THE TORONTO WORLD George complains, is to leave the ewner



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TUESDAY MORNING, JAN 15. 1884. . .

Keep to the Point.

We could get along better with Dr. Wild if he would only keep to the point. He says the mother country conquered Canada for us, at her own expense, and allowed us to take it, or come into possession. And now, when she has some millions of surplus population who would like to find here the room which they cannot find at home, those who are already here would prevent them coming. We meet this by simply and squarely denying the fact. All the millions of people that the mother country can send out for many years are welcome to Canada, provided only that they take up land and live on it. But the trouble is that too many of those who come out do not want to go upon land at all-would not go if it were given to them for nothing. What they want is to flock into the cities and stay there as best they can. Another thing, few of them have the means to take up land, even if they wished to do so. What good would 160 acres of land do to a newly-arrived immigrant, without money enough to build a house, to buy a plough, or even keep his family through one winter? The whole argument in favor of a large immigration is based on the fact that the mother country has millions of garry man pours out a column of Gaelic people without any land for them, while Canada has hundreds of millions of acres vacant. Why not invite those surplus and fill up the country? We reply they are invited, all that will come and take the vacant land. But this they won't do, or can't do; they want to flock into the cities instead. Dr. Wild ought to know that nobody here objects to the old country land they are able to work. He is all the man among them. He will not, probably, time fighting a shadow and declaring prove a heaven born statement is a fairly representative many men who have incurred the same exagainst something which does not exist. Protection is not to blame for that dis grace to England-the opium iniquitywhich is imposed upon China by a fre trade government. But we have a right to say that the Chinese shall not come in to swarm and settle permanently in this country, entailing a terrible curse on future generations. As for our taking work from English operatives, no people have as good a right as ourselves to the wages and profits arising out of our own custom. As things are, we continue to buy from England one year with another, as much as we are able to pay for, in fact. Any banker or wholesale merchant will tell Dr. Wild that during 1881 and 1882 we were buying a good deal too much, thereby bringing commercial trouble upon ourselves. Would Dr. Wild have as still further increase our imports, and so in a few years more make ourselves a nation of bankrupts? Surely not. Still another point, perhaps Dr. Wild does not know that, were all our cotton factories closed to-morrow, our supplies of such goods as they are making would come, not from Lancashire, but from Massachusetts. However, on this particular point more on another occasion.

than at present The Pay of Women. We give elsewhere a letter from a young

woman that deals with an important social question: the pay of women who have to work for their living. Last week The World contained an article advocating better pay to school teachers, male and female. Our correspondent who was once a teacher but had to take to other work says she was better paid as a teacher than she is at her present occupation, though it requires higher powers than teaching and longer service. She does not, however, contend that teachers are overpaid, or should not be better paid, but simply that women in other spheres are poorer paid. We grant all this and hope to see the

day when women receive fairer treatment in every line they follow. But as it is wonderful progress has been made. The number of avocations open to "women is constantly increasing, and the increased complexity of civilization and the advance ment in economical inventions are both

widening women's opportunity. She has in the meantime to agitate as best she can and wait. Female oppression must follow slavery and become a thing of the past.

A New Form of Stotch Ascendancy. What our florid contemporary the Cana-

dian was wont to denounce as "Scotch ascendancy" before it left Francis street for more fashionable quarters, asserted itself in the appointment of the latest batch of senators. In making these appointments Sir John A. Macdonald ignored our neighbor's Irish catholic proteges, and that without protest or remonstrance from the descendant of the Irish kings who once made such remonstrances his chief pursuit in life. The fact that one of the lucky Scotchmen, the Hon. Donald McMillan of Alexandria is a catholic as well as a Scotchman would not of course weigh with our contemporary, whose motto is country be- things considered, that teachers have the fore creed, and whose efforts to swell the best of it in doing work that presupposes purse presented to the protestant Parnell were made upon the lines therein indicated. But the Canadian's silence was less indiscreet than the Globe's utterance. The marplot of the grit party sneeringly inquired what kind of catholics Scotch catholics are? In response a Glenwrath in the Mail, which latter journal of ing he has; not so the others. He does course seizes the opportunity to make a not have to hold a pen in his hand till it little political capital out of the contro. is cramped, nor cast up figures till his head millions of people to come in, take the land versy. We should think that the Deacon of a "ticker" till his hand is numb. He would have learned prudence from Sir Richard Cartwright's experience with the of books, nor to have sureties because

