THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 30 KING-STREET EAST, TORONTO
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year, $3 00 | Four Months, $1 00
Six Months, 1 50 | One Month, 25
No charge for city delivery or postage.
Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

(FOR EACH LINE OF AGATE TYPE.)
Ordinary advertisements, ten cents per line; financial statements, twenty cents per line.
Condensed advertisements, one cent a word. Deaths, marriages and births, 25 cents.
Special rates for contract advertisements or reading notices and for preferred position.
The World's Telephone Call is 523.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1887

The Business Outlook.

The business outlook has not been so featureless for many years as at present. Everything is at a standstill, and there will be no change until after the elections. To add to the general stagnation that usually prevails between seasons, freight has been blocked by the recent snow storms and merchants are just beginning to warehouse goods that should have been on hand three weeks ago.

All indications point to a rushing spring and summer business. An estimate of the volume of trade to be transacted can now be formed from the immense quantities of goods coming into the city by every train, and it is safe to say that the business of 1887 will exceed that of any previous year in the history of Toronto.

But nothing will be done until the elections are over. The first of March should find business booming in wholesale lines, and the season promises to be short and very active. Buyers will then flock to the city for the millinery openings and all lines will be benefited. The World predicts that with favorable weather the spring and summer trade will be opened with a rush early in March.

A Weak-Kneed Contemporary.

While the Globe is rightfully accused of giving aid and comfort to the enemy by finding fault with the Government's method of protecting our fisheries, the Mail cannot be held altogether free from offence in the same direction. It does not say that the fisheries ought not to be protected, nor does it suggest some new or better way of protecting them, but it is easy to perceive from the tone of its leader upon the subject yesterday that it is not confident of our ability to withstand the influences arrayed against us. It thinks that we have everything to fear from the United States and nothing to hope from Great Britain. If this were so the Mail would be open to the charge of having for years systematically misled the people of Canada by loud professions of faith in their loyalty and confidence in the willingness and ability of Britain to reward their loyalty by affording them comfort and assistance in any crisis that might come upon them through no fault of theirs. If the Mail means anything it means that we are liable to annexation whenever the turbulent elements of American society see fit to commence against us a crusade of spoliation. The World refuses to believe anything of the sort. We refuse to believe that Great Britain has sunk so low as to wittingly hand us over to the tender mercies of her hereditary foes, or that we are so spiritless and so helpless as to suffer aggression without striking back as our fathers struck in 1812, when Britain's life and death struggle with Napoleon rendered her for a time unable to give us anything more than a nominal support in the field.

Relatively, Canada is no weaker and the United States no stronger now than they were then, when the boastful captains who came across for the purpose of "capturing Canada before breakfast" were delighted to get home to their dinners alive. In some respects our neighbors are in a worse condition for an aggressive campaign now than they were then, when they possessed a navy which did brilliant service upon both the high seas and the great lakes, although it failed to protect their Federal capital from being seized and destroyed. Our neighbor's press knows and admits that should a war break out between Britain and the United States under existing conditions the latter's coasts would be swept with the besom of destruction. Western Ontario would also suffer in kind though not in degree, unless proper and early precautions were taken to protect the canals and control the lakes, but a central line of defence, following, perhaps, the trend of the upper St. Lawrence and swinging back upon the Ottawa could be maintained against the eastward march of any force sent against it. We are writing in the belief that we should not be deserted or betrayed by the mother country—a contingency we do not contemplate as possible—but under circumstances the most unfavorable to us it would not pay the United States to attempt the conquest of Canada, nor would she be conquered without attempting everything possible to a free people fighting on their own soil for their dearest rights.

We do not at present anticipate any necessity for such sacrifices as a resort to defensive warfare must involve, our object being to protest against the Mail's pessimism, which, if generally accepted, would degrade this people below the level of the savage who defends his wigwam and his hunting grounds. We do not believe that democratic principles, still upon their trial on a large scale, have proved such a failure as to beget upon the other side government by a conscienceless and rapacious mob, and upon this side a people so cowardly and contemptible as to submit to rapine without a blow in self-defence. Generations of hideous Turkish tyranny did not reduce even the pliant Greek so low as that. The Mail had something to say a short time ago of Canadian nationality, but its yesterday's article was unfit to be addressed to any people capable of national aspirations or qualified for a place among the peoples of the earth.

The New Chinese Treaty.

