

Free of Bias.

ADVERTISING RATES:

FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1884

the general crowd, may go far to bring start the talk of hard times, falling prices, and no markets for commodities, and the thing seems to take like wildfire. Every passes it on to his neighbor, generally with exaggerations. Suppose that a depression does exist to a certain extent, it is sure to be magnified far beyond its real dimensions and a mountain is made out of a molehill. And to a great extent all this is done through the force of mere wind-of what the Chinamen calls "talkee, talkee." Now, it does happen all too frequently

that we have the reality of commercial depression, and that from bona fide material causes. But perhaps it happens still more frequently that we are frightened with its mere semblance, with something that is of the imagination mostly, and without any real material basis to rest upon. It does seem as if we were passing through such an experience now. Trade is dull, to be sure, but not because people do not want commodities, or are without means to buy them. It is dull for the reason chiefly that there is such an everlasting talk about falling prices and no sales that people are afraid to buy anything. To people who keep track of prices, each in the department of trade with which he is most familiar, it must appear that we are certainly down already to the bottom figures with the exception of articles of food.

The price of these latter by retail will keep up, no matter should the price to the farmer or the original producer go down to zero. As regards manufactured articles, however, people seem to think that they should be obtained at sacrifice prices, or at less than cost. There is reason for believing that mere talk has much to do with bringing about this state of

To put it briefly, there is far too much "bear talk" current about manufacturing and commercial business generally. There is slackness in our factories just now, though not in all branches, by any means; but what slackness there is has been enormously exaggerated. Some specific statements made as to factories stopped and hands discharged have already been met ness there is but no panic, or proper cause for one. While people are holding off from buying, the real needs of the country are merely postponed, and must soon compel buyers to come into the market. Just now the bears of manufactures and commerce appear to be having their day; let us hope that it will be but a short one. In the meantime the "talkee, talkee" of commercial wreckers should not too much alarm

A Test for Both. A Farmer up in Bruce writes us as fol-

Your editorial of the 2d instant on farmers not willing to pay men all the year round, is wrong if they could be got for reasonable wages, but when they have to pay such figures for help it is no wonder that they do not employ men all the year round. If workingmen would take \$10 or \$13 per month and board, they need not apply to be sent to jail; they would get all the work they want, with good board and comfortable homes; but when the hired help expect all the crops that are grown the crops that are grown tages, and the farmer to give them their boards time that more labor e country. There is no into the bargain, it is time that more labor was imported into the country. There is no necessity of soup kitchens or charity to able men and boys if they will only come out to the country and work for reasonable wages, but they would sooner starve in town on one meal a day than go out and earn an honest living; 200 or 300 men could get work in every county in Ontario at a fair wage if they were willing to accept it. Such farmers cannot afford to pay from \$18 to \$25 per month and board for hired men, and as the case stands now the hired man is the boss, and the farmer the servant. If wages do not come down to reason the farmers will have to combine and import labor, or else give up farming.

We have heard something like this be

We have heard something like this before, and doubt not that it is more or less founded on facts. It seems a great pity that we should have able-bodied men asking to be sent to jail for the winter, when, as our correspondent affirms, there are farmers who would gladly employ them at reasonable wages. Let us suggest a test for both parties. Suppose we had in the city, in connection with our combined charities, a farmers' labor bureau, the business of which should be to bring together farmers seeking help, and men who find themselves in the city without work, if the latter really wanted work, and if farmers were found willing to take them for the winter, much good would be done; and a dollar a head should be more than

nor sow might make himself useful feeding

cattle and doing "chores" round the place during the winter. The managers of our city charities might consider whether there be anything in the suggestion of a farmers' labor bureau, for the winter only, when applicants for relief are crowding in upon them. The immigration agents will manage that business during the summer. And it may be to the city's interest to attend to it

Two bankers from Amsterdam, Holland, are at present on a visit to Canada for tho purpose of enquiring into the prospects of the Canadian Pacific railway. It is said that Mr. Bossebain, of Messrs. A. Bossebain & Co. of Amsterdam, expressed a favorable opinion of what he had seen. It is reported that the enhanced price of Canadian Pacific stock in London and in Amsterdam was owing to the Amsterdam bankers increasing their holdings. On all which we will make just this remark, that as shareholders in what is, or ought to be, our national railway, the Dutch of old Amsterdam are greatly to be preferred to the Goulds and Vanderbilts of New York.

