SUBSCRIPTION MATES:

ADVERTISING RATES: FOR EACH LINE OF NONPARHIL andensed advertisements a cent a withs, marriages and births 25 cents. teclal rates for contract advertisement cading notices, and for preferred positions.

The World's telephone call is No. 523.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1885.

W. F. MACLEAN.

University Confederation. The board of regents of Victoria college, at its meeting the other day accepted the scheme of university confederation subject to certain conditions. These are: 1. Equitable compensation to all co-inited in the federation for the losses inc

1. Equitable compensation for the losses incident united in the federation for the losses incident to their entering the federation.

2. The perfect equality of all colleges, University college included, in their relations to and rights in the Provincial university.

2. Such an arrangement as shall secure to the alumini of all the colleges an equitable representation in perpetuity.

4. That the chairman of the University professoriate be appointed by the government.

5. That the transfer of subjects from the University college course to the course under the University professoriate, or viag versa, shall be made by a three-fourths majority of the senate.

Passing over for the present the first of these conditions it is difficult to understand clearly what is meant by the second, for the "perfect equality" asked is manifestly ded to be guaranteed by the scheme. If there is anything in the language of the latter which seems ambiguous on this point there should be no difficulty in making it perfectly clear in the act of parliament, should one be passed.

The change asked for in the third condition is merely to have a prevision made perpetual which is made in the scheme terminable at the end of six years. There point either, provided the basis of representation be subject to periodical revision. "Equitable representation" clearly implies representation according to numbers, and if one college is more popular than another and thus attracts to ifself a large number recognized by means of increased represen-

It is difficult to see what is meant by the fourth condition, as the president of University college is now appointed by govment, and as he is also chairman of the necessity be an appointee of the government. The fifth condition does not pre clude a re-arrangement of subjects as between the university on one hand and the colleges on the other, but it would render such a re-arrangement more difficult than the conference scheme contemplates. It is not easy to see what would be gained from a meth odist point of view by such a change, bu it would be in any case too small a rock for such a scheme to split on.

Not so with the first condition. It inthe meaning conched under the word from the rest of the world. "eq ... ble." What are the nature and extent of the "losses" anticipated, and what would be "equitable" compensation? The definition of these terms can come only from the Victoria board, and the negotiations growing out of their propo- producible in the southern states. These sals or demands must be with the government, not with the authorities of the and from our northern waters-in fish university of Toronto. As the methodist scheme it is to be hoped that an agreement as to what is "equitable" will be promptly reached. Victoria must soon be moved to Toronto in any event, and therefore it would be unfair to charge any loss caused by that removal to the confederation scheme. On the obtaining free tution for Victoria students under the university professorate, and by being able to relieve herself of a large part of her present expenditure for the main tenance of chairs. In view of these facts it is hardly worth while for the board of regents to insist on any compensation at all, if such insistence is likely to endanger an otherwise acceptable scheme.

Canadian Independence With Commer

BY R. W. PHIPPS. The chief objection, in the minds of many, to any proposal of Canadian independence, is the supposedly resulting danger of attack by the United States. In defining independence, as applicable to Canada, it is impossible to avoid stating the fact that there is one course-one plan of independence, under which there would be no danger of that kind, but in which, on the contrary, it would be the interest and desire of the American nation to give us is her ally, and is most unlikely ever to be every support. I would be glad if my turned against her, while its increasing readers would consider this view of the populace forms so many additional cus subject with me. I do not appear as its advocate; but say that, in the consideration of the possible independence of Canada, it would be altogether incorrect to overlook this most important course.

It is perhaps possible, with the improved that the great North American continent should be governed from one centre, or, in iron deposits, of which so many now use other words, that Canada should successfully be annexed to the States. But I am sure that all students of history will agree that such vast empires, even if, as in a few cases, able for a length of time to endure, have never also converted into articles of use. This presented uch successful experiments as one industry, we must observe, would to induce imitation. Of these by which offer vast probabilities, for the amount we only can judge, since of those alone an- used of such goods is immense; they nals sufficiently reliable are preserved, in the ancient world, Rome and Greece stand prominent, and as prominently impress on us that they were at their bent long before they were at their largest. It long before they were at their largest. It long before they were at their largest. We must notice that, to define more