The draft of a treaty which has been agreed upon between the United States and the representatives of China at Washington is important as showing that the Chinese Government has concluded that its people cannot be assimilated with the population of the United States, and that it is expedient that immigration shall stop. The treaty contains in substance the provisions of the Anti-Chinese Restriction Bill, which was introduced at the last session of Congress and met with strong opposition in the House, and which has been so greatly amended that its passage is considered doubtful. It is said that the supporters of the measure in the House hardly expect to carry it through at this session, and in view of this the Administration has endeavored to secure the substantial objects of the bill through a treaty. The treaty, however, contains one important provision that is not in the bill. It provides that the Chinese who may be in the United States shall be entitled to the same protection of the laws as all other persons, a provision which it is claimed by those familiar with the history of the negotiation of the treaty would make the United States responsible for any outrage upon the Chinese of the character they have several times been made the victims of. The period of the exclusion act is extended by the treaty to thirty years, counted, it is presumed, from the date of the ratification of the treaty. The present restriction act was for a period of seven years, four of which have elapsed, and though this law is very rigid in its provisions, it has been discovered that ingenious ways have been resorted to to evade it.

The principal features of the Morrow Bill and of the new proposed treaty are that no Chinese laborers shall have the right to emigrate to the United States for a certain number of years; that means shall be provided for the identification by photographic representations of any Chinaman who shall seek to go abroad, and that the number of Chinese that may be brought over in any one ship or vessel shall be limited. The treaty is a continuation of the acts of 1882 and 1884, which were in the line of attempted exclusion of Chinese laborers, commencing with the Fifteen Passenger Act, vetoed by President Hayes, followed by the Twenty Years' Restriction Act, vetoed by President Arthur, and culminating in the measures now proposed. Relative to the Morrow Bill, the report of the committee on the measure said that notwithstanding the repeated acts of legislation, manifold evasions of the law have been practiced which have blocked the Federal courts of San Francisco with quasi-criminal cases, which have precedence over other business, and have failed to meet the exigencies which called the laws into existence. Furthermore the failure of the laws to accomplish the purpose intended by their enactment, and the continued emigration of Chinese laborers, has precipitated a race conflict resulting in acts of violence that cannot be ignored and should be prevented by wholesome legislation.

The draft of the treaty will probably be considered by the Senate at the present session, but final action may not be had before the next Congress.

The Situation at Quebec.

The inherent French love for dramatic effect has again manifested itself in the capital of our sister province. The carefully prepared, spontaneous style in which Mr. Mercier was received by his admirers would have done no discredit to the manipulation of an experienced stage manager. They first "did" the city in processional array, and then flocked to the galleries of the legislative buildings to encourage the Opposition and intimidate the Government. The people of Ontario can only look upon such demonstrations as exceedingly odd.

At the present writing the end of all this has not been reached, though it probably will be by the time The World shall have reached its readers. It is impossible to conceive that the Government can go on after what has occurred. They would have done better to have recognized this fact months ago, and to have governed themselves accordingly. The inexorable logic of events has been against them, and although they plead that they are the victims of religious rancor and racial passion rather than of political weakness they had much better have allowed the fury of their assailants to test itself in the formation of a new Cabinet out of discordant elements than to have resisted to the last. It is to be hoped that there is no Riel in Quebec to make good the threats of violence so freely indulged in by Mr. Mercier's organs. We have had enough and to spare of that sort of thing in this country and are in no mood to stand any more of it.

Goschen's Defeat.

The defeat of no less a man than the Chancellor of the Exchequer is a grave event for the British Government; but the Opposition are not yet in shape for making the best of it. This untoward occurrence brings out into strong relief one troublesome feature of British constitutional practice—the power of one constituency to defeat for a time the wish of the nation. With our democratic neighbors it is different; the President can name whom he likes to any Cabinet office, and no constituency can say him nay. We may not be prepared to say that the American system is the best all through, but many people may suspect that the British system is at least capable of improvement. For one thing it is conceded by everybody that by far the fittest man for the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer to-day, next to Mr. Gladstone, is Mr. Goschen. And yet he is shut out, perhaps, by a few votes. For this some re[illegible] will have to be found some day.

The Quebec Outburst.

The wonderful outburst of enthusiasm at Quebec in favor of Mr. Mercier may be held to be a sign of antagonism to Sir John. But it need not be viewed in that light. More likely it shows an amount of popular feeling which will exhaust itself in the effort over provincial enthusiasm, leaving the coast clear for something quite different when the Dominion elections come on. The idea of *compensation*, as between Dominion and provincial politics, is one that we have suggested before, and it is a good one to bear in mind. There are good reasons, too, for believing that the church authorities in Canada, either avowedly or secretly, favor exactly this kind of compensation, and that things are going just as they want them to go.

