THE TORONTO WORLD

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TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1884.

The Conspiracy Case.

The Mail of yesterday shows a complete change of front in regard to Kirkland. When the paper was casting round for a scapegoat, "the Yankee" was seized on. It was easy to see that the money came from Kirkland and his principal, Peters, said the Mail. Now the Mail says there is no case against him. Yesterday's article in the Mail is very much like a feather bed thrown out of an upper window so that the editor might have something soft to fall on. Now that the money did not come from Kirkland or Peters, perhaps the Mail will tell us who did send it.

* * *

The Mail is trying to make out that the Ontario government set a trap for Mr. Bunting—and caught him. That is true, they did so. But because the farmer sets a trap and catches the fox, the fox is none the less a chicken thief. The government trapped Bunting but it was Bunting the briber that they took, and all the special pleading in the world will not make it otherwise.

Is the Mail, as the party organ, pursuing a wise course, in its anxiety to exculpate Mr. Bunting in dragging the whole conservative party after it and him. Mr. Bunting is the tail trying to wag the dog. The party could better afford to sacrifice Mr. Bunting than it can allow Mr. Bunting to sacrifice it.

The only two persons so far who have "panned out" creditably in this business are Col. Denison and Mr. Goldwin Smith. The magistrate has heard the case with patience, and conducted the proceedings with ability. He has kept the brood of lawyers to the mark, had the witnesses respected, and meted out even-handed treatment to the accused. As for the professor, he has made himself popular with all classes in coming forward as the bailsman of the stranger.

Hard on the Old Man.

Who but Sir John Macdonald could have stood so much bulletting as he has met with this session? Blow after blow has been rained upon him.

1. The demand for $22,500,000 from the Canadian Pacific railway was a load in itself.
2. Then came the demand of the French Canadians for better terms or a bolt.
3. The dissatisfaction in the Northwest.
4. The orange bill.
5. The virtual withdrawal of the dominion license act.
6. The Bunting-Wilkinson conspiracy.

And a score of other matters, all of a troublesome character, have crossed his path this session. Verily his is no bed of roses. We tender him our sympathy.

Cheap Grain and Cheap Transportation.

It looks as if a concerted movement for relieving Chicago of her immense overstock of cheap grain were fairly begun. The railroads belonging to the big pool recently made a considerable reduction on east bound freight, and on Friday last a still further reduction was ordered by Commissioner Fink. A Chicago despatch of that date says: Grain shippers say the prevailing rates for grain to New York today were twelve cents, three cents below the rate ordered by Commissioner Fink yesterday. It was officially stated that owing to the lack of harmony in the freight department the Niagara Falls Short line, composed of the Wabash, Baltimore and Ohio and Grand Trunk railroad line will be discontinued on April 1. In its commercial columns the Montreal Gazette has these remarks on the new situation:

No little surprise has been occasioned among our merchants at the further reduction in railroad freights, which came into force to-day (March 21), the rate on flour and grain being now down to the very low basis of about 13c. per 100 lbs. from Chicago to Montreal, which is equal to 25c. per bbl. on flour and 7 4-5c per bushel on grain. The rate on pork and meats from Chicago to Montreal is down to 18c. per 100 lbs. The rates from other line points are in proportion. Only think of carrying flour at the rate of 26c per bbl. from Chicago to Montreal, when from Toronto to Montreal the freight is 30c per barrel, and proportionately higher from other western points in Canada. Probably when the Quebec road comes into working order the Canadian trade will receive benefit from the new competition. What will the lake and river transportation companies think of these fresh cuts? Should they be continued during the summer months, there is no getting from the fact that our canal traffic will be seriously affected thereby. The rate on flour and grain from Chicago to New York is now 15c per 100 lbs.

Western shippers, it appears, have been prompt in availing themselves of the latest reduction in east-bound railroad freights, as telegraphic advices received to-day report sales of 200,000 sacks of flour in Chicago for export, and of a lot of 30,000 sacks in Milwaukee. These are the largest transactions on foreign account that have been made for some time, and were probably the cause of the advance in ocean freights at the Atlantic seaboard to-day.