but their previous and clearly, the expansion of Canadian manuuch narrower dominion, the day of facture would be largely due to the restrict smaller territories and greater men, that tion of foreign imports we should be comwe view with admiration, and look to for pelled to submit to, for no such arrange example. In modern days the progress of ment would be possible with the States unat 42½s in London to-day. Russia, with all her immense resources, has less, as said before, we raise our tariff on been far inferior comparatively to that of all goods from other lands to one equalling smaller European states. And nearer home theirs. With this equalled duty, manufact the most profound thinkers have admitted ture in Canada would be able to hold its distances of the British empire con- probable assistance of American capital stitute an ever threatening weakness. The very evils which undermined some

and affect the stability of others of these, many of their capitalists would examine would exist in the case of a united North America. Government is quite sufficiently aid of their means to develop them. lifficult among the fifty millions to the south; to add north of the lakes, at pressent five and a future fifty, would too independent growth—to a large extent. probably lead to ultimate disruption. In both she would be relieved from double There are, too, with the increasing size of of possible war with her great neighbor the American republic evils which seem to European complications could not affect have followed fast on its sudden expan- her. The increased friendliness of he sion—evils which never existed in its more relation with the United States would, imited bounds. These reasons—these facts -are admitted by those who really lead advancement far beyond anything she can the action of the United States. It is not expect in her present condition. For her the desire of these that the great territories territories would be known, in all foreign of British North America should be added lands, as those where self-government was to the Union, nor is it the wish of the thinkers of Canada, I have not space to, ea- and where safety from foreign attack arge on the evidence, which is ample, in support of this statement.

But if, in British North America, another great nation should arise, bound to the United States by such commercial ties as to render war between them well-nigh made, affecting commercial matters, withimpossible; adopting hopes, objects and intentions of national progress which might well advance side by side, in fair and honorable emulation, with those of the great republic, but never could conflict with them, such a nation, there arising, and so placed, would offer to the States, and tunities of worthy endeavor to equal or to tages. The third, Canadian independence surpass, in all the arts of peace, of commerce, or of war, neighbors who would be emulous; but who, in the nature of things, would be allies, and who could never be nemies. When we think of Europe—of the hereditary misery entailed on millions can be no great harm in conceding this by its causeless international animosityshall we not say that those who would propose-those who would execute-

some plan to preserve in friendship with one another at least the dwellers on this continent would deserve well of their fellows-of the world? Such of students, it should have this pre eminence a plan, and more than one such, is possible. I will not advocate any. In my last article, I strove to sketch, with impartial pencil, the glorious possibilities of imperial confederation. With hand as fair, let me now endeavor to portray the advantages of independence, when coupled with commer-

Let'us suppose Canada and the States separate republics. We wish, let us say, to bind them together by indissoluble commercial ties. The course is this. They must establish a system by which each would buy all possible of the other, that the mutual demand for innumerable articles, perpetual and ever increasing, may call into existence every available resource of the two adjacent nations. In other words, let a complete commercial union with utter abandonment of custom houses along the whole frontier, be established, volves very grave possibilities according to with an equal tariff on all goods coming in

My readers will observe that under this

arrangement a vast trade would arise. Canada, a northern country, necessarily requires many articles the growth of south ern climes, articles which are produced or the moral value of its judgments and will also deal one more and a very powerful states need much from our northern land, blow to Sir John Macdonald's ancient realone their demand is immense,-while church would gain rather than lose by the throughout most of the northern and southern states, if all obstructions to that traffic were removed, I am given to understand by parties long engaged in milling, our hard Northwest wheat would be eagerly secured for the purpose of mixing with their softer grades. In iron, wool, timber, salt, coal and many other articles, other hand, the church would gain by it is probable that a system of free interchange would, at many points along the border, be beneficial. It is very true that the States have adopted a thoroughly protective system, and Canada a partial one; but allow me to explain that this would not stand in the way of any basis of commercial union. A protective system against the world watches diligently that no other country manufactures for the country adopting the system, for that other country need not necessarily return the profits to the first. But in case of a commercial union, although both countries should have committed themselves to the protective system, neither would have so great objection to the other manufacturing for it, for the other country would assuredly do all her possible trading with them, and much of the profits would return. In the same way, neither would object to the other growing populous, or becoming strong in fleets and armies, for its strength