According to the London Advertiser, the New York Tribune thinks "Mr. Blake is a Republican, and would make an excellent citizen of the United States." If he lived over there and went around advocating free trade for that country, as he has done here, the Tribune would slangwhang him as an enemy of native industry whose speeches were paid for by British gold.

That staunch free trader, the Montreal Witness, sorrowfully says that the Liberal party are in favor of its principles, but have not the moral courage to put their principles in force. This sounds like the speech of the candidate who declared that he was in favor of a prohibitory law but opposed to its enforcement.

Possibly by the time we are through with our own elections we shall be interested spectators of another contest in Great Britain. It is difficult to see how the Government can go on at the mercy of Mr. Chamberlain, who is in constant communication with the leader of the Opposition.

The New York Sun has been studying up the taxes question, and has come to the conclusion that taxes should be imposed upon real estate alone and that personal estate of every description should be exempt. If the state owned the land this, no doubt, would be a just imposition of taxes, but as land is at present held the poor man's lot would pay as much as the rich man's lawn, while the rich man's millions in bonds and stocks would go free.

It is remarkable that Mr. Goschen should so soon go out.

The Hamilton Spectator appears puzzled how to treat the clerical candidate in the Liberal interest for that city, but if it cannot get up a scandal about him before the campaign is over it may as well give up its position as a party organ, after the manner of the Mail.

The Chicago News discusses the action of the United States Senate in an article appropriately headed "cheap talk and dear fish." This is about what it comes to. The News concludes thus: "The truth is that in 1818 the American demand for fish could be supplied from American waters and in 1887 it cannot. Now, however, American fishermen want to catch fish where they are plenty and sell them where they are scarce—by act of Congress. The Senate, in the meantime, is long on talk and the whole country is short on fish." As The World has frequently said, the Western States want cheap fish, and will never consent to a war designed to enable New England monopolists to make this important article of food scarce and dear.

We may see a great thaw in prospect in Canada, but to the south of us it has begun in earnest. In New York and Pennsylvania the damage done this week is immense. The Mohawk River broke loose first, and then the Susquehanna. No doubt the warm wave which reached here yesterday afternoon will bring terrible disaster south of the boundary line.

Now it will be seen what stuff Salisbury is made of. If he can face the present music, he can face anything he is likely to have to meet for five years to come. But he has need of all his nerve now, we should say. He is likely to save himself by a system of dropping in his position is apt to get enlarged views, if he never had them before; and he may ere long leave Churchill high and dry on some popular issues.

Important.

—When you visit or leave New York City save baggage expressage and $3 carriage hire and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite the Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevators. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated rail road to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. ed

Four Years of Suffering.

—Mrs. Torrance McNish of Smith's Falls, Ont., after four years of intense suffering with scrofula, from which her head became bald, was cured by Burdock Blood Bitters after the best medical aid had failed. 246

Volunteers' Rights.

Editor World: I trust you will in justice allow me to say that your account of the meeting in Shaftesbury Hall last night is erroneous. We met only as citizens. I do not think that of the 200 present more than 10 per cent. belonged to the Royal Grenadiers. Moreover, in speaking at the opening of the meeting I insisted strongly upon the fact that we were there only as citizens, and I strongly deprecated any attempts on the part of newspapers and others to draw us under the Queen's Regulations. I explained what it was illegal for a volunteer to do as a volunteer and mentioned the instance at Laurier's meeting as an example only. I fully explained that if the report was true, that person could have done as he liked "as a citizen," and no one would object, but it was contrary to Queen's Regulations to do so "as a volunteer officer."

You omitted Mr. Urquhart's motion and his statement that this movement took its present form in August. Col. F. C. Denison knew nothing whatever about it until a week ago, when he was asked if he would object to his name being brought up and the matter was explained to him. C. GREVILLE HARSTON.

Toronto, Jan. 26.

The Deaf Made to Hear.