Rather a dull prospect for the lake trade, we should say. The railway men appear determined to have the bulk of the grain sent east before navigation opens. Flour carried from Chicago to Montreal for 26 cents, while from Toronto, about one-third of the distance, it has to pay 30 cents, is something for the people of Ontario to think about.

A Government Telegraph.

Thanks to the enterprise of the Canadian Pacific railway company, the telegraph monopoly is likely to get a shaking in Canada before long. But over the border the telegraph companies have the country's business by the throat, as it were, and nothing less than the strong arm of the government will suffice to set the country free. A Washington despatch says that the subcommittee of the senate committee on postoffices have prepared a bill in relation to the establishment of a government telegraph. It creates the office of fourth assistant postmaster-general to have charge of the system, presents the rates for messages, provides for the transmission of telegrams to newspapers and news associations, for issuing telegraph cards of different denominations, similar to postal cards, authorizes the postmaster-general to advertise for sealed proposals from companies now in existence to do the telegraph business in accordance with the provisions of the act. In case there is no bid before November 25th, 1884, the government itself is authorised to build lines under the management of the secretary of war. The bill appropriates two millions for the purposes of the act for the year ending June 30, 1885, the system to be under the charge of the postmaster-general. The bill does not contemplate prohibiting individuals or incorporations from operating telegraph lines.

Meantime, a company called the Postal Telegraph company is trying to head this off by proposing to make a contract with the government at low rates. Of course, when matters of such importance are pending, affecting the interests of wealthy companies, the lobby must be in all its glory. "The power of money" is being played in dead earnest at the great U.S. theatre in Washington, all in real life and with startling realistic effects. Whether the companies or the people are to win this time remains to be seen. But the fact that this is the presidential election year counts something in the people's favor, as it will, to some extent, stiffen the backs of the politicians.

The Morrison Tariff Bill.

From Washington we hear that interest in the Morrison tariff bill has somewhat subsided of late, owing to an impression that it cannot possibly be passed this session. Speaker Carlisle and his band of free trade democrats had determined that some important measure of tariff "reform" should be passed, hit or miss, but within the past few weeks their ardor has considerably cooled. The truth of the matter appears to be that many members who are supposed to favor free trade, or an approach to it, have been receiving ominous warnings from their constituents, and now fear to do the deed that they have so much talked of. There was a great free trade meeting in New York on Saturday week, at which speeches were made by Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Wells and other lights of the party. The former spoke very strongly to the effect that the United States must come to free trade, but he was careful to add that it would never do to sacrifice existing interests, and that the change would have to be gradually made. Now, it is true that the cause of free trade is advocated by some very able men and by some very influential newspapers in the United States. But it is a remarkable fact, to beat the same time taken note of, that there is no *popular* demand for free trade, but, on the contrary, a strong popular feeling against it. Republicans and democrats alike, the masses of the people are protectionists almost to a man. Free trade leaders there are, enough to handle a large army, but the army is not there for them to handle. And it is highly probable that the great event of November next will give them one more practical demonstration of the way the popular wind blows, in addition to the many they have had already.

Good News.

The fall wheat everywhere is reported to be looking splendid; the snow is fast melting, and as there have been very few thaws during the winter the ground is rapidly absorbing the moisture. Farm prospects, it is safe to say, are a hundred per cent brighter than this day year.

Tile draining is what will pay our farmers better than any other investment. Those who put in tile drains in 1882 recouped themselves last season alone. At most it takes only three seasons to repay any outlay in this direction.

The French-Canadians are credited with threatening to bolt from Sir John. There is a split among them, one side headed by Sir Hector Langevin, the other by Mr. Chapleau. Perhaps we are nearer a crisis at Ottawa than many of us imagine.

The booming of the cannon at the prorogation to-day ought to be happy music in the ears of Mr. Meredith. The session has been a sad business for him, and the sooner he is rid of it the more contented he will feel.

The Cause of the Decreased Reform Majority.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Some questions have lately been asked as to why the reform majority in the local house was reduced at the last election. No one who remembers the contest but remembers the explanation given at the time. It was stated that bribery had been employed on the conservative side wherever there was a possibility of its being available. Last week's developments have shown that the most gross bribery has been employed by individuals of that party, and it is only fair to believe, therefore, that many of these report were well-founded.