There is hope for the plasterers in th reflection that out of 21 strikes in New York city last year, eleven were successful and two partially so, while four are still in pro gress, and only four failed. The men in volved in the successful and partially suc essful strikes numbered 32,025, while the nsuccessful men only aggregated 3,840.

The letters in to-day's paper contain late; the other that a tender behind the dummy would have reduced the shock. But of still greater importance than pune tuality and buffers is the need for double tracks on all approaches to cities, and dangerous spots.

Attorney-general Miller, Mayor Logan, Chester Glass and other prominent citizens of Winnipeg acted as the managing com mittee at a big lottery there last week. countenances these things what may be expected of private citizens?

SIR: Seeing a letter signed Publico in your columns allow me to say a few words on the sad accident which happened last week. The Globe and the little Telegram are full of condemnation, not knowing the real facts of the case. Conductor Barber was doing two men's work on this train. His brother-in-law told me that he has been complaining some time about the double work. No wonder men make mis-

gine being ten minutes late. If this dummy and the passengers had started at the right time, none of the bolt works employes would have met the fate they have. Is poor Barber to blame for this? Of course the accident would have occurred, but not so many lives would have bee sacrificed. I hope the daily papers in To-ronto will not condemn until matters are horoughly sifted. Toronto, Jan. 7, 1884.

More Lessons From the Accident.

To the Editor of the World. SIR: The letter signed Care in your columns reminds me that the fatal train had no tender to the engine. Had there been this regular attendant of all ordinary trains, the fatal results might have been with very specific contradictions. Dull- less disastrous. Cattle trains are run with engine and tender. But then mechanics and laborers are apparently of not so much value in the eyes of railway companies as cattle, and hence the suburban train, carwith a dummy engine and no tender Another point—punctuality. Had the fatal train started on time it would have

been ten minutes earlier, and that ten minutes would have landed the men at the olt works. There would have been a col lision between the works and Mimico; but the men who were killed would not have CAUTION. Toronto, Jan. 7, '84.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: Red skies are not peculiar to the antipodes, and it is doubtful if the displays spoken of equal some I had the pleasure of witnessing this winter northwest of Lake Superior. On waking one morning just before the first appearance of dawn, the whole eastern sky was bright and fiery vermillion red—a scene that baffles description, or even imagination. My first impression was that the aniversal confiagration had begun. No doubt the sombre solitude of the place conduced to the idea. Ten or fifteen degrees below zero, however, soon dispelled it. Subsequently the same phenomenon occurre degrees the same phenomenon occurre degrees the same phenomenon occurred several times are supplied to the same phenomenon occurred several times are supplied to the same phenomenon occurred to the same phenomenon o nenon occurre d several times, one in the evening. The morning displays, however, were much the finest and most intense. No doubt the remarkable clearess, purity and rarity of the atmosphere up there accounts for the phenomenal coloring of the skies, as the auroral and other heavenly displays are at times equally phenomenal. The glory and sublimity of the heavens up there are only equalled by the unparalelled North Shore scenery. Toronto, Jan. 4, 1884. H.

A Lynx-Hied Reporter.

From the Peterboro Examiner. The lynx, catamount or wild cat, is be coming rare, but an enterprising employe of the Examiner the other day secured one. Mr. T. G. Wilson, the canvassing agent of the Examiner, while on his rounds on the fourth line of Dummer, left his horse and proceeded on foot, "across lots," to a farm house. On his return, with the instinctive desire of a printer to have a "stick" in hand, or from the habit of "geting up clubs," he picked up a bludgeon and carried it with him. His shortest course lay through a swamp, where there was a trail. Suddenly he came across a lynx, crouched for a leap, and at the moment the brute looked the size of a Christa dollar a head should be more than enough to pay the expenses. That would surely be better and more economical than boarding in jail men accused of no crime save poverty and inability to get work to do.

Of course farmers could not be expected to pay more than very moderate wages, besides board, to men, the greater number of whom would probably be totally unactive. Suddenly he came across a lynx, crouched for a leap, and at the moment the brute looked the size of a Christment the brute looked the size of a Christment the printer, acting promptly, brought him a blow across the neck that stunned him, and he afterwards dispatched him outright. The animal measures about four feet from sout to the termination of his rather brief caudal extension. The skin is now in the taxidermist's hands. The lynx-hide reporter is no longer a myth.