—"After eight years suffering from deafness so bad that I was unable to attend to my business, I was cured by the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. With gratitude I make this known for the benefit of others afflicted." Harry Ricardo, Toronto. 246

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Toronto Real Estate Exchange, 34 and 36 King-street east, Walton & Osler, successors to Lake & Clark, offer fire insurance and financial brokers. Estates managed, rents collected, loans negotiated at lowest rates.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

The Local Stock Market this morning was very steady, with prices as a rule firm. Montreal firmer, with buyers at 240, and Ontario sold at 115½ for 10 shares, closing at 115½ bid, an advance of ¾. Molsons wanted at 138½, and Toronto ½ higher at 212½ bid. Merchants' ½ better in bid at 129¾, and Commerce unchanged with buyers at 123¾. Imperial sold at 135½ for 10 shares, and Federal at 107 for 25 shares in three small lots. Dominion easier at 222½ bid, and Standard and Hamilton unchanged. Loan and miscellaneous shares firm. British America Assurance sold at 122½ for 25 shares and Western higher, with sales of 20 at 160, and 20 at 159½. Montreal Telegraph offered at 98, without bids, and Northwest Land ½ firmer at 60½ bid. Freehold Loan, new issue, sold at 153 for 50 shares, and Building & Loan firm with buyers at 112. London & Canadian sold at 161½ for 20 and at 162 for 3 shares. National Investment ½ higher at 105½ bid, and People's ½ higher at 114 bid. Land Security strong at 215 bid, and Manitoba Loan 91 bid. The others are unchanged. The market in the afternoon was quiet, with bank shares generally firm. Commerce was higher, there being sales of 35 shares at 125. Montreal unchanged at 240 bid, and Toronto ½ lower with buyers at 212. Ontario easier at 115 bid, and Imperial ½ higher at 136 bid. Federal ½ easier with buyers at 106½, and Dominion also ½ lower in bid at 222. Standard sold at 126½ for 15 shares. British America Assurance ½ lower at 122 bid, and Western ½ easier at 159½ bid, and Imperial Savings offered at 113½ without bids. The balance of the list is unchanged.

The Montreal Stock Exchange closed: Bank of Montreal, 241 and 240½; Ontario Bank, 115½ and 114; Banque du Peuple, 103 and 101½; Molsons Bank, 143 and 140; Bank of Toronto, 215 and 212; Merchants' 130 and 129½; Commerce, 125 and 124½; Canadian Pacific Railway, xd., 65 and 63½; Montreal Telegraph Company, 98½ and 96½; Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, 66 and 65; City Passenger Railway, 220 and 240; Montreal Gas Company, 222½ and 222, sales 25 at 222; Canada Cotton Company, 97 and 85; Dundas Cotton Company, 75 and 69.

NOW—THE TIME TO SPECULATE

Active fluctuations in the Market offer opportunities to speculators to make money in Grain, Stocks, Bonds and Petroleum. Prompt personal attention given to orders received by wire or mail. Correspondence solicited. Full information about the markets in our Book, which will be forwarded free on application. ed

H. D. KYLE,
Banker and Broker,
38 Broad and 34 New Streets, New York City

Foreign exchange was quoted by Gzowski & Buchan to-day as follows:

IN NEW YORK.	Posted.	Actual.
Sixty days' sterling	$4 85½	$4.84½ to $4.84¾
Sterling demand.	$4 88½	$4.87½ to $4.87¾

TORONTO.	Between Banks. Bid.	Asked.	Counter.
New York Funds	⅛ 1-16	¼	⅛ to ¼
Sixty days' sg.	9 1-16	9⅜	9⅛ to 9⅜
Demand do.	9⅝	10	10⅛ to 10⅜
Cables do.			

Final cash prices in Chicago: Wheat 77¾c, corn 35c, oats 25⅝c, pork $12.47½, lard $6.45, short ribs $6.35.

Oil City oil market: Opened 70⅝, closed 70⅝; highest 70⅝, lowest 70⅝.

Consols closed in London 100 11-16 for money and account.

Canadian Pacific in London 64¾ ex-div.

Oswald Brothers, Montreal Stock Exchange, report to W. I. Barnes, Toronto, as follows: "Market very dull, neither weak nor strong, if anything the former, owing to an absence of buying orders and a desire on the part of some firms to depress the market. When buyers appear they generally stampede.

"Undoubtedly the future of the market depends to a very great extent upon the approaching general elections, and the uncertainty regarding them prevents the public from taking any active interest in matters on 'Change. For example, the stock of the Hudon or Hochelaga Cotton Company is quoted *cum* the approaching quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. 10 per cent per annum, at 140 to 142, while 145 is offered for it if the present Government is to be sustained. What effect a change of Government would really have it is impossible to say, but the feeling is that any radical change from the present fiscal policy would materially depreciate all stocks more or less, particularly those of manufacturing institutions at present being benefited by a strong protective tariff.

"In bank stocks our leading security was slightly 'off,' closing at 140½. There is, however, unbounded faith in this stock, as evinced by the comparatively small quantity of it on 'the street,' and people are getting into the way of putting their savings into it, as they do in England in consols or other Government securities.