nses run up enormously, but when they ship of the land where it is, but with a agree to work together and divide the larger proportion of taxation impessed en it spoil they make enormous gains on com. gree to work together and divide the paratively small investments. The expectation is that this is to prove a remarkable lobby year in Washington.

> While the people of Manitoba, or some of them, are calling for more railways, their neighbors in Dakota and Montana make bitter complaints of having too much railway, more than they believe to be for their good. Before the Northern Pacific was opened through wheat brought a good price in Dakota, for consumption at home, better in proportion than could have been got by shipping to Minneapolis or Duluth. Now, however, large supplies are being prought east from the fertile fields o Oregon, and the price has gone down all along the line Dakota has its drawbacks after all, and it would not surprise us to see a rush from there to the Canadian northwest next summer.

Though all the politicians and all the newspapers may frown on him, Henry George's mission to England cannot justly be pronounced a fizzle. The more Irish agitators, English politicians and Scotch thinkers flout him the more will their fel. low-countrymen attend his lectures and read his books to ascertain what all the row is about. George will thus make money and increase his reputation, the two objects that form the mission of every

man's life. The Wages of Women.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: Having been a teacher I read with interest the article in your paper advocating the elevation of the standard for teachers and the giving them higher salaries. I agree with all you say, but there is another view of the question which you have not perhaps considered, and which I take the liberty of presenting. As I said, I have been a teacher, but I am also the daughter and sister of a railroad man, and am now myself, a proofreader, and I think, all education. A teacher, railroad clerk, tele graph operator, bookkeeper, proofreader, etc., etc., is said to have so much a year. But a teacher's year, and the year of those engaged in the other occupations is a very different thing. A teacher's year is, at the highest estimate ten months, his week five days, his day six hours-every holiday go-

ne in for a share of public sym pathy as well as for the more material help which is now being so generotaly sub-scribed by citizens. P. S. The export returns for December show that \$15,497 worth of eggs, \$1927 of cheese and \$6223 Toronto, Jan. 12, 1884: of bitter were shipped to the United States and England from this city. Importations in all lines will show a decided

Cheap Bread. To the Editor of The World:

As an evidence of the eagerness of American Sin : In your remarks regarding panufacturers to secure Canadian trade, we earn that they are now sending goods to this similar price of bread in Glasgow and Toronto you refer it solely to the increased city and dating their invoices "three months margin of profit the retailer has in Canada from March 4." Business conducted on such unsound principles is sure to result in disaster to all concerned. over the old country dealer.

You do indeed note the matter of Can-Business men throughout the province ar adian bakers delivering their bread, while arrying light stocks, and must soon place in Britain the poorer classes send to the eir orders for spring and summer goods. shops for it, but you omit to add that they pay for it when they fetch it, "pay on de-livery" being the shopkeeper's principle of business among the poor and middle classes. Now in Canada the plan is different. Wholesslers are moving cautiously, and have purchased in limited quantities for the coming eason's trade, and "cable repeats" will be in rder if a revival takes place. -The fact that several city wholesale houses Bakers make weekly, or more generally fortnightly collections—and often they don't collect at all, either because people can't pay or won't pay, or leave their abodes and their bread bills also. By this re reducing the number of their salesmen and travelers is looked upon as a bad sign for returning prosperity. Chicago advices to-day report wheat likely

o do better. Corn and provisions are good to means of doing business everyone who pays, not only pays for his own bread, but buy on breaks, Cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson Ba helps to pay the bills of defaulters, for the baker in his profits has to include his t £212, and Northwest Land at 65s. Wheat is likely to rally. To-day 400,000 pushels were purchased in New York for ex 1 believe that if some enterprising bake

would open shops in crowded localities o the English plan of "pay on delivery, and weigh each loaf, making up the de ort. This has toned up the market both in New York and Chicago. The local stock market exhibited consider ncient weight, if any, by a piece, they would make more money by selling two cents cheaper than bakers now make on able life to-day. Federal is looking up, and there was con iderable enquiry for Ontario The Montreal stock market continues dull the credit plan. Will somebody try? and featureless:

Hudson Bay and Northwest Land arc de-clining in England. COCKNEY. Toronto, Jan. 14, 1884.

