THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

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THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1883

Strikes and Short Time.

From both Great Britain and the United States come news of strikes, short time and lower wages. In the former country the trouble comes because foreigners are curtailing their purchases, and in the latter because home customers are doing the same; while in both countries producing capacity has of late years been enormously increased. There is a slackening of demand in Canada, too; but what nonsense it is to argue that free trade here would create more employment. Suppose that stoves, machinery, cars and locomotives were all admitted free from the States, would that create work for Canada mechanics? It would create more work in the States, but not in Canada.

The iron shipbuilding yards of the Clyde, for many years back so busy and full of work, are now discharging men by hundreds. Within a few weeks more than five thousand men in these yards have been thrown idle, not because of any dispute about wages, but simply because there was nothing for them to do. In the cotton trade the present prospect is no better; in Lancashire the talk is all of reduced profits, lower wages, and short time.

We hear news of the same kind from the United States. There the large steel and iron works, which are mainly kept agoing by the railways, are contracting operations, because they cannot force people to buy what they don't want. There is nothing for it but to wait until demand recovers, and men with money to spare choose to invest it. Over the border it is believed by some good judges of the situation that a turn is not far off, and that the very low prices now ruling for iron and steel will induce large investments at an early day. There are extensive buyers now watching and waiting for bottom prices, and when they think bottom has been touched they will come into the market, and things will mend from that time forward. This is a view that has some strong points in its favor.

Such being the general aspect on both sides of the Atlantic, we should say that the present is a bad time for strikes. On this side the prospects are good for an early recovery, but meantime the workmen's unions would be well advised to leave strikes alone, and to work along as best they can with what the times afford.

A Bogus Emigration Agent.

The Winnipeg Times recently drew attention to the case of a certain Mr. H. C. Lea, who was reported by an English paper, at Burton-on-Trent, to be representing himself as a Dominion emigration agent, and to be holding forth inducements as follows:

"I intend in the month of March, 1884, to personally conduct a party of 300 immigrants to Canada by the Beaver line of steamers from Liverpool to Quebec, remaining with them until comfortably settled; the party to consist of capitalists, bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, and domestic servants. While in this country you are working for wages which are scarcely sufficient to keep you, and employment is getting more difficult to find in consequence of the rapid increase of the population (over one thousand every twenty-four hours), there is on the other side of the Atlantic room for all. The following will give you some idea of the wages paid: Colliers from 12s. 6d. to 30s. a day; farm laborers from 25s. to 45s. per week, with board and lodging; domestic servants, 50s. to 80s. per month; bricklayers, 16s. 8d. to 30s. per day; and other wages in proportion."

The Winnipeg Times very properly demanded that the minister of agriculture should promptly suppress Mr. Lea, with his stories of big wages in Canada. And the Ottawa Citizen says: "We have made inquiries at the department of agriculture and find that no such person as H. C. Lea is in the employment of the government as an emigration agent or any other capacity. If Lea represents himself to be in the employment of the government he does so without authority, and for the purpose of furthering his own interests."

Mr. Lea is not employed by the dominion government, but very probably he is employed by some steamship companies or parish boards of guardians in England, whose object is to make a boom in assisted emigration. As we have before endeavored to show, such customers as he are worth watching.

Lieut.-Governor Robinson, at one time thought to be a tory of the tories, has let himself out. To a Detroit reporter he said: "There is always more or less talk of Canadian independence, and there is a growing feeling among the young Canadians that the dominion should be something more than a British dependency. As for annexation, I presume we shall be ready for it about the time your country splits up into petty republics. Independence, however, must come in time." A few years ago it would have been considered rank treason for the humblest private in the conservative ranks to murmur such opinions, but now the representative of the crown in the first province in the dominion, and a relic, moreover, of that very embodiment of toryism, the family compact, not only dares to murmur them but boldly avows them. Truly the world wags. Soon the ultra-loyal Mail will follow up its memorable "so much the worse for British connection" of ante-N.P. days by advocating the abolition of that connection, and by denouncing in its choicest Billingsgate all who favor the colonial state as the worst of nincompoops and blackguards.

