeting.

The duke of Edinburgh has occupied some very questionable positions in his life-time; but he draws the line at attending a ball to which his relatives have invited an ex-actress. The lady is not charged with any moral obliquity, and is at present the wife of a court official at Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha. Perhaps now that the duke has sown all his wild oats and become a benedict, he means to lead an exceptionally high-toned life and set a good example to court circles.

One of the professors in the Toronto school of medicine has a paper in the Canada Educational Monthly on Dakota. The mediæval ass of the Mail ought to call for his removal for disloyalty.

A Swiss priest who spent many years as a missionary in Canada has been elected head of the Jesuit order at the recent consistory at Rome.

MERCER REFORMATORY LAUNDRY.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I quite agree with your correspondent as to the great injustice done by any public institution working at reduced prices, thereby taking the bread from many a suffering family. This prison labor has been instrumental in separating husbands and wives—the husband compelled to leave his home and family to find employment hundreds of miles away. Every man and woman in such institutions should be employed—this is not to be questioned, but let them ask for work well done the same as is asked outside. Reform, let it not be done back handed. I sincerely trust the directors of the Mercer will see the injustice done by charging such low rates and raise their price thereby give all an equal chance. CONSISTENCY.

Oct. 23, 1883.

HANGING THE MOTHER.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Your columns have seldom been better used than by containing the correspondence that has appeared in them in reference to the sad case of the young mother, McCabe. Women have been accused of being harder upon their own sex in regard to fallen virtue than men. It was, therefore, with much pleasure that I read in your journal the appeal of A Mother on behalf of this condemned victim of some heartless male monster, who really is the murderer of the infant, being the primal cause of the doing of the deed by deserting his victim. Surely we may infer from the statement of the judge when passing sentence that no needful effort will be wanting to prevent the execution of the sentence the law compelled him to pass.

It will doubtless be one of the first and one of the most pleasant acts of the new governor to reprieve from death this sinned against sinner of youthful age. HOPE.

[It is not the governor but the minister of justice who deals with the case.—The Ed.]

CLEAN STREETS.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: It is a pleasure to day to see a number of old veterans, under apparent efficient superintendence, cleaning up in right good style and workmanlike manner our new block paving in Queen street west. Having had occasion, in common with others, to complain of dirty streets in the past, it affords me much pleasure to testify to the perfect way the job of street cleaning is being done to day in the locality named. Surely the citizens will not complain of a hundred men, or even more, being employed in various parts of the city at the very needful work of keeping our roadways clean. More useful employment this, and less expensive by far, than that of the gallant six hundred running after the mouths of Russian guns. CITIZEN.

—G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says: "I was cured of chronic bronchitis that troubled me for seventeen years, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil." See that the signature of Northrop & Lyman is on the back of the wrapper, and you will get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

A bit of a wag: The tip of the human tongue.

Co-Education at University College.

From the Canada Educational Monthly.

There is no room. Place aux dames! is cried in vain. What, then, is to be done? It is not to be tolerated that ladies should live under disabilities. The country is bound to provide facilities for all who may desire higher education. There ought now to be no disability of sex. The government should at once take the question in hand. The plan of building an annex, as has been suggested, at a suitable distance from University college, and of utilizing the staff of the college, and of supplementing it by such external aid as may be necessary, seems both practicable and satisfactory. There need be no insurmountable difficulty in carrying out this scheme. If only the effort were made in the right direction, the legislature would willingly provide funds either by a direct vote of money or by the diversion of an endowment already in existence.

Trying to Save Her Children.

The Rat Portage Progress says that while Mrs. Capt. Pierce and her two children were crossing the Rainy river in a canoe the craft broke in two pieces, letting the occupants out in the water when in mid-stream. Mrs Wilson took one of the children and struck out for shore, instructing the little five year old girl to cling to the canoe until she should return. After depositing the unconscious boy on the bank of the river she started back for the little girl, but before reaching the canoe the child sank. On approaching the surface of the water the mother grasped her in her arms and once more started for the shore, but the current proving too swift she was tossed about in the water for nearly an hour, all the time clinging tenaciously to the little girl. They were at last rescued, the mother in an exhausted and nearly unconscious state and the child dead.

Paris Police Points.