MYSTERIOUS.

they can assign no reason whatever. They

have frequent headaches; are strangely

anguid; have a ravenous appetite one day

and none whatever the next, and feel duli

pains in various parts of the body, but

they imagine it is only a cold or some pass

ing minor disorder, indeed, few people

ealize the presence of grave and seriou

langers until they are upon them. The

following experience of well-known peo

ple in the province are timely and valu-

Rev. William J. Henderson, pastor

the methodist episcopal church of Prescott,

Ont., says: "For a number of years, and

intil recently, I had been gradually, bu

teadily, declining in health. I was sub-

ject to severe pains in various parts of my

body, shortness of breath, palpitation o

the heart and a distressing, hacking cough

I consulted physicians, one of whom in

formed me that I had been 'carrying too

many pounds of steam.' Another stated

that I was on the eve of a general consti

tutional 'break-up;' another pronounced

me as being far gone in liver complaint, and, feeling that the last one had hit it, I

ommenced a course of his treatment, with-

able.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

MORNING SALES.-Montreal, 3 at 177. On-tario, 10 at 1024, 10-10 at 103. Merchants, 10-5-10 at 1084. Federal, 20 at 1244, 10 at 1244. Do-ninion, 20-4 at 188. Northwest Land, 25 at 64. 'anada Permanent (new stock) 10-135 at 190, imperial S. and Invest, 10 at 108. The Land Security Co. 32 at 1404 reported. The Terrible Undertow that is Sweepin Away so Many-What Well-Known Canadians Have to Say. It is an unquestionable fact that thou CLOSING BOARD - Ontario 103 to $102\frac{1}{2}$; sales 20 at 103 $\frac{1}{2}$, 40 at 103, 40 at 103 after board. To-ronto 168 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 168; sales 15 at 168. Merchants' 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18; sales 2 at 107 $\frac{1}{2}$. Federal 125 to 124 $\frac{1}{2}$; sales 20-30 at 125 after board. ands of people are to-day enduring the most intense torture or are afflicted by the most unaccountable symptoms for which

Montreal Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD.-Montreal 177 to 176; sales 5 at 176¹/₂, 1 at 177¹/₂. Ontario 10¹/₄ to 10³/₂; sales 5 at 10³/₄, 25 at 10³. Richlieu 60 to 58; sales 75 t 5³/₄. Montreal Gas company 174¹/₂ to 174¹/₄; ales 300 at 174³/₄, 75 at 174¹/₄

Local Markets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

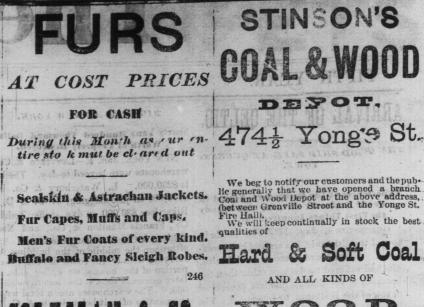
lling off this year.

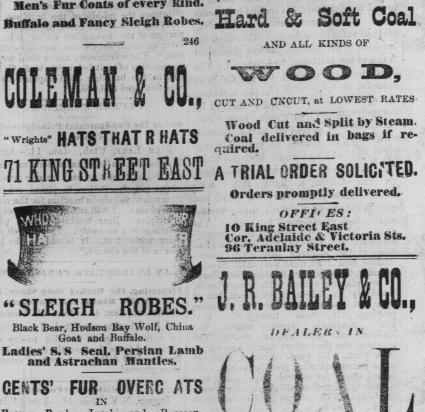
NTO. Monday, Jan. 14.