Alas! the land denied me bread,
Land of my sires in bygone ages,
Land of the Wallace and the Bruce,
And countless heroes, bards and sage
It had no place for me and mine,
No elbow-room to stand alive in,
Nor rood of kindly mother earth
For honest industry to thrive in. Twas parcell'd out in wide domains,
By cruel law's resistless fiat.
So that the sacred herds of deer
Might roam the wilderness in quiet,
Untroubled by the foot of man
On mountain side, or sheltering corrie
Lest sport should fail, and selfish wealth
Be disappointed of its quarry. In this way, and under the safety from attack which such a treaty would afford, Canada might safely depend on accumulating much wealth, utilizing many otherwise unused resources, and obtaining vast nication, now existing, and rapid increases in population. For The lords of acres deemed the clans nstance, the vexed question of our great Were aliens at the best, or foemen,
And that the grouse, the sheep, the beeve
Were worthier animals than yoemen;
And held that men might live or die
Where'er their fate or fancy led them,
Except among the Highland hills
Where noble mothers bore and bred then lessly cumber our lands, would probably be settled by the carriage of American coal thither, and the conversion of the ore, in In agony of silent tears,
The partner of my soul beside me,
I crossed the seas to find a home
That Scotland cruelly denied me,
And found it on Canadian soil,
Where man is man in life's brave battle,
And not, as in my native glens,
Of less importance than the cattle. many localities, into iron on the spot-following which, no doubt, it would be there

L. Ass, 22 at 103. Afternoon-Commerce the most protonic bulk and vast own; and when it could hold its own, the 10 at 1184; Standard 10 8-20 at 111; Northwest Land 50 at 421, 20 at 421; London and Canada 40 at 1323, 40 at 132, 100 at would largely increase its powers. There can be no doubt that, under such a union, 132 sellers 60 days. Canadian eggs in News York are strong

at 22c to 23c for fresh, and 18c to 19c for the capabilities of Canada, and give the The stock of wheat in Chicago has in-reased 350,000 bushels compared with a veek ago, and shows an increase of 1,620,-The course suggested would give to Canada the means of independent action-o 000 compared with the same date last year.

The Chicago statement of the last year. The Chicago statement of the visible supply is 47,382,135 bushels. The New York

ent is 42,629,988 bushels. John Shaw & Son of Mark Lane, London, writes as follows Jan. 5: A very quite feeling continues to characterize the trade for field seeds; nevertheless there are not wanting indications that some amount of activity may shortly be expected. A few samples of new Canadian red clover seed are to hand, but the prices asked will pro-bably preqent imports from that quarter. complete, where wealth was attainable,

beyond all doubt, give an impetus to her

and therefore immunity from conscrip

But, on the other hand, it must be

remembered that this commercial union

would deprive Canada of a certain share

of self-government. No treaty could be

out the assent of the States. In fact, there

are disadvantages, as there are in any

course. But I have now sketched two of

the three proposed. Imperial federation

undoubtedly a brilliant prospect, Inde-

day. As far as we can well foresee the

methods of the operation of each, these

articles have touched on the various dis-

tinctions, without proposing or defending

either course. It is by discussion of possi-

bilities that we shall arrive at a knowledge

Extravagant School Trustees at Parkdale

Editor World: Our school rate in this

village is four mills; in the city of Toronto

it is but two mills. I am not finding faul

with any reasonable expenditure, but for

four years the school board of Parkdale

has been composed—the majority at least—

addresses, and framed at that, at a cos

The Dominion License Act.

From the Montreal Witness.

nent. Such a decision will add greatly to

putation for legal acumen. It was he who

take from him his power to impose dis-

abilities on the liquor traffic. When this promise was carried out by the introduction of the McCarthy law, the reason as-

the Ontario license law, com

called the Crooks act, made a cer

tainty, and now we have from the dominion court the completion of the decision.

-A. Maybee, merchant, Warkworth,

writes: I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and

bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public "one of the best medicines they have ever used;" it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy of the greatest confidence.

The Canadian Highlander.

By Charles Mackay, LL.D. in the Scotsn New York.

Thanks to my sires, I'm Highland born, And trod the moorland and the heather, Since childhood and this soul of mine First came into the world together!

the municipality.

Parkdale, Jan. 14, 1884.

of what is best to be advocated.

tion, was assured.