Last year 45,000 persons were arrested in Paris, and only 6000 women were included in this sum total. The list of professions and occupations is very miscellaneous. Among the arrested were 3000 locksmiths, and the police had to take charge of 600 cabmen. The night men form a heavy item in this bill, 1100 of them having been under arrest in 1882. The figure 20 speaks well for the general good conduct of the various officials employed by the postoffice. In the higher walks of life 52 stockbrokers and 24 men of letters (this term including journalists) are noted as having been in trouble. In the total number of prisoners charged with crime or misdemeanor there were 3291 foreigners. To this figure Belgium contributed 959, Italy 759, Germany 379, Switzerland 376, and England 126. The contingent from the little state of Luxemburg reached the high figure of 276

Fifty-Six Miles an Hour.

The carriages of the fast train which is to run from Paris to St. Petersburg will be supplied with adjustable wheels which will enable them to travel on various gauges. From Paris to the Russian frontier the same gauge is used, but there it changes, and at the frontier stations, Eydt Kuhnen and Wirballen, the wheels will have to be readjusted. Travelers will thus be able to go the whole distance without the inconvenience of having to change carriages. The speed of the trains will be one not hitherto attempted on the continent. It is to be 90 kilometres or 56 miles (without stoppage) an hour. It is announced that the trains are on "the American pattern," including kitchen, dining saloon, reading and drawing rooms, and all the other comfortable arrangements essential to modern traveling.

Belleville and the C. P. R.

The Intelligencer says that a meeting was held at the Madoc house, Monday evening, of a number of gentlemen interested in the promotion of railway extension towards the line of the Canada Pacific. An executive committee to direct the survey and prosecute the scheme was named, consisting of A. F. Wood, M.P.P., John Bell, Q.C., T. Kelso, E. D. O'Flynn, A. S. Brown, Geo. D. Dickson, Q.C., and Dr. Loomis. Mr. Kelso was appointed chairman and Mr. O'Flynn secretary-treasurer. Mr. Daly, C.E., with a competent staff, is prosecuting the preliminary survey.

The Leaders and Freethinkers.

Had such subordinate considerations determined my vote, I should have voted for the other party, for Edward Blake had already given to my freethought friends in the west much stronger assurances on those questions of the "Affirmation Bill," etc., than Sir John Macdonald gave me here.—Allen Pringle in Napanee Beaver.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

From the Weekly (Toronto) Mail, Aug. 24.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for Catarrh. Out of two thousand 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 patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, 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 tissue, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination—this accomplished, he claims the catarrh is practically cured and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him two 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 most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Mr. A. H. Dixon, 305 and 307 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for his treatise on Catarrh.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT—SIR W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—HON. WM. McMASTER, WM. ELLIOT, ESQ.

Referring to the advertisement of this association in The World of Tuesday last, it may be explained that the much larger sum called for by the valuation made by Professor Cherriman, under the government standard for Canada, than is required by the valuation made by Mr. Homans on the standard for the STATE OF NEW YORK, arises solely from the greater severity of the Mortality Table of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain as compared with the "American Experience" Table of Mortality, as the same rate of interest was used in each case.

The reason why the valuation made by this Association's own actuary CALLS FOR A STILL LARGER RESERVE than even that required by Professor Cherriman's valuation arises from the fact that the directors consider THAT SECURITY TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS is the first thing, and, therefore, not content to provide simply as in other companies, they add an additional TEN per cent. to the liability under all BONUS ADDITIONS and PAID UP ASSURANCES as well as those being paid up, such as TEN and FIFTEEN payments

R. S. BAIRD, City Agent. J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

London Guarantee & Accident Co.,
(LIMITED,)
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL - - - $1,250,000.

The time to insure is when you are safe and uninjured. To-morrow may be too late. Read the list of accidents in the daily papers and convince yourself of the necessity of procuring an Accident Policy from this well-known British Company, which, through its liberal dealings with its insurers has attained unrivalled popularity and success.

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23½ Church St., Toronto.
(NEAR FRONT
OFFERS FOR SALE
10,000 Sides of
Long Clear and Cumberland
BACON
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

Purchasers will bear in mind that this is not forced bankrupt sale, but a legitimate one, simply to make room for the great winter trade we expect to do.

We would also desire a continued recognition of our commission work. For the sale of good butter, fresh eggs and the best made cheese, our motto being as usual—small profits and quick returns.