Local Markets. THE FARMERS MARKET. - There was a juict market this morning. About 400 bushels if wheat sold at \$1.02 to \$1.00 for fail; \$1.07 to 1.12 for spring; and \$2e to \$26 for goose. thout 1000 bushels barley sold at \$5e to 85c; a oad of oat's at \$3e; and 100 bushels peas at 74c. jome 40 loads of hay sold at \$5 to \$7 for clover, and \$10 to \$13 for timothy. Potatoes quoted in the street at 90e to 95c per bag. Hogs jominally unchanged at \$7.50 to \$7.60. But-ter, pound rolls, 23e and 24e; large rolls, 13e. Eggs, from farmers' wagons, 26e to 28c. Beef t sleighs, \$8.30 to \$9 for hind quarters; and \$6 a '7 for for quarters. BT LAWRENCE MARKET. - There was a very q metmarket to-day. Prices at butchers stalls re generally slightly higher. Following are prices paid at the wagons: Beef, roust, 10e to 16e; sirioin steak, 12e to 16e; round steak, 10e to 2e; mutton, legs and chogs, 10e to 13e; definited as the log in the street of sec

ite; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 2c; mutton, legs and chops, 10c to 13c; nferior cuts, 8c to 10c; lamb, per poind, 8c to 2c; veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, ic to 10c; pork, chops and roasts, 9c to 13c; venison, carcase, \$5 to \$6; do, haunches \$9 to 310; butter, pound rolls, 20c to 23c; large rolls, 8c to 19c; cooking, 15c to 16c; lard, 12c to 14c; heese, 14c to 16c; bacchi, 10c to 14c; gggs, 25c to 8c; turkeys, 75c to \$1.50; chickens, pfer pair, 40c to 45c; geese, each, 30c to 75c; ducks, 60c to 65c; artridge, brace, 50c to 60c; potatoes, per bag, 5c to 90; cabbage, per doz., 50c to 85c; onions, per peck, 25c to 30c; parsnips, per peck, 20c; eans, per peck, 20c; carrots, per peck, 20c;

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seventeen meeti \$311,410,

Angling sport Jacksonville, Fl

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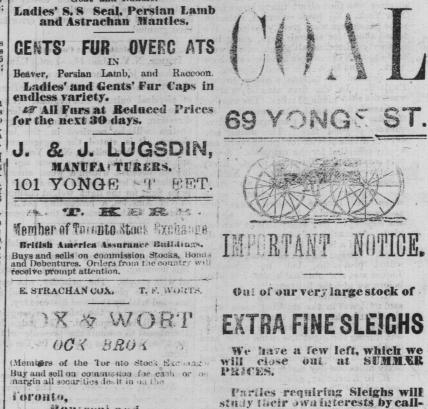
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Rough on Henry George.

Mr. Henry George, the apostle of land nationalization, is surely too much in adwance of the age. Irish nationalists and English liberals both repudiate his land theories, and will have none of him. A recent cable despatch from London says that he has opened a crusade of confiscation. His first lecture has ruined him with the liberal party. The Pall Mall Gazette denounces his policy of nationalization without compensation as no better than picking pockets, and the liberal club at Liverpool has cancelled the invitation to a dinner given before the speech was delivered Irish national papers revive Mr. Parnell's criticism of the nationalization project, and declare in the teeth of Michael Davitt that Henry George is unworthy of association with any patriotic Irishman. The Sun's cable letter says: Henry George has united all journals against him by his advocacy of confiscation of landlords' property without compensation, and his mission will probably be a fizzle.

English liberals want extension of the franchise and redistribution of scats, but not confiscation of land. As for the Irish tenant farmers, Mr. George has been very much mistaken if he ever thought that they wanted the land to be nationalized. They simply want its ownership transferred from the landlords themselves; and, that once accomplished, they would make each and every laborer pay the highest rent that could be squeezed out of him for his little potato patch. Mr. H. G. does not seem likely to meet with much success in the old country, but could he expect anything better were he to try the same thing in the What is called "the lobby" is virtually a

farmers of New York and Illinois anxious to give up their farms for the good of the together, who work together for the purcountry we fancy. It will probably appear, pose of saving expenses and making their some day, that the only feasible way to respective games surer. When two oppos

have besides leisure hours, which, it ambimen never seek the senate, and there is no reason why he or his creed should be singled out for invidious allusion by the Globe. Our reform friends may well pray to be as Gail Hamilton did, till they have made delivered from such tactics.