"Other bank stocks were neglected. Commerce was dealt in slightly at 124 to 124¼, closing at 124¼.

"Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company was weaker at 64 to 64¼, closing at the latter price bid.

"Canadian Pacific has been very erratic in New York, being quoted yesterday there at from 64¼ to 66¼. Here it closed steady at about 65 to 65¼.

"There is no change to note in the value of money."

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were fair and prices firm. About 400 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 81c to 82½c for fall, 83c to 85c for spring, and 73c to 74c for goose. Barley active and steady, 1500 bushels selling at 48c to 50c. Oats firm, at 35c to 36c a bushel for 200 bushels, and peas nominal at 54c. Hay in fair supply; 40 loads sold at $13 to $15 a ton for timothy, and $9 to $12 for clover. Straw sold at $10 to $11.50 a ton for four loads. Hogs firm with sales at $6.25 to $6.50. Beef, $3 to $4.50 for forequarters, and $5 to $7 for hindquarters. Mutton, $5 to $6.50. Lamb, $6.50 to $7.50.

St. Lawrence Market was quiet to-day and prices as a rule are unchanged. We quote: Beef, 12c to 14c; sirloin steak, 13c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 11c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 7c to 8c. Lamb, 7c to 9c, for front, and 12c to 13c for hindquarters. Veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 6c to 8c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c. Butter, lb rolls, 21c to 23c; large rolls, 16c to 18c; inferior, 10c to 12c. Lard, tubs, 10c, pallas of new, 11c. Cheese, 12c to 16c. Bacon, 10c to 12c. Eggs, 23c to 28c. Turkeys, 75c to $1.50. Chickens, per pair, 35c to 40c. Geese, 60c to 75c. Ducks, 45c to 60c. Potatoes, per bag, 85c to 85c. Cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 35c. Apples, per barrel, $1.50 to $2.50. Turnips, per bush., 35c to 40c. Carrots, 30c to 35c. Beets, 50c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9¼c, do. Orleans 9 11-16c. Flour—Receipts 22,000 bbls.; sales 10,000 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 41,000 bush; exports 33,000 bush; spot lots, ¼c to ¾c lower; options heavy, declined ¾c to ¾c; sales 2,570,000 bush future, 96,000 bush spot; No. 2 spring 93c, No. 2 red 92½c to 92¾c elevator, No. 1 red 95c, No. 1 white 95c. No. 2 red Jan. 91¾c, Feb. 91½c to 92¼c, closing 91¾c, May 95⅝c to 96¼c, closing 95⅝c. Rye dull. Barley steady, ungraded Canada 70c to 75c. Corn—Receipts 17,000 bush; spot ¼c and options ¼c to ½c lower, closing heavy; exports 74,000 bush; sales 896,000 bush future, 62,000 bush spot; No. 2 47½c, elevator, 48½c to 49½c delivered, latter special February; No. 2 Jan. 47¾c, Feb. 47½c to 47½c, May 49 13-16c to 49¾c. Oats—Receipts 60,000 bush, quiet; sales 65,000 bush future, 76,000 bush spot, No. 2 36c to 36½c, mixed western 37c to 38c, white do. 38c to 42c, No. 2 Jan. 35c, Feb. 35½c, May 36½c. Sugar steady; refining 4 9-16c to 4 11-16c, standard "A" 5 7-16c to 5½c, cut loaf and crushed 6⅝c, powdered 6c to 6⅛c, granulated 5⅝c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Wheat ruled weak and lower, owing to the unfavorable tenor of foreign market advices. Considerable long wheat was thrown on the market when prices began to decline and the feeling was rather heavy at the close. Corn more active, but feeling was weak and a great deal of long corn was thrown on the market, under which the chief options declined ¼c. Oats were steady. Pork advanced 15c to 17½c, but fell back 12½c and closed at about yesterday's prices. Other hog products showed little change. The leading futures closed: Wheat—Jan. and Feb. 77½c, May 83½c. Corn—Jan. and Feb. 35c, May 40½c. Oats—Jan. and Feb. 25½c, May 30½c. Pork—Jan. and Feb. $12.47½, May $12.72½. Lard—Jan. and Feb. $6.45, May $6.65. Cash quotations were as follows: Flour unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat 77½c, No. 2 red 79½c, No. 2 corn 35c, No. 2 oats 25½c. Pork $12.47½. Lard $6.45. Short rib sides $6.35. Dry salted shoulders $5.25 to $5.50. Short clear sides $6.70 to $6.75. Receipts—Flour 27,000 brls, wheat 39,000 bush, corn 98,000 bush, oats 91,000 bush, rye 1900 bush, barley 44,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 39,000 brls, wheat 22,000 bush, corn 38,000 bush, oats 84,000 bush, rye 3000 bush, barley 35,000 bush.