Suddenly he came across a lynx, crouched for a leap, and at the moment the process accurately and at the moment the brute looked the size of a Christment the brute looked the size of a Christment than the brute looked the size of a Christment than the process and at the moment the brute looked the size of a Christment the printer, acting promptly, brought him a blow across the neck that stunned him, and he afterwards dispatched him outright. The animal measures about four feet from sout to the termination of his rather brief can't come out to-day." However, the Princess declares that she will cut off legs to do off the fight their rifles in the armory "for fear that in the armory "for fear that in the greater and turnoil of the fight they might go off." The band "doesn't feel well and can't come out to-day." However, the Princess declares that she will cut off legs to 32.50 common to good extra to the him and turnoil of the fight they might go off." The band "doesn't feel well and turnoil of the fight their rifles in the armory "for fear that in the armory "for fear t

THE PRINCESS IDA. lbert and Sullivan's Last New and Popu-

Opinions appear to differ as to the success of Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, The Princess Ida, produced at the Savoy the atre, London, on Saturday evening. The iberetto does not appear to contain anything unusually brilliant, but the jangle of thing unusually brilliant, but the jangle of the music may popularise the opera. The plot is similar to that of the Princess, Mr. Gilbert's play, which owes its origin to Tennyson's poem, and which was played at the Olympic theatre, London. The pro-logue opens with the exterior of King Hilderband's palace, and there is the usual opening chorus. Prince Hilarion has chosen the Princess Ida for his bride, and expects her arrival in charge of King

chosen the Princess Ida for his bride, and expects her arrival in charge of King Gama. But the king appears without her, alleging as a reason for his failure that the princess is shut up in a ladies' castle, to which no man may enter. Hilarion, Cyril and Florian engage to capture the princess, and go disguised in female apparel to Castle Adamant. They are admitted to the castle, but their sex is discovered, and the princess, horrified, falls into a stream in the castle gardens. Halarion rescues her, but he and his companions are condemned to death and are about to be executed when King Hilderbrand besieges the castle. After a severe struggle it is captured, and the ladies succumb to the victors, Princess Ida giving her hand to Princess Ida giving her hand to

Search throughout the panorama
For a sign of royal Gama,
Who to-day should cross the water
With his fascinating daughter—
Ida is her name,

If you give me your attention I will tell you what I am:

I know everybody's income and what every-body earns, And I carefully compare it with the incom tax returns;
But to benefit humanity, however much I Yet everybody says I'm such a disagreeable

And I can't think why! Hilarion announces his plot to capture the princess, and the young men disguise themselves as girls and go to Castle Adamselves as girls as girls and go to Castle Adamselves as girls as girls and go to Castle Adamselves as girls and go to Castle Adamselves as girls as girls and go to Castle Adamselves as g ant, where they crave admittance. The first act opens before the castle, where the princess encourages her companions in

Women of Adamant, fair Neophytes—
Who thirst for such instruction as we give,
Attend while I unfold a parable,
The elephant is mightier than man,
Yet man subdues him. Why f The elephant
Is elephantine everywhere but here [tapping

Is elephantine everywhere but here (tappi her forchead).

And man, whose brain is to the elephant's As woman's brain to man's (that's rule three—

Conquers the foolish giant of the woods, As woman, in her turn, shall conquer msn In mathematics, woman leads the west.

seven;
Or five and twenty, if the case demands!
Diplomacy? The willest diplomat
Is absolutely helpless in our hands;
He wheedles monarchs—women wheedles

Lady Blanche gives her views on phil-Come mighty Must! Inevitable Shall!

Time weaves my coronal! Go mocking Is! Go disappointing Was! That I am this Ye are the cursed cause! Yet humble second shall be first. I ween, And dead and buried be the curst

In thee I trust.

Oh, weak Might Be! Oh, May, Might, Could, Would, Should How powerless ye For evil ar for good! In every sense Your moods I cheerless call Your moods I cheerless call
Whate'er your tense
Ye are Imperfect all!
Ye have deceived the trust that
In ye!
Away! The Mighty Must alone
Shall be!

Hilarion, Florian, and Cyril are admitted to the institution, but their identity is discovered by Psyche, Florian's sister, whom he has not seen for many years. The ladies are Darwinians, as Psyche informs the new

A lady fair, of lineage high,
Was loved by an ape in days gone by—
The maid was radiant as the sun,
The ape was a most unsightly one—
So it would not do—
His scheme fell through,
For the maid, when his love took formal shape,
Expressed such terror
At his monstrous error,
That he stammered an apology and made his scape,

'scape, The picture of a disconcerted ape.