Mr. Hallam says the Toronto free library starts with 32,000 volumes. It is not the number so much as the quality of the tomes that the people are interested in. It is devoutly to be hoped that the "charity" volumes recently acknowledged are not a fair sample of any proportion of the literature that the library machine is so leisurely accumulating.

Wenotice several of our wholesale house are reducing their staff of travelers. It is reasonable to suppose this is an indication that they intend to resort to the more wholesome method of advertising to attract trade rather than the employment of drummers to force their goods down reluctant buyers' throats.

The methodist church of the United States will celebrate this year the center nial anniversary of its establishment on this continent. Although the first American methodist society was not organized until 1776 in was in December, 1784, that

the first goneral conference of the methodis episcopal church was instituted at Baltinore. In those days the church had little out enthusiasm to help it along. To-day the methodist church has 3,500.000, ad herents in the United States and owns property valued at \$70,000,000. Canadian nethodists will join hand in hand with heir brethren across the border in the elebration. Religion, the same as art, should know no nationality.

The N. P. has not yet knocked out

United States competition in Canada, Periodically stocks accumulate and periodically sacrifices have to be made-that is in businesses conducted on speculative nstead of on the sound principles of regulating the supply by the demand. At present manufacturers over the border in many ines find themselves overloaded, and as usual are regarding Canada with wistful eyes as a slaughter market. But the home ompetition is so great and prices so low that they cannot afford to cut under our own manufacturers. They are, therefore, esorting to the ruinous expedient of giving ong credits and are dating invoices three months from March 4, thus practically giving six months to pay in. The result annot fail to be disastrous, begetting as uch a system does extravagant and disnonest buying. It is moreover a two-edged er husband. sword that wounds not only the dealer but also the manufacturer.

Over the border the impression appears to prevail that the present session of Congress is to witness the biggest lobby business done in Washington for many years. United States. He would not find the combination of railway men, telegraph men and contractors, principals and agents redress the wrong balance of which Mr. ing sets of lobby men fight each other ex-

tions, they can use as stepping stones to in the world's eyes, higher things, just as women in the New England states do. If a name, and then assume, as writers for the press, what they consider a higher position. The lowest I received as a teach was \$30 a month, the highest \$50. Becom-ing partially deaf I had to give it up, and was thankful to accept the opportunity to enter a newspaper office as proof-reader My hours are from nine to six, and I have \$5 a week. I need not enlarge upon the work of a proof-reader in a newspaper of-fice. You doubtless know all about it, but I will simply state that I have never yet felt that I was too highly educated for my work-quite the reverse - everything comes handy. But \$5 a week ! Thing ing the arrangement that gave me the opportunity affected the remuneration I wrote to a friend in Toronto-a wellnown presbyterian clergyman-and asked him what proof-readers received there and what chance I had of doing better. He spoke to several newspaper friends and their statements varied. One or two said

I would get from \$5 to \$7 a week, others said from \$7 to \$10, according to ability; but that the average would be \$8. Now considering the difference in the purchas-ing power of a dollar in the two places \$8 is not much better than \$5. Somebody said to me batter. "It is not much said to me lately: "It is not everybody who can be a proof-reader." It is to be hoped not; if they are such a drug in the market, \$5 a week ! When I have paid my board and washing bill—I have no home at present—I have for other expenses what a servant has-\$2 a week. A news paper man's comment upon the salary he ntioned to my friend was: "One of the rying evils of the age is the poor remune ation given for highly important work." So it appears, and not in the teaching proone. Taken as a class, teach either men or women, are not superior in any way to the workers I have mentioned.

Conductor Barber's Family.