A Hamilton contemporary attributes to The World the troubles of the Guelph lottery, and adds, "which journal would do or say almost anything for the sake of creating a sensation and gaining." Doubtless our contemporary intends to be severe, but if we have succeeded in helping to worry the promoters of the scheme, even if we have not killed the scheme itself outright, we are in a measure satisfied and content for this once at least to allow virtue to be its own reward. The World does not profess to have a mission to reform the world, but it does intend to expose any nefarious projects coming under its notice, such as this Guelph affair, and if the people refuse to be warned and the officers of the crown to do their duty promptly and impartially, why then, so much the worse for the people and for the officers.

In speaking harshly of Mr. L. A. Senecal, the Montreal Jay Gould, the Toronto Mail may have caught a tartar. Mr. Senecal declares he intends to push his libel suit for $100,000, as the Mail had not the slightest foundation in fact on which to base its assertion that he was a bankrupt and his scheme a failure. There will be no blood spilt just yet, Mr. Senecal leaving for Europe again on Saturday, but when he returns he intends to make it warm for somebody. The Mail richly deserves a lesson in the use of polite language, but the probabilities are that when the man of schemes returns from abroad his passion will have cooled and his libel suit will go the way of a couple entered in olden times for about a similar amount by one George W. McMullen.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. American customs officers are, or are supposed to be, doing their best to enforce the law against importation of unwholesome tea passed last session of congress. But in spite of all their vigilance much of the worthless and dangerous stuff has been got into New York, or perhaps it was rushed in in large quantities just before the law took effect. The result is that Chicago buyers have of late taken a dislike to New York as a tea market and have been buying largely in Montreal, where the tea trade is booming in consequence.

Professor Mezzeroff is a model as well as a modest agitator. At a meeting of the Manhattan fenian circle in New York on Monday evening last he offered to lay London in ashes for $75,000,000. Mr. Mezzeroff should have made it billions if he could have done so without inconvenience. It would have contained more ciphers and he would stand as good a chance of getting the one as the other. If Macaulay's New Zealander has to wait until Mezzeroff gets his contract signed ere he can perch on the ruins of St. Paul's cathedral he is apt to get his feet frozen before he takes his seat.

Mr. Gladstone has done more for Ireland than has been done by all other British ministers put together during the last half century, or, say, since the passing of the emancipation act. And yet he has now to be escorted by policemen because his life is believed to be in danger from Irish assassins. This is nothing for Irishmen to be proud of.

There will be no radical party in the next Skuptchina, the Servian parliament, for the very good reason that all its members have been sentenced to death for the part they took in the recent rebellion. But it is strange in view of such summary proceedings to read of the advance of civilization in eastern Europe.

Everybody will echo this remark from the Philadelphia Record: "O'Donnell died bravely. What a pity that the life of such a lion-hearted fellow should have been thrown away!" It is a pity that such a man should have met such a fate. If Congressman Finerty, whom the Record thinks should now be put to bed, had been in O'Donnell's place, it is safe to say the under-current of public sympathy would have flowed far less strong than it does for the taking off of the man who faced death on Monday last. Friend and foe must alike acknowledge that these Irishmen as a rule die well.

Mr. Bret Harte, United States consul at Glasgow, appears to think he has been set down in a model industrial city. After stating that two-thirds of the people live in one and two-room houses, he says that there is less destitution, less deprivation, less misery and want and less open mendicancy in Glasgow than in her sister cities. This he ascribes to the thrift, the honesty and the pride of the Scotch people, who disdain to beg.