With a view to rise in the social scale,
He shaved his bristles, and he docked his tail,
He grew mustachios, and he took his tub,
And he paid a guinea to a toilet club—
But it would not do,
The scheme fell through—
For the maid was Beauty's fairest Queen,
With golden tresses,
Lise a real priseses. Like a real princess', While the ape, despite his razor keen, Was the apiest ape that ever was seen.

He bought white ties, and he bought dress And to start his life on a bran new plan.
He christened himself Darwinian Man!
But it would not do.
The scheme fell throughFor the maiden fair, whom the monkey

craved,
Was a radiant Being,
With a brain far-seeing,
While a shaved nonkey, though well-behaved.
At best is only a monkey shaved! When they are about to suffer punishment Hildebrand's soldiers appear and batter at the gates of the castle. The curtain falls on act I.

The second act occurs upon the outer walls and courtyard of Castle Adamant. Melissa, Sacharissa and ladies discovered, armed with spears. They sing a chorus.

The Princess, attended by Blanch and Psyche, enters and says:

I like your spirit, girls! We have to meet Stern, bearded warriors in fight today. Stern, bearded warriors in fight to-day. Wear naught but what is necessary to Preserve your dignity before their eyes And give your limbs full play.

The Princess calls upon them to prepar or action. Sacharisa declares that while she, as surgeon, is willing to cut off legs and arms in theory, she will not venture

explanations the Princess ut ies of the opera. THE WORLD AT LARGE:

The quantity of ice shipped from Norwegian ports in 1882 was 227,000 tons, the The export of diamonds from the Cape between Aug. 1 and Nov. 20, inclusive, amounted in value to less than \$5000.

A Japanese student has been selected for the important position of assistant to the professor of anatomy at Berlin univer-Thieves took the safe from the Roman catholic church at Weston Super Mare, England, lately, and broke it open by throwing it over rocks.

The police in London made raids the other night on two famous baccarat clubs, one in Regent street and the other, known as Jinks's, in Park place, and arrested a number of government clerks and foreign attaches, who were heavily fined. Of the 180 authors and writers convene

in Paris to promote the erection of a statue to Balzac, three declined to adhere to the project-MM. Alfred Assolant, J. de Goncourt and Emile Zola. The monument will cost 130,000 francs. The money is to be raised by a collection of sketches and essays by the authors and by four theatri-Dumbarton, Scotland, which has fewer

licensed houses than any burgh in Scot-land, has been canvassed on the subject of land, has been canvassed on the subject of local option. It was explained that by "local option is meant a law that will give to the people the power by their votes to prevent the issue or renewal of all or any licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in their districts," and all over 17 were asked to vote. The result was: Against 1912 243; in favor 3719; neutral 191.

A member of Mr. Gladstone's governceives innumerable threatening letters from Irish patriots in this country, which he treats philosophically and which occasion him no mental disturbance. But his friends surround him with protection, no from any fear that any sane Irish nation alist would desire to see him "removed, but lest some insane enthusiast, from de sire for notoriety, might attempt his life.

The authors of the recent census in England note the encouraging facts that the proportion of the blind to the population has not only decreased with each successive numeration since 1851, in which year account of them was taken for the first time but the decrease in the decade ending in 1881 was much greater than in either of the preceding decennial intervals. The num-ber of cases returned on this latter occasion was 22,832, equal to one blind person to every 1,136. This decrease is considered to be fairly attributable to the progressive improvement in the surgical treatment of affections of the eyes, and to the diminished prevalence among children of such diseases as small provided. diseases as small-pox.

The Wicked King of Burmah Reforms. From the London Daily News. According to news published in the Ran

goon papers, King Thebaw has become a 'reformed character." Till Litely this that since the death of "the monster!" store King Thebaw's power and influence. With the re-establishment of his ascendency the moderate and enlightened men who have always been attached to his party, and who, though not actually ban-ished from court, have, we learn, lately had little or no say in the conduct of a dairs, councils of the nation.

The king himself has awakened from his The king himself has awakened from his lethargy, and has begun to assert himself as sovereign and ruler, while in a corresponding degree the interference and influence of the queen have decreased. He now, according to the same source of information, regularly attends and presides at the meetings of the Hlottdey and begun and the same source. meetings of the Hlootdaw, and appears to have suddenly developed a surprising amount of intelligence and energy. The latest news from Thebaw's court is that the king, being determined to make an effort to subdue the rebellious Shan chiefs, has despatched 5000 troops to the Shan States, under four generals, accompanied by several Italians in the king's service.

