ADVERTISING RATES: FOR MACH LINE OF NONPAREIL! ry commercial advertisements 6 cents.

ry advertisements 10 cents,
ial statements as reading

W. F. MACLEAN. The World's telephone call is No. 523.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 21, 1885.

There is not a word of truth in the rumored intention of the C. P. R. to reduce the dividend on its stock. The organized the line. But the assailants will be rudely awakened ere long. Everything points to the fact that the neck of Depression is ter times. A rise of ten cents in the value of wheat is alone an immense item in our be in order. Never since Canada was national wealth. The sums locked up in country have cotton goods been sold here bank deposits will soon find channels of to retail buyers at such ridiculously low usefulness, and the hum will again be heard prices as during the period named. in the land. Some will have learned to shorten sail, while some weaker vessels have been stranded, but Canada is affoat again and her fighting strength none the worse for a little weeding out of rotten hulks. We have no sympathy with the croakers and pessimists. The corner has been turned, and we shall look to see the rise in stocks which occurred last February repeated this year with better cause and on surer foundations.

Retween the Two.

The great problem of human freedom has been working itself out in England, in the colonies, and in the United States, during hundreds of years past. It has not been a harmonious working either; but two opposing parties have fought each other through it all the while. Between the two certain things have come to pass; not what either strove for, but the complex results of their conflicting efforts. A certain problem of two forces has been in process of solution; to say that it has already been solved would be in advance of the fact.

doubt our ancestors of those days were "jingoes" to the backbone, as witness In dia, Gibraltar, Quebec and much more of the same sort. Military and naval successes abroad helped to save from public condemnation corruption and incapacity in the core not of affairs at home. The foolish idea of coercing the old thirteen colonies into renouncing home manufactures was corrected by the fact of American independence. Later on the coun sels of Fox, if followed out, would have made England tributary to Napoleon; but Pitt's blunder of incurring a debt of six hundred millions sterling in order to perpetuate monopoly in France will never be repeated. The Duke of Welling-

he advised the king that the country was within forty-eight hours of civil war. That great reform bill was a compromise between the two, and both parties were glad enough to see it, at the time. Since then we have it between the two again: Gladstone and Salisbury have together agreed upon some thing that neither party very much approves of. But the thing is done, or is about to be done; we are to have a movement in a direction resulting from two conflicting yet not

ton for a while stood at the head of resist-

ance to reform, but vielded at last when

exactly opposite forces, inasmuch as their respective angles of incidence have been changed. Our billiard-playing friends wills In the United States the long struggle between federation and state rights still

continues on a small scale, but it is work ing towards a settlement. As far as abolishing slavery is concerned the federal power has triumphed; but at present the power of states government are stronger, because better assured and in 'less danger of being interfered with, than in the days of Jefferson. Between the two the thing has been done, and is still being done. The Canadian dominion, as we see it, is

the result of a long-continued fight between two parties. In matters concerning the liberty of the subject the tories have always had to give way at last; but he would be a bold man who would say that the signal of "down brakes" has never

Now for our latest instance, which is something barely beginning to be developed. The conservative party commits itself to a policy of commercial independence for Canada. Reform leaders oppose, but the thing goes on. Now, reform lead ers take the popular platform to advocate Canadian independence in almost every way except that one. They claim large powers for Canada in many ways, but all the time along with commercial submission

to the mother country. Between the two the right thing will come-by degrees, let us say. They are both working for it, not in concert, but chiming in together in spite of avowed hostility. Every speech made by Mr. Blake or Mr. Edgar on Canadian independence of action; every decided liberal utterance in Montreal's mock parliament or Toronto's La Presse vouches for its accuracy in stat-

Liberal association, tends—towards what? ing that some members of the commons We reply, towards the strengthening of national sentiment, sequently, of national policy. It may urprise Mr. Blake, Sir Richard, Mr. Edgar, and many of our ambitious youngsters who figure in liberal clubs to be told that they are working to confirm the false. national policy; but it is true. Not alone is Sir John doing it, but Mr. Blake and his friends too. It is between the two that the thing is being done.

ing prices 15 per cent. We beg to say that were prices of cotton goods advanced 15 per cent. the country effort to bear the shares of the Bank of would still be safe. For our consumers Montreal necessarily has its effect all along have for some time back been getting such goods at less than cost of manufacture and fair profits for handling. After the unreasonable low prices of the last eighteen broken, and that we are on the eve of bet- months some improvement, say from fair to middling in character, should certainly