A Bavarian editor who declared that the king should appear oftener in public has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The time was when Matt. Morgan, the celebrated draughtsman now building up a fortune in Cincinnati, ran a paper in London called the Tomahawk, a standing note in which was "Buckingham palace to let," reflecting on her majesty's habit of secluding herself at Osborne, Windsor and Balmoral, and ignoring her London residence. The judges daren't send Matt. Morgan to prison, but the courtiers quietly bought him and his paper, and while suppressing the latter suppressed mention of a grievous complaint at the same time—a complaint by the way that is as rife to-day as ever. His majesty of Bavaria delights in harmony, but he likes that harmony alone. The presence of the common horde jars upon his musical soul and would introduce discord into the mournful pleasure he derives from listening to the weird and strange melodies of Richard Wagner. Certainly the melancholy Victoria's style of getting rid of an obnoxious paper is preferable to that of the mournful, solitude-loving king.

Sir Charles Tupper denies that he has negotiated a commercial treaty with France. How about the story printed in all the tory papers to the effect that Sir Charles had succeeded where Sir. A. T. Galt had failed? It was evidently a device of the enemy to exalt one man at the expense of the other.

The Salvation Army.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Referring to letter in your issue of Dec. 14 by Methodist, the fact that such an effusion emanated from the pen of any one residing in Toronto shows the necessity that exists for a salvation army, if by its instrumentality it could but only gather in one more struggling lamb into the Master's fold. As it is redemption that is aimed at, regardless of method, it will be gratifying to Mr. Methodist to be informed that when every man, woman and child in Toronto has been washed in the blood of Christ the brass instruments' use will have been rendered unnecessary, but it is too soon yet to begin the work of their superannuation.

The army does not obstruct the sidewalks, but it may disturb the inwardness of some poor sinners who calculate on having a good time, if by any means they could remain oblivious and not be aroused to that conscientiousness which songs of praise and beating of drums are apt to inspire.

He admits that the army may be doing good among the lower and degraded, but cannot see any merit in helping a neighbor's ass out of the ditch because it is Sabbath. Who is he, forsooth, who savors so much of purple and fine linen, as many have also done while serving on the boards of our broken banks, or who booming the Northwest took a quiet hand in a lottery steal. Most of those whom he calls degraded are purity itself compared with such as walk in the upper ranks of society and try to sneer at those who, if all were told, are infinitely their betters and are trying to be able to show a correct balance sheet.

SLEIGH BELLS.

Toronto, Dec. 19, 1883.

Assessments and Exemptions.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: More than fifty years ago a similar law to that which now sanctions the existence in this province of the union of trades was adopted in England, and it has never been disturbed. The reasons which justified its enactment at that remote date are identical with those which forced a duplicate of it on this side of the Atlantic. And had the measure been promptly imported here doubtless many of the members of existing associations would have been spared many of the cares and anxieties which they must have experienced before they combined and attained their present lawful and equitable recognition. Representatives from the class of artizans are as fitted for public positions as are those of all other classes. All they require is experience, but they will never get it without making a start for it. The nature of their vocations in general precludes them from seeking municipal positions, where their value would be more directly felt by the electorate; still there must be many of them who could spare from their workshops the occasional hours of one or two afternoons which are exacted by the respective committees of the city council. As to this, however, they are the better judges. But beyond dispute, they have become a power for good in the land from the simple fact that they are looking after themselves, and by so doing must look after others, who hitherto have lived and flourished largely at their expense and without making an adequate return. So long as combinations are not political organizations they cannot be deceived; but by becoming such they will open the door to demagogueism and to its terrible consequences.

The tendency to perpetuate existing, or to create additional class distinctions, or privileges, is as rampant as ever; and it is a source of regretful surprise that the influential and intelligent masses who are incessantly railing against the iniquity and injustice of the present system of taxation do not take active measures for its annihilation. The most startling piece of effrontery which has been displayed in our council chamber for a long time was the recent motion of an alderman to admit Brockton, Rosedale and Riverside to the rights and liberties of this city on condition that, in addition to the honor to be conferred on them by such an alliance, the general ratepayers should be compelled to pay the greater part of the taxes on the cow pastures, paddocks and gardens within the limits of those respective places until they shall become so valuable by means of surrounding improvements that it would be folly on the part of their owners to withhold them any longer from the market. That is the literal meaning of the resolution in question, as our past experience of a similar iniquity which was strangled by the council of 1880, but which it is now attempted to produce, can prove.