It should be remembered that money, brought into election contests from outside sources, has frequently an effect after the election. A candidate who is conscious that he has lost his seat by illegal means being used against him, may yet hesitate to contest the election for want of funds. If outside funds be available, it gives one party an unfair preponderance and renders fair representation impossible.

For these reasons I believe all will agree that every means should be used, to examine thoroughly into the present alleged bribery, and to take such order in the matter as will render such attempts unlikely in the future. ONTARIO.

Toronto, March 25, 1884.

Very Hard to Please.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Last evening the celebrated prophet of Bond street, delivered a peculiar tirade against the ladies and fashion in dress. Has the reverend gentleman no idea that silks and satins, pearls, jewelery and what not, are placed in the reach of the denizens of this sphere by an all wise providence to gratify and please the curious taste? Or would the doctor like to see ladies (as it were) insult the almighty by dressing plain as a pike staff and wear nothing but brown Holland, cotton, or duck—and leave off wearing jewelery, etc.? I don't suppose the jewelers and fancy millinery business houses of Toronto will ever be hurt by anything Dr. Wild thus advises or insinuates, nor will they close their fancy business to meet his religious notions! Why cannot the eloquent, learned divine attend to his orthodox business and leave commerce alone? Dr. Wild is a wise, tame man, and doing a colossal amount of good in the world, but in some things, he is hard to please, poor man? He likes to be corrected—if astray—so he says; here is a sample. DRY GOODS MAN.

Toronto, March 24, 1884.

Down on Dr. Wild.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: Dr. Wild one Sunday abuses the infidel belief, and the following Sunday opens up to them, the infidels, a contradiction of what he said the Sunday preceding. He says, in reference to the salvation army, that they are doing a work he would be ashamed to do. If God's ministers were all like him infidelity would become a monster not to be put down. He (the doctor) might as well have said that the minister of God has no power, and that God has given all power to the lowest of the low. The infidel here says, where is the power of God's ministers? If such as these say, "we can do what the ministers cannot do," I say it is an insult to God. The salvation army is a sensational movement, and in that respect resembles all Dr. Wild's subjects. W. R.

Toronto, March 24, 1884.

Goldwin Smith Explains.

Professor Goldwin writes to the Evening Telegram:

SIR: The case of Mr. Kirkland, the member of an American lumber firm, who has been arrested for conspiracy and for whom I have become bail, has been identified in the public mind with other cases of a more political character. I wish therefore to be permitted to state that in consenting to become bail for him I was moved only by natural sympathy for the position of a stranger, and by the feeling that it would be most consistent with the honor of the country that a foreigner in the hands of public justice should receive the same consideration which was extended to our own citizens. Yours faithfully, GOLDWIN SMITH.

THE STAGE WORLD.

Fanny Davenport is to play Rosalind at two matinees during the dramatic festival in Cincinnati, and is to receive $6000 for doing so.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) is trying to dramatize one of his stories. With the exception of Bret Harte, he is the laziest man in the literary guild.

Mapleson is in luck. His premiums alone on the seats for the extra week of opera in San Francisco were $11,000. This will probably pay his fine for violating the fire ordinance by placing seats in the aisles of the opera house, and have a little balance.

Strauss has a new opera comique ready. It is called The Gipsy Baron, and will be given in Vienna. The librettist has chosen for his subject a Hungarian legend, and the chief action necessarily takes place in Hungary, with a change to gay Vienna.

Terris will not return to America next season with Henry Irving, but will manage Daly's pieces in the English provinces. He will also fill a London engagement with Miss Anderson.

Fanny Davenport says that a residence of three months with her sister in Italy, a twelve-mile walk every day, a sober diet and no candy reduced her weight from 180 pounds to 133.

There seems to be a great number of Irish dramas on the stocks at present. About five Robert Emmet dramas are being written, while unintelligible Celtic names are being mentioned by the dozen.

Dion Boucicault is writing a book on the players of his time. He has a great deal of interesting matter to handle, and intends to show how the commercial drama and speculative manager and artist have developed and under what conditions.