To the Editor of The Wo d. SIR: I was much impressed with the

justice of the remarks of Looker-on in your issue of Jan. 11 in regard to the Humber accident. However culpable Conductor Barber may have been, everyone will, I think, admit that his wife and family are entirely inno cent and should not be allowed to suffer in the least. While their bread winner is for a time taken from them, they are in quite as bad a situation as that of the families of any of the killed and wounded. Mrs. Barber has three children and her husband's earnings were no more than sufficient to supply their running needs, so that we may safely presume that their circumstances are now somewhat straight-ened. In addition to her anxiety for her children Mrs. Barber must, no doubt, be greatly troubled at the present position o

her husband. In some of yesterday's papers I observed an item to the effect that the committee holding the subscribed funds had refused to allow any portion of them to be applied

in the case of Mrs. Barber, and had stated that a separate fund would require to be started in her behalf. This I hardly think s right, as it seems to me that the term "Humber sufferers" is equally applicable to the Barber family, at least until the ead of the house is restored. However inch being the decision of the committee would like to see the "separate fund"

would like to see the "separate fund" started, and would urge upon the public not to lose sight of this case. Trusting that the appeal of "Looker on" may not be without fruit, and that until the investigation is ended Mrs. Barber i was a plumber.

ut, however, any benefit. Feel o that was going down hill very fast, I grew some Markets by Telegraph. what despondent, and finally resigned my-self to an early death. At this juncture I resolved to try Warner's Safe Cure, and I may say that I felt almost immediate relief, and now I am nearly as well as I ever was

in my whole life. My cough has dip peared entire y, and I seldom feel any peared entirey, and I seldom reer any or my old symptoms. I have always been somewhat disposed to prejudice against proprietary medicines, but I feel it to be an act of justice to-make this statement for

Wheat – Receipts 15,000 bush, unset sales 9,736,000, future 350,000 bush, spo., M spring \$1.01, No. 2 red \$1.034 to \$1.04, N red and white state \$1.15, No. 2 red Janu \$1.024 to \$1.04, February \$1.04 to \$1.065, I and weak at 724c. Bariey steady at Malt dull and nominal. Corn-Receipts 00 bush, dull; exports 22,000 bush; sa future 2,096,000 bush, spot 164,000 bush; N 624c to 624c, No. 2 January 614c to 624c, F ru'ary 624c. to 634c. Oats – Receipts 20, oush, firm, sales future 755,000 bush, sp 139,000 bush, mixed at 394c to 416, white to 45c2, No. 2 January 394c to 404c. H weak at 50c to 55c. Hops quiet and u changed. Coffee steady, Rio 124c to 12 sugar firm, standard A 7 7-16cto 74c, cut le and crushed \$4c. Molasses firm. Hice stead Petroleum, crude 74c to 84c, refined 94c. T the good of others." John Evans, residing at 139 King street, London, says: "For two years I have been troubled with gravel in my kidneys and have suffered untold agony. The passage of the gravel from the kidneys into the The passage ladder threw me into paroxysms of pain and completely broke me down. Upon the recommendation of a friend I began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, which seemed to dissolve the gravel and it passed from me in the form of dust. I recomand crushed §]c. Molasses firm. Rice ste Petroleum, crude 7% to 8% refined §]c. low steady at 7% to 8% refined §]c. low steady at 7% to 8% refined §]c. low steady at 7% to 711-16c. Potatoes st and unchanged. Eggs steady at 3% to 815. firm. Cutmeats weaker, pickled bellies to 7% r. hams 10% to 11c, middlesnominal, clear & Lard steady at \$9.20. Butter at 18c to 3% c. Cheese firm, at 10c to skims 4c to 7% c. nend Warner's Safe Cure to everybody who is suffering at all as I have suffered. Mrs. M. Lemon, residing at 5½ Victoria avenue, Hamilton; says: "For ten or fifskims 4c to 74c. CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Flour dull and un hanged. Wheat unsettled, January 914c to 14c, February 904c to 916c. No. 2 spring 894 o 904c. No. 2 rad 94c to 96c. Corn lower, 524c 9 534c, January 524c to 535. een years I have suffered from female complaints and liver disease. I have conalted all the prominent doctors in Hamil