It is a simple proceeding to prevent a wrong when the public have notice that its preparation is being contemplated, but it is a difficult matter to remove one after its growth had been tacitly acquiesced in by the inaction of those who were, and are, most seriously affected by it. So the time has now arrived when all, not some, but all invidious exemptions should be blotted out of our statutes, so that pleasant laws may not any longer prevail for the richer classes alone, and trying ones only for others who are not beneath the softening shadows of the former. The boom has broken—and the pent-up hopes, which spring from well known and in certain instances lamentable causes, of a great many speculators and victims of misplaced confidence have emptied into the basin of disappointment, and their ventures can only be preserved, if at all, by the balance of economy. Hence may we expect for one year at least to find domestic expenses considerably reduced throughout the province, and more particularly in this city; and as a consequence the usual average stock on hand of manufacturers, traders and others will likewise become diminished. The people know what that means, and in their idle hours they will then feel what a burthen it is to pay their own share of the municipal taxes, and what a wrong it is that, by the laws of the province, they are also compelled to pay in addition to their own those of a privileged mixture of persons.

The aldermen have already been interviewed as to their opinions with respect to the issuing of licenses to grocers for the sale of liquors, and it would be well if they were interrogated forthwith as to their intentions with respect to the subject of attempts. At all events the voice of the people should be heard at the present time rather than when it has been kindled in the near future by aching hearts. The legislature will soon assemble, so there is no time to be lost.

OBSERVER.

Toronto, Dec. 18, 1883.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

An advance in wheat is expected after the holidays.

Canadian eggs are declining in price in both New York and Boston.

Cable advices from England quote an advance of ½ per lb., live weight, in the price of cattle in London and Liverpool.

Last year's brands of Valencia raisins are being offered by New York houses at 3½c per lb., delivered here.

The earnings of the Eastern Townships bank for the half year ending Nov. 15, after deducting expenses of management, amounted to $117,000 in round numbers, or a shade over 8 per cent.

From the statement of the condition of the banks in Canada at the close of November, the following banks show the largest reduction in current discounts: Commerce, $1,200,000; bank of Montreal, $1,100,000; Merchants, $426,000; Quebec, $624,000, and Federal, $317,000

A cable from Paris quotes Rentes at 75f. 05c; market firm.

A cable from London to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson bay shares at 23s 0d and Northwest Land company at 7ls 3d.

The local stock market is dull and uninteresting.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

MORNING SALES.—Montreal 25 at 176¾. Commerce, 20-20 at 119, 105 at 119¼ after board. Federal, 20-2 at 123¼. Standard 20 at 109¼. British America 20 at 111½, 2 at 112, 1 at 112.

CLOSING BOARD.—Commerce 119¼ to 118¾; sales 100 at 119. Northwest Land Co., 68 to 67; sales 50-60-60-100 at 68. London and Canada L & A; sales 5 at 120.

Montreal Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD.—Montreal 178 to 177; sales 50 at 177. Ontario 105 to 102½; sales 3 at 102½. Commerce, 119½ to 118¾; sales 100 at 119. Canada Pacific railway 55½ to 54½; no sales. City Passenger Railway 114 to 113½; sales 55 at 113½. Montreal Gas Co., 174½ to 174; sales 25 at 174½, 25 at 174¼.

New York Stocks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Railroads irregular; stocks closed generally lower. The feature of the railroad bond market was activity and further decline of West Shore fives. The sales up to noon amounted to 400,000 at 70¾ to 69½, against 70¾ yesterday. Ontario and Western to-day dropped from 18¾ to 15¾ to 16¾, in sympathy with the break of 12 points in North River Construction. The latter sold down to 39.