> Five or six years ago it was the Globe's argument that protection was going to make goods dear in Canada, Instead of cheapness and plenty, we were to have scarcity and dearness. But what did hap pen was the clean reverse. The market became glutted with cotton cloths of most superior quality, offered at phenomenally

The Globe failed as a prophet before and it may fail again. High prices for cotton goods are not on the cards. To get prices up to the level of a living profit will be the utmost that the companies will be able to affect. If they can get just that length they may think they are doing pretty well. It is said that before the change of 1879 well managed cotton mills were paying fairly, whereas more recently there has there is a sufficient and satisfactory expla- for them. nation. Following the tariff movement of 1858, in old Canada, there was a strong opposition movement on the part of Eng-

goods of such superior quality, and at such low prices that large sales had been those of Africa "endways." made to the Hudson's Bay company in competition with English firms. It came to pass that in 1866 we took a calamitou step backward, and reduced the general tariff from the old figures of 20 per cent. on some goods and 25 per cent. on others, to 15 per cent, all round. That step was dictated in part by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, then coming in to form the lominion, but in far greater part by the money power of London and the chambers

petitors gave us a rest for a while. They attached little importance to our contin ued efforts, and so did not "push things" long, as far as Canada was concerned. came like a thunder-clap upon English they tried their hand on Sir John, when to understand the cable despatches. n England, but found to their surprise that times had changed, and that the man who yielded to them in 1866, in the infancy of our new nationality, was firm as a rock in 1879. Following this

f commerce in Manchester and Sheffield.

This victory achieved, our English com-

hey declared war to the knife against Canadian manufactures; and hence it is that our industries have had of late to face a competition of such severity as was unknown before. Hence it happened that, while our limited manufactures of cottons, and woollens too, were before 1879 allowed to get along in a small way, they have since been attacked with a degree of enmity not frequently paralleled in comnercial war, While these manufactures of ours were comparatively small and insignificant, they were in a manner left alone, o die out of their own accord. But mediately we put up the defences of the N. P., jealousy was aroused, and it was setermined that we should be crushed out

Of course our own rashness in going too auch into "boom" business, in cotton nanufacturing as well as in other things, is largely responsible for what followed. But in a much larger degree is the happening to be accounted for by the fact that English manufacturers had determined to stamp out our commercial rebellion of 1879, and to punish us for it if they could. They have punished our cotton companies pretty well; but to their own loss. When hey get tired of selling below regular prices in order to crush out manufacturing n Canada we shall see a change. But, no matter what they may do, our own home competition may still be depended upon to give consumers here far better value for

at any cost.

without it

The round robin story about Mr. Chapleau is specifically denied by his friends.

their money than ever they could have got

ing that some members of the commons police magistrate and fined \$1 and costs and senate asked Sir John to try and put an end to discussions dangerous from a sidewalk in from tyacant lots one or two

The Etendard asserted in Saturday's issue that the Chapleau-Senecal organs each received about the beginning of the month a "subvention" of one thousand dol-

during the Montreal carnival. Yet the had long since interviewed the local government, and learned that Ontario had not for ment, and learned that Ontario had not for the country !

For the first time in the history of the United States a woman has asked to be naturalized. She is a resident of Cleveland and her application is creating considerable interest from the fact that the question has been raised as to the right of a woman to be naturalized. It is certainly remarkably strange that such a question remarkably strange that such a question should come up nine years after the centennial of a country of naturalized foreigners, but it is not more singular than the fact that the point has been raised at all. Surely the first step in acknowledging the claim of women to the rights of propertyholders should be to place them on an equality with men as regards citizenship.

It is the easiest thing in the world for a man to persuade himself he is sick or hardly done by. In the same way it is the least difficult thing imaginable to persuade ourselves that times are bad. We have only to keep continually harping on the supposed fact and all the individual success in the world could not convince us other wise than that the country is going to the dogs. We wonder if the party journals ever think of this. If they do and still been trouble with them all. Accepting continue their dismal croakings then a coat this statement to the extent that it is true, of tar and feathers would really be too good

One very important drawback there is, which attaches to Bismarck's colonization lish exporters to crush out our infant tex- projects. German colonists are liable to Charles the Secoud, with all his faults.