LEGAL CARDS.

ALLAN M. DENOVAN, B.A., Solicitor, etc., Office, 7 Millichamp's Buildings, 31 Adelaide-street east, Toronto.

A. D. PERRY—Barrister, Solicitor, etc.—Society and private funds for investment. Lowest rates. Star Life offices, 32 Wellington street east, Toronto. 246

A. B. McBRIDE, barrister, solicitor, etc., Room 7, Arcade. Money to loan at lowest rates.

CAMERON & CAMERON, Barristers, Solicitors, 21 Manning's Arcade, Toronto. Money to loan on real estate. Alexander Cameron. Alfred B. Cameron.

CANNIFF & CANNIFF, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., 36 Toronto-street, Toronto. J. FOSTER CANNIFF, HENRY T. CANNIFF.

CHARLES EGERTON McDONALD, Barrister, solicitor, conveyancer, etc., Equity Chambers, corner Adelaide and Victoria streets.

D. A. O'SULLIVAN—Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, etc. 20 Toronto-street, Toronto.

EDWARD MEEK—Barrister, Solicitor, etc., 65 King-street east, Toronto.

FULLERTON, COOK & MILLER, Barristers, etc. Money to lend. 18 King-street east.

G. W. BADGEROW & CO., Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Ontario Hall, 50 Church-st. G. W. BADGEROW. JOHN CARSON.

G. S. LINDSEY, Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc. Money to lend. 28 York Chambers, Toronto-street, Toronto.

GROTE & FLINT—Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, etc. Building and Loan Chambers, 15 Toronto street. G. W. GROTE, A. J. FLINT.

HUGH MACMAHON, Q.C., Barrister, etc., 10 King street west.

HALL, DEWART & CO., barristers, solicitors, attorneys, notaries, etc., 30 and 32 King-street east, Toronto.

J. A. MACDONELL—Barrister, solicitor, etc. 56 King-street east. Private funds to loan.

J. N. BLAKE, Barrister, American Express Company's buildings, 55 Yonge street, Toronto.

KINGSFORD, BROOKE & GREENE—Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Toronto and Sutton, Ontario—No. 10 Manning Arcade; Main street, Sutton West; money to loan on city and farm property. R. E. KINGSFORD, G. H. C. BROOKE, GEORGE GREENE.

KERR, MACDONALD, DAVIDSON & PATERSON, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., etc., Masonic Hall, Toronto street, Toronto.
J. K. KERR, Q.C. WM. MACDONALD,
WM. DAVIDSON, JOHN A. PATERSON.

LAWRENCE & MILLIGAN, Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, etc., Building and Loan Chambers, 15 Toronto-street, Toronto.

LAWRENCE H. BALDWIN, barrister, solicitor, notary, conveyancer, etc.: money to loan. Manning Arcade, 24 King-street west, Toronto.

McBRIDE & ARMSTRONG, Barristers and Solicitors, 16 Victoria-street. A. B. McBRIDE. RICHARD ARMSTRONG.

MONEY TO LOAN in sums of $30,000 and upwards at 5 per cent. MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY, 28 and 30 Toronto-street, Toronto.

MORRIS & ROSS, Barristers, solicitors, notaries and conveyancers, money to loan. Manning Arcade, 24 King west, Toronto.

READ, READ & KNIGHT, barristers, solicitors, etc., 75 King-street east, Toronto. D. B. READ, Q.C., WALTER READ, H. V. KNIGHT. 246

SHILTON, ALLAN & BAIRD, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., Toronto and Georgetown. Offices: 86 King-street east, Toronto, and Creelman's Block, Georgetown. Money to loan. W. T. ALLAN, J. SHILTON, J. BAIRD. 36

THOMAS CASWELL—Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. 60 King-street east, Toronto.

W. B. WILLOUGHBY, Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc. Money to loan, 16 King-st. east, Toronto.

WILLIAM F. W. CREELMAN, barrister, solicitor, notary public, etc., 17 York Chambers, Toronto street, Toronto.

FINANCIAL.

A LARGE AMOUNT of private funds to loan on real estate, city or farm property. FRANK CAYLEY, real estate and financial agent, 65 King-street east, cor. Leader-lane.