Local Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts of grain during the week were small, and show little variation. The total quantity of wheat received this week was 3560 bushels; barley 90000 bushels; oats 1500 bushels; peas 600 bushels; rye 250 bushels; hay 275 loads; straw 35 loads. To-days market was quiet, and prices steady. About 500 bushels of wheat sold at $1.05 to $1.12 for fall, $1.15 to $1.18 for spring, and 81c to 85c for goose. Barley steady with sales of 1200 bushels at 58c to 68c. Oats unchanged at 37c to 38c for 300 bushels. Peas sold at 74c to 75c for 100 bushels, and a load of rye at 62c. Hogs firm at $6.25. Hay in good supply and steady, with sales of 40 loads at $5.50 to $8 for clover, and $10 to $13 for timothy. Ten loads of straw sold at $8 to $10 a ton.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—This market was active, with a fair attendance of buyers. Following are the prices at which produce sold: Beef, roast, 10c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 12c; mutton, legs and chops, 10c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c; lamb, per pound, 8c to 12c; veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c; pork, chops and roasts, 9c to 10c; venison, carcase, $5 to $6; do. haunches $9 to $10; butter, pound rolls, 21c to 24c; large rolls, 19c to 20c; cooking, 15c to 16c; lard, 12c to 14c; cheese, 14c to 16c; bacon, 10c to 14c; eggs, 25c to 32c; turkeys, 75c to $1.50; chickens, per pair, 40c to 60c; geese, each, 50c to 75c; ducks, 45c to 70c; partridge, brace, 50c to 60c; potatoes, per bag, 85c to 90; cabbage, per doz., 50c to 85c; onions, per peck, 25c to 30c; parsnips, per peck, 20c; beets, per peck, 20c; carrots, per peck, 20c; beans, per peck, 25c to 30c.

Markets by Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL.—Flour 10s 6d to 11s 6d; spring wheat 8s to 8s 6d; red winter 8s 6d to 9s 1d; No 1 California 8s 9d to 9s 2d; No 2 California 8s 5d to 8s 8d; corn 5s 6d; barley 5s 6d; oats 5s 5d; peas 6s 8d; pork 64s; lard 45s 6d; bacon 39s 6d to 41s; tallow 41s; cheese 61s.

MONTREAL—Flour—Receipts 980 barrels. Quotations—Superior extra $5.55; extra superfine $5.40 to $5.45; spring extra $5.15 to $5.20; superfine $4.15 to $4.85; strong bakers $5.50 to $5.80; fine $3.90 to $4.05; middlings $3.75 to $3.85; pollards $3.50 to $3.60; Ontario bags $2.55 to $2.65; city bags $3.00 to $3.05. Grain—Wheat, Canada red winter $1.26; Canada white winter, $1.16 to $1.18; corn 75c; peas 89c to 91c; oats 35½c to 36½c; rye 60 to 63c; oatmeal $5.50; cornmeal $1.70. Provisions—Pork $16.75 to $17.25; lard 12c to 12½c; bacon 13c to 14c; hams 13c to 15c; cheese 10½c to 12c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Cotton lower at 10⅞c. Flour—Receipts 23,000 brls., dull; sales 14,000 brls; common $3.45 to $4, others unchanged. Rye flour weak at $3 40 to $3 90. Cornmeal dull and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 35,000 bush; higher; sales 2,904,000 bush. future, 414,000 bush. spot, exports 70,000 bush.: No. 2 red $1.15½, No. 1 red and white state $1.19½. No. 2 red December $1.12½, January $1.13½ to $1.13¾. Rye steady, soft western 65c. Barley dull, two-rowed state 65c. Malt unchanged. Corn—Receipts 18,000 bush., higher: options steady: sales 1,184,000 bush. future, 124,000 bush. spot; exports 20,600 bush; No. 2 65c, No. 2 December 64½c, January 64c to 65½c. Oats—Receipts 30,000 bush, weak; sales 665,000 bush, future, 62,000 bush. spot; mixed western 40c to 41c, white state 42½c, No. 2 January 40⅞c to 41c. Hay firm and unchanged. Hops quiet. Coffee stronger at 11½c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses firm at 30c to 56c. Rice firm at 5c to 7½c. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow quiet at 7½c. Potatoes firm and unchanged. Eggs firm. Pork quiet. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; middles nominal at 8c. Lard quiet at $9.17½ to $9.20. Butter firm and unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Flour dull, unchanged, regular. Wheat, generally higher; December 98c to 99c, January 98⅞c to 99⅛c, No. 2 spring 98½c to 99½c, No. 2 red 98⅞c to $1.02. Corn, strong; cash 60½c to 60¾c, December 59½c to 60½c, January 59⅞c to 61c. Oats strong; cash and December 34c to 34½c, January 34c to 34½c. Rye, quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet at 65c. Pork unchanged. Lard, nominally and unchanged. Bulk meats—Shoulders $6.25, short rib $7.45, short clear $7.70. Whisky steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour 36,000 bbls, wheat 165,000 bush, corn 102,000 bush, oats 157,000 bush, rye 23,000 bush, barley 49,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 22,000 bbls, wheat 24,000 bush, corn 105,000 bush, oats 27,000 bush, rye 5000 bush, barley 30,000 bush.