The revolution of 1668 frustrated an attempt to hand the country over to the rule of Rome and France together, but the consequences were not in all respects what might have been desired. The period of the furnish achievements abroad, what might now be called triumphs of jingoism. For beyond doubt our ancestors of those days were sum a few Canadian wholesale houses. For instance, samples of the Cornwall blankets were sent to England, and prices attached, with the request to imitate and understill within reach of "the draft." He can make a clean and clear escape by removing to safe and comfortable quarters in New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, or Milprovid recollections, except as regards British achievements abroad, what might now be called triumphs of jingoism. For beyond doubt our ancestors of those days were the attractions of Cincinnati will knock

> Mr. William M. Evarts, who was secre tary of state under Garfield, is probably the foremost lawyer in the United States. A republican caucus has nominated him for United States senator for the state of New York, and this is considered equivalent to election, as parties now are at Albany. It may not be unimportant to mention that Mr. Evarts is chosen mainly on the ground that he is a protectionist who may be depended upon in the national senate, where even one vote means a good deal these times.

One had need to be a clairvoyant, and a special cable correspondent too, to be able very much. Competition was allowed to to reveal to an admiring public the mysdrop off and become easier for a while, in teries of what has been going on lately the belief that it would fizzle out before in the foreign office. But this guess may be hazarded, that some very important But the new movement of 1878 79 here change in British policy has been made, and that foreign powers are in consequence exporters. Very soon they made up their addressing to Lord Granville explanations, ninds that this thing must be stamped out adhesions, remonstrances, or what not. A

Politics at Parkdale.

Editor World: The letters signed John Bull and Hatt (Parkdale), which appeared presenting illuminated addresses to deservlict of all right-thinking ratepayers is fully confirmed, that John Bull and Hatt are deemed cranks of the most dangerous character, and should be placed under proper care in order to prevent them from bing any further harm to respectable sidents. The Parkdale school board is now constituted of six representatives who (with one exception) know how to utilize the common sense they have been endowed with. John Bull and Hatt evidently have not been fully endowed with this ingredient, otherwise they would have studied rint with their nonsensical trash, which any person with a grain of common sense will see is the outcome of ignorance. The uncalled for slur on Postmaster Coles, exchief of the fire brigade, deserves the contempt of all good citizens—a class to which John Bull and Hatt do not belong.

Parkdale, Jan. 20. A TRUSTEE. The Snow Bylaw Must Go. Editor World: Your issue of yesterday contains an article on the snow bylaw which is a very foolish one-I mean the bylaw, not the article. I would ask the city of Toronto to do away with that snowcleaning outrage. Reasons-(1) There are plenty of poor men and boys wanting work, and the city ought to employ them in clearing the sidewalks. (2) Because it is frequently an abuse on the citizen as fol-lows: Lady left with two or three small nildren; snowstorm in the night; father and husband a traveler, not home; saucy by or tramp asks to clear the snow; he demands 15c.; lady sick, says yes; he half does it, in fact often the case the sidewalk is more dangerous than before; husband arrives home next day and is dragged before

party point of vew. As some of the anthors of that request were admirers of Mr.
Chapleau the inference that it was a demand for that gentleman's dismission is false.

Sidewalks in from the vacant lots one of two miles away. Sidewalk ought to be cleaned; they are taxed for all improvements and so they ought to be taxed for the cleaning of said sidewalks. The bylaw is behind the times and ought to be done away with. It would do for a country village, but is a winted in a city like Toronto.

It would do for a country mistake in a city like Toronto.