A LARGE AMOUNT of private money to loan, on real or personal security. No delay. General conveyancing done. BEST & FORTIER, real estate and insurance agents, 16 Victoria-street, 3 doors south of the Arcade.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY to lend at lowest rates. J. W. G. WHITNEY & SON, 25 Toronto-street.

BOWDEN & CO., Real Estate, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Agents and Money Brokers. Immediate attention given to business. 59 Adelaide-street East, Toronto.

COLLINS, JONES & CO., Real Estate, Loan and Financial Brokers. Estates managed, rents collected, mortgages bought and sold, notes discounted. 67 Yonge-st., Toronto.

CLIENTS' FUNDS TO LOAN on mortgage at lowest current rates. No commission. W. HOPE, 15 Adelaide-street east.

LARGE amount of money to loan in sums to suit at lowest rates of interest; notes discounted. WM. A. LEE & SON, Agents Western Fire and Marine Assurance Company, 10 Adelaide-street east.

MONEY TO LOAN—Six per cent., no commission. R. C. DONALD, Barrister, 28 Toronto.

MONEY to Loan—Large amount of money to loan on City and Farm Property. Short loans to builders and others. MONK & GREENWOOD, 27 Adelaide-street East.

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgages, endowments, life policies and other securities. JAMES C. MCGEE, Financial Agent and Policy Broker, 5 Toronto-street.

MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates—H. T. BECK, Barrister and Solicitor, 65 King-st. East, corner Leader-lane. 246

MONEY TO LOAN—Private funds, 6 and 6½ per cent., large or small amounts—advanced to builders; also on improved farm and city property. BARTON & WALKER, Estate and Finance Agents, 49 King-st. west.

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgage. Trust funds. For particulars apply to BEATTY, CHADWICK, BLACKSTOCK & GALT, Toronto.

5 AND 6—MONEY—Interest yearly — on 2 commission; mortgages purchased. R. H. TEMPLE, 23 Toronto-street.

4 PER CENT.—Money to loan. STEPHEN 2 SON, DICKSON & TAYLOR, barristers, Manning Arcade. 16

$250,000 OF TRUST FUNDS to invest in real estate mortgages at lowest rates. Apply to the Toronto General Trusts Co., 27 and 29 Wellington-street East. 36

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

KINDLING WOOD—Best in city, dry, ready for the stove; 3 crates, $1.00, 3 for 75c; single crate 25c. Hardwood, cut and split, $5.50 per cord, delivered. Order at 56 Adelaide-st west.

In the High Court of Justice,

CHANCERY DIVISION.

In the matter of all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Toronto in the County of York and Province of Ontario, being composed of the west half of Lot Number Six on the South side of Stanley-street, now Lombard-street, part of a Block of six acres, formerly reserved for the purposes of an Hospital, designated by the letter C, on the plan of the Town of York, which said sub-division Lot is shown on Registered Plan 8a, and in the matter of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," being 31 Victoria, Chapter 12, and of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled an Act to amend an Act respecting the Public Works of Canada, being 37 Victoria, Chapter 13, and of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the Forty-Second Year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled an Act respecting the offices of Receiver-General and Minister of Public Works, being 42nd Victoria, Chapter 7.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the order of His Lordship Mr. Justice Ferguson, dated the 18th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, that it appears by the Notice of the Minister of Public Works filed in the Chancery Division of this Court, that the said Minister of Public Works claims to be entitled to the following lands, namely, all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, being composed of the West Half of Lot Number Six on the south side of Stanley-street, now Lombard-street, part of a block of six acres reserved for the purposes of an hospital, designated by the letter "C" on the plan of the Town of York, which said sub-division lot is shown on Registered plan 8a, is necessary for the use of a certain Public Building, to wit, the Toronto Postoffice and should be appropriated, acquired and taken possession of in the name of Her Majesty, and has been accordingly appropriated, acquired and taken possession of, and that the said Minister of Public Works deemed it advisable to proceed under the provisions of the Acts hereinbefore mentioned in respect to the compensation money, therefore the said Minister of Public Works has paid into this Court to the credit of this matter, the sum of $6589.45, which in the opinion of the said Minister, of Public Works is sufficient compensation money for such land, and has also paid in the sum of $197.68, being six months' interest on said compensation money. All persons, therefore, claiming to be entitled to the said lands, or any part thereof, or to the compensation therefor, or any portion thereof, or representing or being the husbands of any parties so entitled or claiming to hold or represent incumbrances, liens or claims on the said lands, or interests therein or upon the said compensation money, are hereby required to file their claims with the Clerk of Records and Writs at Osgoode Hall, in the City of Toronto, on or before the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, to the said compensation money, or any portion thereof, otherwise any such claims will be forever barred, and an order will be made for the distribution, payment or investment of said compensation money without further notice.