To Her Royal Highness Princess Louise.

MISS STEVENS

Is selling the balance of her present season's stock of

Millinery, Feathers & Fancy Goods

(same as supplied to Her R. H. Princess Louise on her late visit to Toronto), all to be cleared at greatly reduced prices. Family Mourning a specialty.

251 Yonge street, opposite Holy Trinity Church, Toronto.

SKATES.

PEN POCKET AND TABLE

CUTLERY.

Holly and Demas Scroll Saws

RICE LEWIS & SON,

52 & 54 King Street East,

TORONTO

BOOTS

KENNEDY & FORTIER

186 YONGE STREET 186

Have the very best assortment in Toronto of fine BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS. Our stock has been selected from all the leading manufacturers, and we feel confident that our numerous friends and customers cannot but be pleased at our collection.

Call early and see our Slippers.

Every attention will be paid to persons visiting us during the busy season, as we have a complete staff of obliging clerks.

SLIPPERS

186 YONGE STREET.

We are showing some choice lines in Gents' Fine Slippers; they are just the thing for Christmas Presents. WIVES buy your husbands comfortable Slippers and keep them at home in the evenings. We also have an enormous stock of Ladies' Boots in Lace and Button, and they must all be disposed of this and next month. We are offering some genuine bargains. In Men's Boots we have an endless variety, and the prices are away down. Remember our mammoth stock has to be sold during the next forty days.

KENNEDY & FORTIER, 186 YONGE STREET.

SHOES

Our lines of Sleighs this season are ELEGANT in DESIGN and FINISH.

RUSSIAN, FRENCH, and AMERICAN STYLES (In Great Varieties.)

SPEED CUTTERS, (Lightest weight, greatest strength.)

CARIOLE TUBS, DOG CART SLEIGHS, (Riding both ways.)

CHARLES BROWN & CO.,

American Carriage Repository,

6 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO

MORSE'S

CRYSTALLINE

THE BEST

Washing & Cleansing Powder in the World.

WILLIAM BERRY,

Odorless Excavator & Contractor,

NO. 151 LUMLEY STREET.

Office, 6 Victoria street, Toronto. Night soil removed from all parts of the city at reasonable rates.

SKATES

Acme, Barney & Berry, Union Hardware Co., Climax; etc.

Skate parts of Every description in stock. Skates ground by steam. Also a choice assortment of Pearl and Ivory handled Revolvers, Fine Razors, Razor Strops and Pocket Cutlery, all suitable for Christmas presents, and will be sold cheap during this month at

McDOWALL'S,

Cor. King and George Sts.