J. C. Bravis.

Pauper Immigration. month a "subvention" of one thousand dollars to oppose any further grant to the Canadian Pacific. The G. T. R. is pointed out as the flinger of these thousands. A private bird tells us that Toronto may not leaned out, in the hands of both whole salemen and retailers. In this our Canadian retailers. In this our Canadian "cotton lords" will find their opportunity, and will surely take advantage of it. Already they are in conspiracy to the constabulary chief. A subvention of the housand dollars to oppose any further grant to the Canadian Pacific. The G. T. R. is pointed to the Canadian Pacific. The G. T. R. is pointed few words in reply to the paragraph reflecting on the Toronto Trades and Labor council which appeared in Monday's Werld in the editorial under the above heading. In it you say, "The Trades and Labor council which appeared in Monday's Werld in the editorial under the above heading. In it you say, "The Trades and Labor council which appeared in Monday's Werld in the editorial under the above heading. In it you say, "The Trades and Labor council which appeared in Monday's Werld in the editorial under the above heading. In it you say, "The Trades and Labor council which appeared in Monday's Werld in the editorial under the above heading. In it you say, "The Trades and Labor council which appeared in Monday's Werld in the editorial under the above heading. In it you say, "The Trades and Labor council which appeared in Monday's Werld in the editorial under the above heading. In it you say, "The Trades and Labor council which appeared in Monday's Werld in the editorial under the above heading. In it you say, "The Trades and Labor council which appeared in Monday's Werld in the editorial under the above heading. In it you say, "The Trades and Labor council which appeared in Monday's Werld in the editorial under the above heading.

In it you say "The Trades and Labor council which appeared in Monday's Werld in the editorial under the above heading.

In it you say "The Trades and Labor council which appeared i the Hamilton constabulary chief. A to your view? You must only "of late", further benefaction from the gazetteer is have commenced to read the proceedings of five gold medals to be awarded in races that body or you would have known that it; some years spent a fraction in the immigra-tion of the classes so justly objected to by the council, and consequently that government was not open to stricture in that par-

> prominent plank of the dominion government policy. In opposing it, as you yourself do indirectly, because of the overcrowded state of the labor market in Canada during the last two years, the council is but doing its plain duty. You put the views of the council on this subject in a partially when you way were are ject in a nutshell when you say "we are suffering just now from the continuance of the old immigration system after the old conditions have materially changed." Ex-actly what the trade council says. "It is the system that is wrong, rather than the men who administer it." Right you are in the first part of this sentence. But as the immigration system is "administered" by a cabinet minister, a change, if made at all, must be his work or that of the gov-

The council have not attempted to make

ernment of which he is a member.
The council in making "points" as to the ecessity for a change have had, it is to be egretted, more than sufficient material on very hand. When the system is abolshed the council will not be slow to ac mowledge the act of justice. As to "pub slow to acc confidence," the council possesses, and a this particular especially, all the confidence they value or which is worth any-thing respecting questions directly affect-ing them as a mass—the confidence of those represented in the council. In the United States, you say, "blame has been rightly put upon railway men and other large employers of labor who, when unable to get English, Irish, Scotch or Germans in certain ocean steamship companies are empowered to grant "assisted passages" to Canada, and are consequently agents of the dominion government. The latter is the only government granting indiscriminate assisted passages to Canada.

Your suggestion as to sending Dr. Gold-win Smith and others to Ottawa to interview appears rather late. That gentleman has already been there for that purpose, and the result was the appearance of Hon. J. H. Pope's letter, dated Ottawa, Dec.

14, 1884. Notwithstanding the dictum of The World the whole responsibility respecting the granting of assisted passages rests upon the dominion government. The council are aware of this, are agitating for a change, and have made a fair effort to handle the immigration question with as little as possible of political partizanship.
WORKINGMAN.

Editor World: This morning an intelligent barber in the west end while engineering his lawn mower around the mole hills on my face told me a queer story about a race of people blessed with hoofs like horses living on the isthmus of Panama. He said these people are of a mixed race, and walk barefooted on the sand in the city of Aspinwall. The sand presses into the soles of their feet and the regardless of expense. To begin with, glimpse of this sort of thing may help us skin grows over it; then another layer of sand is indented, which is again covered with a layer of hard cuticle; and this operation continues until the soles of the feet become hard hoofs, an inch or two in thickness

To tell the age of a native you only need in your columns last week, is the outpouring of a couple of sore heads, who are now and have been for some time past, a nuisance to all respectable residents in the horselection. With municipality. With respect to their couldn't walk safely over that street, but strictures on the school trustees' action in the feet of the Daygos (natives) were never injured, though sometimes cut half an incl

deep; no blood came out, nothing but While listening to the story my hair While listening to the story my hair rose on end so rapidly that the barber was obliged to call in the office boy to hold it down. He is a strong boy and did his duty faithfully with a pair of pincers in each hand grasping the hair, which seemed to include my ears, as both are very black at the top and otherwise look like squeezed

What is your opinion on the anthro pology of the hoofed men?

A.