The road companies are coming in fast. Many actors are looking for the wherewith to buy food and drink. The ought to be more provident. Any one can live well on the road for $20 a week. Yet numbers who have been getting $40 and $50 a week frankly admit that they haven't saved one cent during the season.

The Hess opera company seems to have made a substantial success in Mexico. On February 4 it opened in Vera Cruz, intending to remain only three nights, but English opera pleased the inhabitants so well that the engagement was extended to eleven performances. The last night when Faust was sung netted $1200. The company is playing now at the Gran Teatro National, in the city of Mexico, and the house is packed each evening.

Salvini is having poor houses at the Covent Garden theatre, London. The night of La Morte Civile the stalls and boxes were empty, but the cheaper parts of the house were crowded. He will make a provincial tour, where he is assured of a better reception than London has given him. On motion of Robert Browning, the poet, the Shakespeare society elected Salvini as vice-president.

Mr. Stetson bet Mrs. Langtry, when she was playing at the Fifth Avenue theatre, that her first week's receipts in Boston would be larger than the gross takings of any one of her weeks in New York. Last Saturday she paid the bet, sending Mr. Stetson two dozen handsome silk handkerchiefs. The largest week in New York reached the figure of $9140. The first week in Boston ran over $13,000.

The second Cincinnati dramatic festival will be held at Music hall during the week commencing April 21. The official announcement guarantees the participation of the following people: Thos. W. Keene, Frederick W Warde, John Jack, Stuart Robson, William H. Crane, Fanny Davenport, Agnes Booth and Mme. Modjeska. The week's repertoire will comprise Julius Cæsar, Othello, Comedy of Errors, As You Like It and Romeo and Juliet.

It is said that when the recent tornado blew down the baptist church in Mt. Carmel, S.C., the pulpit was left standing and the Bible and all the hymn books were left undisturbed.

Mr. Irving Tells a Good Story.

From the Cleveland Herald.

The queen, as he who wishes may read, has often made visits, both of pleasure and policy, to her estates in Scotland, being at such times more than heartily welcomed by the canny Scots, who, almost without exception, highly reverence her and likewise all that she does. On one occasion, shortly after a visit to her castle in the outskirts of Balmoral (blessed aptness), Mr. Irving, who was traveling through the country, met an old Scotch woman, with whom he spoke of her majesty. "The queen's a good woman," he said. "I suppose she's gude enough, but there are things I canna bear." "What do you mean?" asked Mr. Irving. "Well, I think there are things that even the queen has no recht to do. For one thing, she goes rowing on the lak' on Soonday—and it's not a Chreestian thing to do!" "But you know the bible tells us——" "I knaw," she interrupted, angrily: "I've read the bible since I was so high, an' I knaw ev'ry word in't. I knaw aboot the Soonday fishing and a' the other things the good Lord did, but I want ye to knaw, too, that I don't think any the more e'en of Him for a-doin' it!"

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

TORONTO, Monday, March 24.

The posted rates of sterling exchange in New York to-day were at 490½ to 488.

A cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson Bay at £25, and Northwest Land at 60s.

Florida strawberries are selling in Montreal at 90 cents per quart.

The local stock market was very dull.

New York stocks are very weak, and lower all round. St. Paul and St. Paul preferred sold x.d. at 3½ each semi-annually.

Chicago was lower all round.

At Chicago May wheat declined to 92⅞ shortly before noon amid intense excitement, but afterward rose to 2½. Other options were proportionately low.

The indications are that the average of spring wheat in the Northwest will be equal to last year.

New York Stocks.

CLOSING PRICES.—Canada Southern 52½, Canadian Pacific 51½, Denver & Rio Grande 18¼, Lackawanna 125¾, Lake Shore 100¼, Louisville & Nashville 47¾, New York Central 113⅜, Michigan Central 90⅛, Missouri Pacific 88⅜, Northwest common 117¼, Northern Pacific 21⅞, Northern Pacific preferred 47, St. Paul common 86⅞, St. Paul & Manitoba 95⅝, Union Pacific 74⅞, Western Union 72⅝, Wabash Pacific 15¼, preferred 24⅞.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

MORNING SALES.—Montreal, 50 at 194. Dominion, 200 at 198. Union Loan, 20 at 127. B. & L. Association, 11 at 104½. Imperial Savings & Investment, 10 at 110½; new stocks 118 at 115. National Investment, 21 at 107.