ton, but none were able to cure me. Six months out of every year I was laid up in bed from nervous prostration and debility, and frequently while working about the 324c, January 324c to 324c, February \$14.62 324c, Rye steady at 58c. Pork steady, \$14.62 to \$14.75, January \$14.60 to \$14.65, February \$14.60 to \$14.75. Lard unchanged, January \$8.80 to \$8.85, February \$8.30 to \$8.924. Bulk meats, shoulders \$6.35, short rib \$7.75, short clear \$8. Whisky steady. Receipts-Flour23,000 bbls, wheat 56.000 bush, corn 265,000 bush, oats house I would faint and remain unconscious for more than half an hour. Hearing of Warner's Safe Cure, I began its use and am bbs, wheat 56,000 bush, corn 200,000 bush 135,000 bush, rye 7000bush, barley 31,000 bush Shipments-Flour 16,000 bush, barlet 12,000 bush, corn 86,000 bush, cats 24,000 bush, rye 13,000 bush, barley 16,000 bush. now in good health. All previous troubles have left me. It has worked wonders in my case and I can recommend it to all the es in the country.'

Mr. Charles M. Syme, foreman in W. Mr. Charles M. Syme, foreman in W. H. Smith's saw factory, St. Catharines, said: "Five years ago I began to be af-flicted with most distressing troubles which increased in violence until I was compelled to remain in bed. My symptoms were ter while and I kent getting worse and worse all the while. The doctors could not agree as to the nature of my disease and I finally Raflroad companies are held to account i lost all hopes of ever getting well. Learn-ing of some cases similar to my own that had been helped by Warner's Safe Cure, I heavy damages for injury to passengers, be-cause it is their business to carry them safely. So it is every man's business to carry his fam began its use and commenced to improve from the first day, and I am happy to say that I am now as sound as a dollar and can ily safely through the period of their depen ence, and to trifle with interests so sacred, by do a day's work without its hurting me." Doctor Samuel T. Rodley of Chatham putting them to unnecessary hazard, it is to incur a very grave responsibility. When a nan does his best there still remain risks says: "I have seen Warner's Safe Cure enough; but woe unto him who neglects a used very extensively and have heard of the most gratifying results. I am con-vinced that it is an unequalled medicine for disorders of the kidneys and urinary easonable precaution against dangers that are well known. When one goes on board a steamboat and rgans, and I can freely recommend it." Mr. A. J. McBlau clerk of Crawford sees the fire-buckets and axes, the life-boats and life-preservers, and then reflects how sel house, Windsor, says: "For several years I was affleted with kidney difficulty and

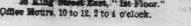
dom there is any occasion to use them, it seen like a waste of money-a provision against danger out of all proportion to the danger. id not know what it was to be free from excruciating pains, which at times were so Thousands of passengers are carried every year, bad that I could neither stand nor remove | and not one of them uses a life-preserver, the my clothes. At that time I was conductor on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, life-boats rot at the davits; but who would wish to travel on a steamboat that neglected to proand no doubt the constant jolting aggra-vated the disease. Noticing an advertisevide such things? The truth is, when such things are needed it is a matter of life or death ment of Warner's Safe Cure, I procured the medicine and from the first it acted vide them ten thousand times where they may like magic, and it has completely and per-manently cured me. I cannot too highly recommend it, as I know what it has done

vide them ten thousand times where they may prove unnecessary, than to be without them once when they need them. But no large company of persons journey through the world long before some of them feel the need of life insurance. Every year the shadows of death fall upon the homes and hearts of more or less. It is only reasonable precaution for all to insure. The cost of in-suring is not so great that it deserves to be compared with the sad results to the families if those who die uninsured. The above statements are from men of unquestionable veracity, and such as merit the greatest consideration. No one who is suffering from any form of physical dis-

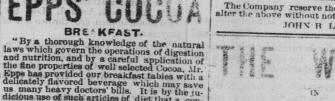
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so dangerous if permitted to continue.