Morning board-Montreal, 189; and 189; Ontario, 108 and 1061; Molsons, buyers, 109; Toronto 179 and 178; Merchants, buyers, 1091; Commerce 119 and 1181; Imperial, buyers, 124; Federal 481 and 472; Dominion, buyers, 186; Standard 1111 and 1101; Hamilton, buyers, 116; 111½ and 110½; Hamilton, bayon, bayon, British America 75½ and 74½; Western Assurance 78½ and 77½; Consumers Gas buyers 150½; Northwest Land 43 and 42½; Canada Permanent, tellers, 208; Freehold, sellers, 162; Union, sellers, 132; Canada Landed Credit, buyers, and L. Association, buyers, 103; London and Canada L. and A., sellers, 1322 1323 pendence, with commercial union with the States, offering, as we see, many advantages. The third, Canadian independence tages.

uyers, 122. board - Montreal 1893 and Afternoon board—Montreal 1893 and 189; Ontario, 107½ and 106; Molsons, seliers, 111½; Toronto 178½ and 178; Merchants, sellers, 111; Commerce 119 and 118½; Imperial, buyers, 123; Federal 48½ and 47½; Dominion, buyers, 185½; Standard, buyers, 111; Hamilton, buyers, 116; British America 75½ and 74; Western Assurance 78½ and 77½; Northwest Land 42½ and 42½; London and Canada 132¾ and 132.

Montreal Stocks. Afternoon Board-Montreal, 1894 and 894, sales 5 at 1894, 100 at 1894, 10 at 893 ; Gntario, offered 1071; Banque du Peuple, 56 and 51, sales 33 at 55; Molsons', 114 and 110½; Toronto, 181 and 179½, sales 30 at 178; Jacques Cartier, asked 75; Merphants' 112 and 1111, sales 1 at 111 185 30 at 178; Jacques Cartler, anset 75; Merchants' 112 and 111½, sales 1 at 111, 125 at 111½; Quebec, asked 100; N. W. L., 44 and 42; Commerce, 119½ and 118½, sales 200 at 119; C.P.R., 43½ and 42; Federal, asked of nincompoops. They are a perfectly irre-sponsible body, and make a demand on the 119; C.P.R., 43½ and 42; Federal, asset 50; Montreal Telegraph Co., 116¾ and 115½; sales 26 at 116¼; Rich. and Ont., 59 and 58½, sales 25 a¼ 58¾; City Passenger, 120¾ and 120; Montreal Gas, 183½ and 182¾, sales, 325 at 183; St. Paul M. and M., sponsible body, and make a demand of the council for money and then waste it shamefully. At their last meeting they resolved themselves into a little mutual admiration ociety and voted each other illuminated

suppose of \$25 a piece—a perfectly unlaw-Local Produce Market Some ratepayer ought to bring an action FARMERS MARKET.-The receipts of grain at law against each trustee responsible for the addresses and recover the amount for n the street to-day were small, and prices teady. About 800 bushels of wheat of-JOHN BULL. ered and sold at 82c to 83c for fall and spring, and 68c to 681c for goose. Barley -The laws of the Medes and Persians quiet; 300 bushels at 60c to 66c, but No. were not more immutable than those consture. If we transgress them we suffer Sometimes, however, we break them is advertently. Damages frequently take t form of dyspepsis, constipation and bil-iouness, which can be easily repaired with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Care, the great plood purifier and renovator of the system.

I would have brought 70c. One load of oats sold for 33c per bushel, and two loads of peas at 58c. Rye is nominal at 56c. Hay in moderate supply; about thirty loads sold at \$8 to \$10 for clover, and \$12 loads sold at \$8 to \$10 for clover, and \$12 to \$14 for timothy. Straw quiet, with a sale of one load at \$9. Hogs in fair offer, and prices steady at \$6.20 to \$6.40, but the majority sold at \$6 25. Beef, \$4.50 to \$6 for forequarters and \$6.50 to \$8 for hind-quarters. Mutton, carcase \$5,50 to \$6.50, lamb \$6 50 to \$8. The supreme court has for once decided against the powers of the national parlia-