CLOSING BOARD.—Western Assurance, 120 to 119¾; sales 50-40-40-20-30 at 120.

Montreal Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD—Montreal 193 to 192½; sales 25 at 193¾, 25 at 193¼, 35 at 192¾, 75 at 192½; x. d., 189¾ to 188¾; sales 25 at 189¼, 25 at 188¾, 35 at 188½, 25 at 188¾. Merchants 114¼ to 114; sales 12 at 114. Northwest Land Co., 60 at 59; sales 100 at 60, 100 at 59s. 6d. Montreal Telegraph Co., 117¼ to 117; sales 25 at 118, 25 at 117¾, 75 at 117½. Montreal Passenger Railway, 123¼ to 123; sales 75 at 123.

Local Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts of grain to-day were moderate, and prices steady. About 300 bushels of wheat sold at $1 to $1.07 for fall, $1.05 to $1.11 for spring, and 80c to 84c for goose. Barley steady at 60c to 69c for 200 bushels. Oats firm, with sales a few loads at 41c to 41½c. Peas unchanged at 75c to 77c, and rye nominal at 60c to 62c. Hay quiet and steady, with sales of twenty loads at $6.50 to $9 for clover, and at $10 to $13.50 for timothy. Straw sold at $8.50 per ton for a couple of loads. Hogs nominal at $8.25 to $8.50. Beef unchanged, at $6 to $7 for forequarters, and $7.50 to $9 for hindquarters. Carcasses of mutton at 7c to 8½c, and lamb at 9c to 10c. Poultry scarce; turkeys 16c to 17c per lb.; geese 10c to 12c; chickens 75c to $1; ducks 90c to $1.10.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—This market was quiet to-day, and prices unchanged. Beef—Roast, 10c to 14c, sirloin steak 12c to 14c, round steak 10c to 12c. Mutton—Legs and chops 12c to 14c, inferior cuts 8c to 11c, lamb, per lb., 14c to 16c, veal best joints, 12c to 14c, inferior cuts 8c to 10c. Pork—Chops and roast 12c to 13c. Butter—Pound rolls 23c to 25c, large rolls 18c to 19c, cooking 15c to 16c. Lard 11c to 12c. Cheese 15c to 17. Bacon 11c to 14c. Eggs 19c to 20c. Turkeys $2 to $3. Chickens, per pair, 80c to $1. Geese, each, $1 to $1.50. Ducks 90c to $1.10. Potatoes, per bag, 80c to 85c. Cabbages, per doz., 60c to $1. Onions, per peck, 25c to 30c. Parsnips, per peck, 20c to 25c. Beets, per peck, 25c to 30c. Carrots, per peck, 15c to 20c. Beans, per bush, $1.45 to $1.80. Turnips, per bag, 45c to 50c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Cotton steady, uplands 11 5-16c, New Orleans 11 7-16c. Flour—Receipts 27,000 bbls., weak; sales 13,000 bbls. No. 2 at $2.20 to $2.45, superfine $2.70 to $3.25, common $3.25 to $3.60, good $3.65 to $6.50, western extra $6.25 to $6.50, extra Ohio $5.75 to $6.50, double extra $6.60 to $6.80. Rye flour weak at $3.25 to $3.60. Cornmeal dull. Wheat—Receipts 78,000 bush., weak; sales 6,016,000 bush. future and 187,000 bush. spot; exports 50,000 bush. No. 2 spring nominal. No. 2 red $1.06½ to $1.06¾, No. 1 red state $1.17½, No. 1 white state $1.18, No. 2 red March nominal. April $1.06½ to $1.07¼, May $1.08⅞ to $1.09⅝. Rye weak at 74c to 76c. Barley firm. Malt nominal. Corn—Receipts 61,000 bush. steady, sales 1,336,000 bush. future and 121,000 bush. spot; exports 60,000 bush.; No. 2 60⅞c to 61⅜c, March nominal. April 60½c to 60⅞c, May 61⅜c to 62c. Oats—Receipts 69,000 bush. steady; sales 935,000 bush. future and 96,000 bush. spot; mixed 38c to 40c, white 42c to 41½c. No. 2 April 38½c to 38⅞c. May 38½c to 40c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops dull. Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar dull, standard A 6 1-16c to 7c, cut loaf and crushed 7⅞c to 7⅞c. Molasses steady. Rice steady. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow dull at 7 3-16c to 7 5-16c. Potatoes quiet and unchanged. Eggs steady at 23½c. Pork dull, mess $17.50 to $17.75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm, middles nominal, long clear 9½c. Lard unsettled. Butter firm at 18c to 34c. Cheese steady at 12½c to 15½c.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak; March 87½c to 88⅜c, April 87½c to 88½c, May 92½c to 93⅜c, No. 2 spring 87½c to 90c, No. 2 red dull, nominal. Corn lower at 49⅜c to 52c, March 49½c to 50½c, April 49½c to 50½c, May 54½c to 55½c. Oats lower at 29½c to 32c, March and April 29½c to 29⅞c, May 33½c to 34c. Rye dull at 58c 61c. Pork weak at $17.70 to $17.75, April $17.75, May $17.85 to $17.92½. Lard lower at $9.30 to $9.35, May $9.37½ to $9.45. Bulk meats; shoulders $7.45, short rib $9.30, short clear $9.95. Whisky steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour 17,000 bbls., wheat 46,000 bush., corn 123,000 bush., oats 130,000 bush., rye 2000 bush., barley 27,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 16,000 bbls., wheat 41,000 bush. corn 114,000 bush., oats 118,000 bush., rye 3000 bush. barley 13,000 bush.