Our references kindly permitted to J. F. Brodie, Esq., Standard bank, and G. F. Frankland, cattle dealer and exporter who, at this present time, will buy

200 LEAN BULLS and 500 STEERS,
weighing on the average 1200 pounds.

DUCHESS
RANGE.
COUNTESS
BASE BURNER.
HATCH & SON
45 Dundas Street.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by A. B. EADDIE, Druggist, 237 King Street East, Toronto. JOHN C. WEST & CO., Sole Proprietors, Toronto, Canada.

SPECIAL EXCURSION
THE NEW POWERFUL AND FAVORITE
S. S. GRECIAN MONARCH
WILL LEAVE
New York for London
Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1883.
A limited number of steerage passengers will be taken at a Reduced Rate.
Apply at once to
SAM. OSBORNE & CO.
40 or 50 Yonge Street.

HARRY WEBB
482 Yonge st., Toronto,
CATERER,
—AND—
Ornamental Confectioner!

Special attention given to supplying Weddings, Evening Parties, &c. A full supply of all requisites, including Cosaques, Silver Dishes, Centres, Cutlery, Table Linen, Table Napkins, &c constantly on hand.

Wedding Cakes and Table Decorations
OUR SPECIALTIES

"HEADQUARTERS"
TORONTO SHOE COMPANY,
144, 146, 148 King East, Cor. Jarvis
Immense Stock of New Goods. BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPECIAL.
We offer Splendid Value in Men's BALMORALS and GAITERS for $2
NEW LADIES' PARLOR OPENED.
We offer the best value and largest assortment of LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS in Canada for $2

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

THE
Canada Southern Steamboat Co.
(LIMITED.)
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE CANADA JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' ACT, 1877."
Capital, $150,000. - - In 1,500 Shares of $100 Each.

DIRECTORS:
E. B. OSLER, President, Ontario and Quebec Railway, and Vice-President Credit Valley Railway, Toronto.
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NICOL KINGSMILL, Secretary, Canada Southern Railway Company, Toronto.
JAMES ROSS, Manager, North American C. Co., (Canadian Pacific Railway) Toronto.

R. G. LUNT, GENERAL MANAGER, TORONTO.
H. SYMONS, SECRETARY-TREASURER, TORONTO.

BANKERS—Federal Bank of Canada, Toronto.
SOLICITORS—Kingsmill, Cattanach & Symons.
OFFICES—Federal Bank Buildings, Toronto.

PROSPECTUS:

This Company has been organized for the purpose of constructing and running one or more Steamboats upon Lake Ontario, more particularly between the Ports of Toronto and those on the Niagara River, and for the purpose of increasing the present facilities for transfer of Traffic between the Ports on Niagara River and Toronto.

With this view a special contract has been entered into by the Canada Southern Railway Company providing that all the business of that Company coming over the Erie and Niagara Branch of its Railway shall be given to this Company for the period of fifteen (15) years, and also giving this Company the exclusive right to issue tickets in Toronto to read "Via the Canada Southern Railway," which contract has been executed under the seal of the Canada Southern Railway Company and attested by the signature of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Vice-President; and it has also been approved of by resolution of the Board of the Michigan Central Railway Company.

A similar contract has been entered into with this Company by the majority of the other Railways under the seals of the respective Companies.

It is proposed to construct at once a palatial, side-wheel, steel steamer in accordance with the contracts made with the said Railway Companies, of sufficient capacity to accommodate the expected traffic, and properly fitted out.

The Company expects to be ready for the Summer business of 1884.

The cost of this steamer is estimated at about $120,000, and will be built and fitted up by first-class boat builders and engineers, and under special contracts.

Subscriptions for stock will now be taken by the undersigned, and the same will be payable as follows: Ten per cent. at the time of subscription, and the balance as the construction of the steamer proceeds and the requirements of the Company render necessary.

COX & WORTS,
STOCK BROKERS, No. 26 TORONTO ST.

FELT
WEATHER STRIPS
JUST ARRIVED.
Save half your fuel by getting the Felt Weather Strip.
P. PATERSON & SON,
24 KING ST. EAST.

FAIRCLOTH BROS'.
PAINT SHOP
REMOVED FROM
21 Victoria street to Wall Paper Store, 256 Yonge st.
House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Glazing Calsomining, Paper Hanging, etc.

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