St. Lawrence Market.—This market was quiet to day, with but few changes in quotations. Butter is plentiful and easy as regards the lower grades, but really choice is firm. We quote: Beef, roast, 10c to 13c; sirloin steak, 11c to 12c; round steak, 9c to 10c; mutton, legs and chops 10c to 12c; inferior cuts, 7c to 8c; lamb in addressing the licensed victuallers at their dinner at Toronto promised that he would humble the little tyrant Mowat and 10c to 12c; inferior cuts, 7c to 8c; hamb, forequarters, 7c to 8c; veal, best joints, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts-7c to 8c; pork, chops and roast, 9c to 10c; butter, pound rolls, 20c to 22c; large rolls, 15c to 17c; cooking, 12c to 13c; lard, 11c to 12c; cheese, 14c to 15c; bacon, 10c to 12c; eggs, 21c to 24c; turkeys, 75c signed was, however, the judgment received later of the privy council in favor of the Scott act. We pointed out at the time that that judgment, far from warranting the assumption that the licensing power did not reside in the provincial government. to \$1.50; chickens, per pair, 55c to 70c; geese, 66c to 85c; ducks, 65c to 85c; potatoes, per bag, 40c to 45c; cabbage, doz., 20c to 25c; onions, per bush., 70c doz., 205 to 225; onto, 51.50 to \$2.25; beets, per bag, 50c to 55c; carrots, per bag, 35c to 45c; turnips, per bag, 35c to 45c. ments, left the opposite deduction prob-able. This probability, a later decision of the privy council, in favor of the constitu-Foreign Grain Markets.

Beerbohm - Floating cargoes - Wheat nil, maize nil. Cargoes on passage -Wheat firm, probably dearer; maize not much demand. American maize, January steamer, 22s 9d; Feb., 22s 6d. Liverpool Spot wheat, rather more enquiry; maize noderate demand. On passage to continmoderate demand. On passage to continent—Wheat 100,000 qrs., maize 120,000 qrs., maize 210 qrs. Paris—Wheat and flour quiet.

British America Assurance Buildings, New York Markets. New York, Jan. 15 .- Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour-Receipts 18,000 bbls, stronger; sales 23,000 bbls.; superfine \$2.75 to \$3.35, common \$3.10 to \$3.15 fine \$2.75 to \$3.35, common \$3.10 to \$3.15 to \$3.70, Minnesota extra \$5 to \$5.60, rest unchanged. Rye flour \$3.30 to \$3.60. Cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—receipts 35,000 bush.; spot quiet, \$0 to 1c higher; options stronger, closing firm; sales 6,104,000 bush. future, 174,000 bush. spot; exports 69,000 bush.; No. 2 spring 96c, No. 2 red 96c, cash, 93c to 94½c, Feb. 98c to 99½c May, No. 1 red state \$1.01 to \$1.02, No. 1 white state 96c to 97c. Rye firm; state 72. Barley firm. Malt dull. Corn—Receipts 126,000 bush.; spot ½c to ½c, options ½c better, closing steady; sales 712,000 bush. future, 236,000 bush. spot, exports 18,000 bush.; No. 2 52½c to 53c Jan., 50½c to 50½c May. Oats—Receipts 49,000 bush.; quiet; sales 524c to 53c Jan., 504c to 22 Oats—Receipts 49,000 bush.; quiet; sales 1,095,000 bush. future, 59,000 bush. spot, No. 2 36c to 364c cash, 364c to 364c May, mixed western 36c to 38c, white May, mixed western 36c to 38c, white state 38c to 40c. Hay, hops and coffee unchanged. Sugar firm; standard A 5\(^2\)c, cut loaf and crushed 6\(^6\)c to 6\(^2\)c. Molasses and rice unchanged. Petroleum—Refined 7\(^1\)c. Tallow and potatoes unchanged. Eggs very firm; state 28c, Canadian 23c to 24c. Pork firm; mess spot \$13.25 to \$13.75. Beef, cut meats and middles unchanged. Lard higherat \$7.25. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Chicago Markets. CHICAGO, Jan. 15.-Flour firm and inchanged. Wheat unsettled, irregular; snow here and reports of ice in southwest; increased crop of bulls and bears, but the

TORONTO, Jan. 15, 1885.

Cox & Co. were cabled that Hudson Bay was quoted at £ \(\frac{1}{2} \) and Northwest Land at 42\(\frac{1}{2} \) in London to-day.

Transactions on the Toronto stock exchange to-day:

Manage to-da cash \$6.87½ to \$6.90, Feb. \$6.92½ to \$6.97½,
May \$7.20 to \$7.25. Boxed meats un-

Flour 13,000 bbls., wheat 82,000 bush., corn 203,000 bush., oats 134,000 bush., rye 3000 bush., barley 50,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 15,000 bbls., wheat 15,000 bush., corn 204,000 bush., oats 38,000 bush., barley 7000 bush. A Canadian News Agency in London.

From the Week, Toronto.