And notice is further given that on the eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, application will be made pursuant to the reservation in said order to the above Division of this Court on behalf of the Minister of Public Works for such order in regard to said claim to such compensation money, which shall have been filed before the day hereinbefore appointed, and as to said lands, or otherwise as shall seem just and expedient.

Signed,
GEO. S. HOLMESTED,
Registrar Chy. Div., H.C.J.

5555 Dated this 27th day of January, A.D. 1887.

University of Toronto.

The annual examinations of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Thursday April 14th.

The annual examinations in Law will commence on Friday, April 29th.

The annual examinations in Arts and Civil Engineering, and Matriculation in Law, will commence on Friday, May 6th.

The annual Commencement for Conferring Degrees, etc., will be held on Friday, June 10th.

Candidates for degrees higher than that of Bachelor in any Faculty must give notice (according to a printed form furnished on application) on or before May 5th.

The ordinary Junior Matriculation Examination in Medicine and Arts will commence on Monday, July 4th.

The Senior Matriculation in Arts, and the Supplemental Examinations in all the faculties, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15th.

Candidates for any examination are required to give notice to the Registrar (according to a form which will be furnished on application) at least three weeks before the commencement of the examination for which they intend to present themselves. Candidates for Junior Matriculation must send in such notices before Wednesday, June 1st.

ALFRED BAKER, M.A., Registrar.
University of Toronto, Jan. 25th, 1887.

NOTICE

is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to be called "The Manufacturers' Life and Indemnity Company," with power to insure life and to indemnify against accident.

Dated at Toronto, January 6th, 1887.
ed A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for Applicants, 23 Toronto-street.

DENTAL CARDS.

CHAS. P. LENNOX, Dentist, Rooms A and B, Arcade, Yonge street; the best material used in all operations; skill equal to any in the Dominion; no pain in extracting; artificial sets, upper or lower, $8.

JAS. C. BATES, Dental Surgeon—Head Office, 261 Yonge, near Alice. Branch at residence, 235 Adelaide west. Rates greatly reduced. Teeth $7.50, gold alloy fillings 75c, vitalized air $1.

W. ELLIOT, Dentist, 43 and 45 King west. New mode, celluloid, gold and rubber base, separate or combined, natural teeth regulated, regardless of malformation of the mouth.

M. E. SNIDER, DENTIST—Office and residence, 78 Bay-street. Nitrous oxide gas administered: 25 years' practice.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT A PLATE

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE.
DR. STOWES,
Dental Surgery, 111 Church-street.
Telephone 934. 614

R. G. TROTTER,
DENTAL SURGEON,
HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW OFFICE
Over Molson's Bank,
CORNER OF KING AND BAY STREETS.

VITALIZED AIR.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Painless Extraction or no Charge.
A forfeit of $500 to any Dentist who inserts teeth at my charges, their equal in material and workmanship. They are perfect in appearance and utility. See specimens. Special prize in gold filling and gold plate work.
M. F. SMITH, Dentist, corner Queen and Berkeley-sts. The largest and most complete dental office in Canada. Telephone 722. 264

VETERINARY.

F. A. CAMPBELL, Veterinary Surgeon, 32 and 34 Richmond street west. Telephone 141; Night Telephone 883.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Horse Infirmary, Temperance street, principal or assistants in attendance day or night. d

INSURANCE.

WILLIAM FAHEY, Agent Glasgow & London Fire Insurance Co., 34 Toronto-street. Telephone 612.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE
By Messrs. Coolican & Co.
AT
NO. 12 KING-ST. WEST.
Highly Important Auction Sale of
Ladies' and Children's Articles and Ornamental and Fancy Goods.
Sale to begin at 10.30 o'clock on
Wednesday morning, the 26th instant. 12 King-st. west.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday, 12th of February, A.D. 1887, at the auction rooms of J. M. McFARLANE & CO., No. 6 Adelaide-street east, Toronto, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the County of York (now the City of Toronto), in the Province of Ontario, being part of the estate of the late Alexander Wood of the said city, and inherited from him by his heiress, Isabella Farrell, and being more particularly known as lots numbered 121 and 122 on the south side of Wood-street, in the said City of Toronto, and laid out upon a plan or map made by John Stoughton Dennis, Esq., surveyor of the lands of the