Local Produce Markets. FARMERS' MARKET.-The receipts of grain to-day were small and prices are unchanged. About 400 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 83c to 84c for fall and spring, and 68c to 70c for goose. Barley firmer, there being sales of 1000 bushels at 650 to 69c. Oats firm, with sales of 200 bushels at 33c. Peas unchanged, with sales of 200 bushels at 57c to 58c. Rye nominal at 56c. Hay active and firm, about twenty loads sold at \$8 to \$10 for clover, and \$12 to \$12.25 for timothy. Straw unchanged, with sales of ten loads at \$3 to \$9.50 a ton. Hogs, fair receipt and steady, the majority offering selling at \$6.25. Beef, \$4.50 to \$6 for forequarters, and \$6.50 to \$8 for hindquarters. Mutto carcase \$5,50 to \$6.50, lamb \$6.50 to \$8. ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.-This market was quiet to day and pricesunchanged. We quote: Beef, roast, 10c to 13c; sirloin steak, 11c to 12c; round steak,

large rolls, 15c to 17c; cooking, 12c to 13c; lard, 11c to 12c; cheese, 14c to 15c; bacon, 10s to 12c; eggs, 21c to 24c; turkeys, 75s to \$1.50; chickens, per pair, 55c to 70c; geese, 65c to 85c; ducks, 65c to 85c; pota toes, per bag, 40c to 45c; cabbage, per doz., 20c to 25c; onions, per bush. 70c to 75c; apples, per brl., \$1.50 to \$2.25; beets, per bag, 50c to 55s; carrots, per bag, 35c to 45c; turnips, per bag, 35c to 45c;

New York Markets. NEW YORK, Jan. 20.-Cotton weak and unchanged. Flour-Receipts 19.000 A Large Lot of Silks, Satins and Brocades, bought in bond at almost half price, bbls; dull; sales 12,000 bbls.; good to 187,000 bush.; spot ½c to ½c lower, closing weak and unsettled; sales 1,21g,000 bush future, 196,000 bush. spot, exports 126, 000 bush.; No. 2 52c to 52½c, cash 51½c to 5210, January, 4010 to 5013 May. Oats—Receipts 77,000 bush.; lower; sales 695,000 bush. future, 184,000 bush. spot; No. 2 35%c to 36c cash, 36%c to 37% No. 2 35\(\frac{2}{2}\)c to 36c cash, 36\(\frac{1}{2}\)c to 37\(\frac{1}{2}\)c, white state 37c to 39\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Hay, hops, coffee, sugar, molasses, rice, petroleum, tallow and potatoes unchanged. Eggs very firm; state 31c to 32c, Canadian 24c to 25c. Pork and beef quiet, unchanged, Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 6\(\frac{3}{2}\)c to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)c, hams 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)c to 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)c, middles nominal. Land hams 7½c to 9½c, middles nominal. Lard unsettled at \$7.12½ to \$15. Butter and cheese firm and unchanged.

Chicago Markets CHICAGO, Jan. 20 .- Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet, irregular and weak. to to to lower, Jan. closed 79tc, Feb. 79tc to 79\$, May 85\(to 86c, No. 2 spring 79\(\)c. 79g, May 85gc to 86c, No. 2 spring 79gc. Corn active, weaker; gc to ½c lower; cash 38c to 38kc, Jan. closed 38c, Neb. 37gc, May 41gc. Oats quiet; ½c to ½c lower; March closed 27½c, May 31c to 31½c, sample No. 2 29½ to 30c. Rye quiet; No. 2 62c. Barley steady; No. 3 52c to 65c. Pork fairly active, 5c to 10c lower; cash \$12.00 to \$12.10. Feb. closed \$12.071 to \$12.00 to \$12.10, Feb. closed \$12.07\frac{1}{2} to \$12.10, May \$12.47\frac{1}{2} to \$12.50c. Lard quiet, 10c lower; cash closed at \$6.77½ to \$6.80, Feb. closed at \$6.77½ to \$6.80, May \$7.06 to \$7.07\frac{1}{2}. Boxed meats unchanged. Whisky unchanged. Receipts—Flour \$000 bbls., wheat 9,000 bush., corn 93,000 bbls., wheat 9,000 bush., corn 93,000 bush., oats 76,000 bush., rye 5000 bush., barley 72,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 9000 bbls., wheat 15,000 bush., corn 97,000 bush., oats 68,000 bush., barley 18,000 bush. Afternoon Board — May wheat declined to to Pork declined 54c.

—THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELEC-

has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of 2000 patients treated during the bast six months, fully ninety por cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the ess starding 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 he permanency is unquestioned, effected by him four years ago are cu 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. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.—Montreal Star. 28.

Read the following:—

HARRIETSVILLE, Ont., Oct. 7, 484.

HARRIETSVILLE, Ont., Oct. 7, 4884.

DEAR SIRS,

My wife was affected with Catarrh for over fifteen years, the inside of the nose was badly eaten away with the disease. For the past five years it was almost impossible for her to breathe through her nostrils. For the last year she has constantly taken doctors' medicine without receiving any benefit, and finally we were told that the Catarrh had got so bad that there was no cure for her. Without any hope we applied to you for your remedy and eight days after the first treatment she was able to breathe freely through her nostrils and the disease had entirely disappeared—but as you advised, she took a second treatment. It is now nearly four months since she used the remedy and she has had no signs of Catarrh, and we consider it a permanent cure. Her general health, which was not good, is also improving through the use of your Blood Remedy. Wishing you every success, I remain faithfully yours,

SETH CLINE, Harrietsville, Ont. HARRIETSVILLE, Ont., Oct. 7, 1884.

JULY 29, 1884. GENTLEMEN,

I feel it my duty to state to you the merits
of your remedy for Catarrh. I had the obnoxious disease for the past four or five years
and after the first treatment of your remedy I
felt entirely a new man. Before I was cured and after the first treatment of your, remedy I felt entirely a new man. Before I was cured I frequently had colds in the head, but now I seem to be entirely free from them. If sceptical minded people could only be persuaded to try your treatment I honestly believe that suffering humanity would be greatly diminished. Wishing you every success.

I remain yours truly,

E. W. NOR TON,

Of Norton & Knight, Merchants,

Port Arthur, Ons.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

1st. To prevent falling out of the hair. 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.

3d. As a dressing. It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully,

WM. CAREY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY Dr.J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

ENORMOUS SACRIFICE SALE.

Never perhaps in the history of the Dry Goods Trade in this country has there been general widespread depression among Manufacturers and Importers of Dry Goods as at ent exists. In consequence we have been enabled to make our own prices for many large and we desire to announce to the people of Toronto and Province of Ontario that on Mo morning, and continuing throughout the entire month, we will inaugurate the New Year the Greatest Genuine Bargain Sale the people of this city have ever known. We do not in to offer a few mere baits to induce other purchases, but we shall continue for the entire m an absolute slaughter of a complete stock of Fine Dry Goods. Note our prices carely come and examine the goods, and we know you will not be disappointed in the very resented.

ing at cost prices, Black Cashmeres, Colored Cashmeres, Black Dress Goods, Colored Dress Goods, Black Cashmeres, Colored Cashmeres, Black Dress Goods, Colored Dress Goods,
Black Crapes, Plushes, Velvets, Black and Colored Velveteens, Hosiery,
Cashmeres, Gloves, Kid Gloves, Ladies' and Children's Lambs' Wool Underwear,
Men's and Boys' Lambs' Wool Underwear, Lace Goods, Ribsons, Corsets,
Dress Buttons, Mantle Crnaments, Blankets, Comforters, Table Linens,
Sheetings, Lace Curtains, Flannels, Cottons, Winceys, Cretonnes,
Mantle Cloths, Ulster Cloths, Mantles, Plushes, Sealettes, etc.

All reduced to cost prices during this Great Bargain Sale. For further particulars and prices see hand bills. Ladies living out of the city who cannot conveniently visit us, can have samples sent by mail.

Popular Dry Goods House, 182 Yonge street, Toronto.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. ONTARIO DIVISION. WINTER CARNIVAL

AT MONTREAL. and trip tickets will be on sale from 24th to 29th January; good to return till 3rd February, 1885, FROM TORONTO ONLY \$3.00,

and from other points at proportionately low rates. Purchase your tickets now and secure your sleeping car berths or parlor car seats, at once from any ticket agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agent, W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice-President

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tions.
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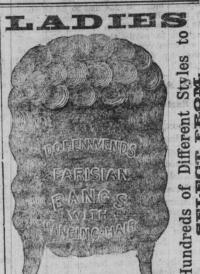
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