The Toronto World's suggestion that Canadian newspaper proprietors should combine to employ a special agent for the collection of European news in London, and for the despatch of such intelligence direct to Canadian centres, is worthy of serious consideration, and if adopted would avoid much of the misconception now prevalent in both this country and in Eugland. For it is morally certain that the enterprise of Euglish journalists would be enlisted, and reliable news incorporate. enterprise of English journalists would be enlisted, and reliable news incerchanged which would considerably discount the colored cablegrams despatched via New York. By the compilation of a suitable code, and the renting of a cable for a few hours daily, this most desirable end could be attained at comparatively small cost—a cost that might be still further reduced by arranging with the government for the despatch of official telegrams over the same medium.

—Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school teacher, Norland, writes: "During the fall of 1881 I was much troubled with biliousness and dyspepsia, and part of the time was unable to attend to the duties of time was unable to attend to the duties of my profession. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was recommended to me, and I have much pleasure in stating that I was entirely cured by using one bottle. I have not had an attack of my old complaint since, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight."

Whoever Can He Be? Toronto Correspondence Hamilton Times.

The son of a leading conservative of this city, and himself an active worker for his father in a recent municipal election dropped a pocket book containing \$800 in the lavatory of a prominent hotel yesterthe lavatory of a prominent hotel yester-day. A bell boy picked it up and promptly handed it over to the hotel proprietor, who shortly afterwards sent for the owner. The latter received his property with every manifestation of delight, and was depart-ing uttering his thanks, when the hotel-keeper reminded him of the boy. He apologized, buried his hand in his pocket and extracted 10 cents, which he generously offered, but which was politely declined.

R. C. Bruce, druggist, Tara, says: have no medicine on my shelves that sells faster or gives better satisfaction than Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, and the sale is conlargest I have ever had. One of my customers was cured of catarrh by using three bottles. Another was raised out of bed, where he had been laid up for a long time with a lame back, by using two bottles. I have lots of customers who would not be without it over night.

Surely a Considerate Hope. From the Montreal Star, Jan. 18. We hope the premier's pleasure was n qualified by the spectre of a "Little Tyrant" whispering in his ear "remember thou art mortal.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted condition of the blood, such as Rheumatis Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured. "AVER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of

the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years.

W. H. Moore." Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5. T. KERE. Member of Toronto Stock Exchange

Buys and sells on commission Stocks, Bond and Debentures, Orders from the country wil eccive prompt attention. LOWNSBROUGH&GO.

Exchange & Stock Brokers, 22 KING STREET EAST. Deal in Exchange on New York and London American Currency, Gold and Silver, etc. Buy and Sell on Commission Canadian and American Stocks. 246

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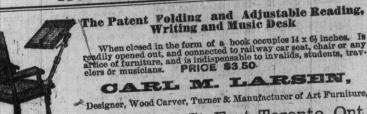
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VALENCIA RAISINS, 5 CENTS PER LB, SULTANA RAISINS, 5 CENTS PER LB, CURRANTS, 5 CENTS PER LB,

LEMON PEEL, 20 CENTS PER LB., Ale, Porter, Wines and Liquors, etc.

138 York Street, Toronto.



13 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont, Good Agents Wanted in All Parts of the Bominion.

Another Big Purchase. Beautiful New Goods. Special Close Quotations all This Month.

The business of the Ætna for the past year as been very successful. Its Insurance in force has been materially increased, and its issets now closely touch \$30,000,000, of which bout \$6,000,000 is surplus, giving it exceptional strength. Its Interest Income is now early enough to pay Death Losses and running expenses combined—a position few coming expenses combined—a position few comines have attained. During the year it paid holders of matured Endowments, and for eath Claims, \$2,124 023,56, divided among the atos and Canada as follows:

Toronto Office : Cor. Court and

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And you will share in the

DIVISION OF PROFITS NEXT YEAR.

J. D. HENDERSON, Agent.

Office-46 King st. west, Toronto. 135

Canada Last Year:

Business of the New York Life

Insurance Co. Last Year:

Toronto Branch Office, Mail Build'g.

COX&CO.

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OLD COUNTRY PASSAGES. ECONOMY WITH COMFORT.



The Ætna enters upon the new year with brilliant prospects. With an improvement in all departments of its business, including increased dividends to its insured, the year 1885 must add another to its long series of years of successful experience. diate passengers. This accommodate is on the SALOON DECK, is furni perior in ventilation and many others. The to the saloon on many ocean steamers. The Adriatic sails from New York for Liverpoor via Queenstown on the 17th January.

T. W. JONES, General Agent,
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