Cake Baskets.

Quadruple Plate $3.75.

DAVIS BROS.,

130 YONGE STREET.

PERRY'S PRINTING HOUSE

124 BAY STREET

Cheapest house in the city for Commercial Printing. Give us a call before placing your orders elsewhere.

FRED. PERRY, 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.

FOR ANYTHING IN THE Watch, Jewelry or Silverware Line

TRY

RYRIE, THE JEWELER

113 YONGE STREET.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

The Ontario & Quebec Rail'y

ON

Saturday, Dec 22nd. and Saturday, Dec 29th

Will run cheap 15 day trips from their

Credit Valley and Toronto, Grey and Bruce Divisions

At the following low rates:

FROM TORONTO TO

Detroit and Return	- -	$ 4.50
Bay City "	- -	7.00
Saginaw "	- -	7.00
Grand Rapids "	- -	7.50
Cincinnati "	- -	10.00
Chicago "	- -	10.00

With correspondingly low rates from all stations.

For tickets and further particulars apply to W. R. CALLAWAY, City Passenger Agent, 20 King St. west or 25 York street. Offices open until 10 p.m.

W. WHYTE, Gen. Supt. D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agent.

GASFIXTURES

Just arrived from New York.

6 cases of the very latest designs.

Telephone Communication.

J. N. O'NEILL

167 QUEEN ST. WEST.

SPECIAL EXCURSION

THE NEW POWERFUL AND FAVORITE

S. S. GRECIAN MONARCH

WILL LEAVE

New York for London

Thursday, Dec. 20, 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.

5 Ct. Counter for TOYS,

213 YONGE STREET.

Great Rush for that 5 Cent Counter of Toys,

213 YONGE STREET

For the next ten days I shall place bargains on the 5 cent counter.

213 Yonge Street.

C. W. DENNIS,

213 YONGE STREET.

TO LET.

Four Rough-cast Cottages, Nos. 135, 137, 139, 141 Front Street East, south side, corner Sherbourne Street, with city water and covered out-buildings. Apply to

M'CAUL & CAYLEY,

14 King Street West.

BRITTON BROS.,

THE BUTCHERS,

STALLS:

13 and 15 St. Lawrence Market,

WILL MAKE THEIR GRAND

CHRISTMAS DISPLAY

OF

Prize Dressed Beef, Pork, Mutton, Poultry, Etc., on

FRIDAY, SATURDAY & MONDAY.

Every animal a Prize One. Come and see the Great Display.

Telephone Communication.

NEWEST DESIGNS

CRYSTAL, BRASS GILT & BRONZE

GASALIERS AND BRACKETS

A Full Assortment of Globes and Smoke Bells.

91 KING ST. WEST

(ROMAINE BUILDING.)

RITCHIE & CO.

Telegraph Students' Instruments,

Railway and Telegraph SUPPLIES

AT

T. J. FRAME & CO.

120 KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO.

MONS. O. SCHLOCHOW,

Of the French College of Mulhouse, Alsace, and Saarbrucken College, Germany,

Professor of French and German and Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music,

38 BERRYMAN STREET,

ST. PAUL'S WARD, TORONTO.

KINGSTON ROAD

TRAMWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, November 19th, 1883, the cars will run as follows:—

DON. DEPART.		BEN LAMOND. DEPART.
7.45 a.m.		8.30 a.m.
9.15 "		10.00 "
10.30 "		11.15 "
12.00 noon.		1.00 p.m.
2.05 p.m.		2.50 "
3.30 "		4.15 "
5.00 "		5.45 "
6.30 "		7.15 "
9.00 "	On Saturday night only.	9.45 " On Saturday night only.
SUNDAY SERVICE.		
10.00 a.m.		10.45 a.m.
2.00 p.m.		2.45 p.m.
7.30 "		8.30 "

The Company reserve the right to cancel or alter the above without notice.

JOHN B LEROY, Manager.