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The Choicest and Newest Stock of Woolens and Merchant Tailors' Goods in the Dominion. Agents for the Tailor and Cutter Fashion Plates. Also West & Mitchell's. MILLINERY AND MILLINERY GOODS Every Milliner coming to the city should visit this Department. Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hosiery, Smallwares, Carpets. Every Department Complete.

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Wood Cut and Split by Steam Coal delivered in bags if required.

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Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal and Pork, Rounds, Rumps and Briskets of Corn Beef, Salt Tongues, Pickled Pork, Smoked Hams & Bacon.

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Late of St. James' Hotel).

Dealer in Game and Poultry of all kinds in season. Fresh and Salt Fish, Fresh Pork, Bacon, Hams, Butter, Eggs Etc. Canned Goods of all kinds, Relishes, Etc.

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Interest on Funds, 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877	$6,016,366.12
Death Claims paid	4,946,021.25
Gain in 4 Years	**$1,070,344.87**
Interest on Funds, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881	$6,517,823.14
Death Claims paid	4,835,931.04
Gain in 4 Years	**$1,681,892.10**
Interest on Funds, 1882, and 1883	$3,321,448.07
Death Claims paid	2,399,888.55
Gain in 2 Years	**$921,559.52**

SOLID PROGRESS DUING THE LAST 19 YEARS.

Years.	Assets.	Years.	Assets.
1866	$2,036,823.05	1875	$20,657,603.56
1867	4,401,833.86	1876	22,092,734.32
1868	7,538,612.35	1877	23,357,648.95
1869	10,350,512.22	1878	24,141,125.70
1870	13,089,837.80	1879	25,120,804.24
1871	15,061,529.12	1880	25,636,195.41
1872	16,640,786.24	1881	26,403,440.68
1873	18,077,541.66	1882	27,055,884.76
1874	19,294,787.02	1883	28,102,886.79
		1884	$29,080,555.99.

WESTERN CANADA BRANCH:

York Chambers, Cor. of Toronto and Court Streets.

WM. H. ORR - - Manager

STORAGE

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Dry, Clean and Convenient Storage of Merchandise and Furniture. Low rates of insurance. Separate Lock-up rooms if desirable. Warehouse receipts given.

APPLY 246

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A choice selection of FRESH MEATS, noted for the best CORNED BEEF, sugar cured hams and bacon, spiced beef, pickled tongues, etc. Poultry and vegetables of the season. Special attention is directed to our sausages, pure, clean, and fresh, our own make, and pronounced by those who have used them to be the best in the city.

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