It takes a Chinese woman four and a half hours to get ready for the theatre, but then the oriental races are proverbially slow. In this country a woman never needs more than four hours and a quarter. TRADE AND FINANCE.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 7. A cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson B at £22 15-16, and Northwest Land at 65s. Business continues dull in all branches. Advices from Chicago report the when market weakening; corn heavy in anticipation of increasing receipts; and that the bears are No sales of Northwest Land are reported to lay-either here or in Montreal. The local stock market was dull and feature

Toronto Stock Exchange. MORNING SALES.—Montreal 5 at 1763, 10 at 1764. Ontario 10 at 100. Molsons 20 at 110. Federal 10 at 1223. Dominion 52 at 189. Consumers (Gas company 20-75 at 1454. Western Canada 99 new stock at 170 reported. B. and CLOSING BOARD. IMPROVIDED 120 to 189. L. association 40 at 100. CLOSING BOARD.—Imperial 130 to 129, sales 2-2 at 130. Federal 123 to 1227, sales 30-12 at 1224. Dominion 189 to 187; sales 52 at 188½.

Montreal Stock Exchange. CLOSING BOARD.—Montreal 1763 to 1763; sales 50 at 177, 30 at 1763. Merchants 1083 to 1083; sales 5 at 1083, 5 at 1084, 40 at 1084. Commerce 1193 to 119; sales 4 at 1193. Montreal Passenger railway 119 to 1173; sales 41 at 118. Montreal Gas company 1784 to 178; sales 50 at 1784. Local Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—There was a rather quiet market this morning. Some 200 bushels of wheat sold at \$1.03 to \$1.08 for fall, \$1.04 to \$1.12 for spring, and \$2c for goose. About 300 bushels bariey sold at 62c to 67c. and 200 bushels peas sold at 73c to 75c. A couple of loads of oats sold at 36c and 36/c. About 40 loads of hay sold at \$7 to \$9 per ton for clover, and at \$10 to \$14 for timothy, and eight loads of straw sold at \$8.50 to \$9.50. Potatoes sell at \$5c to 90c. Hogs sold this morning at \$7. Other produce was unchanged.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—The market was very quiet this morning and quotations are entirely such as \$1.00 to \$1. St. Lawrence Market.—The market was very quiet this morning and quotations are entirely unchanged. Following are the prices paid at the wagons: Beef, rosst, 10c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 12c; mutton, legs and chops, 10c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c; lamb, per pound, 8c to 12c; veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c; pork, chops and roasts, 9c to 10c; venison, carcase, 35 to 86; do. haunches 89 to see to 10c; butter, pound rolls, 21c to 24c; large rolls, 19c to 20c; cooking, 15c to 16c; lard, 12c to 14c; cheese, 14c to 16c; bacon, 10c to 14c; eggs, 25c to 30c; turkeys, 75c to \$1.50; chickens, per pair, 40c to 60c; geese, each, 50c to 75c; ducks, 45c to 70c; partridge, brace, 50c to 60c; potatocs, per bag, 35c to 90; cabbage, per doz., 50c, to 85c; onions, per peck, 25c to 30c; narsnips, per peck, 20c; beets, per peck, 20c; carrots, per peck, 20c; beans, per peck, 25c to 30c;

ise! Battley steady: Malt quiet. Corn—Receipts 60.000 bush, attli; sales \$2,000 bush. Cappets No. 2 661c. January 651c to 661c. Oats — Receipts 47.000 bush, dull; sales 535.000 bush. future 97.000 bush dull; sales 535.000 bush. future 112.000 bush, dull; sales 535.000 bush. future 112.000 bush, spot, mixed 40c to 42cl, white 42c to 45c. No. 2 January 401c to 43c. Hay quiet at 50c. to 55c. Hops unchanged. Coffee stronger. Rio 122c. Sugar dull, standard A 75-16c to 71c, out foaf and crushed 83c. Molasses unchanged. Rice firm. Petroleum, grüde 71c to 72c, prof. steady, mess \$11,623 for 13c. Pork steady, mess \$11,623 for \$14.75. Beef firm. Cut meats firm, pickled bellies 71c to 73c, pickled shoulders 63c, hams 103c to 11c, middles firm. Lard irregular. Butter firm at 18c to 30c, Cheese unchanged. CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsettled; January 93c to 956c, February 93c to 956c. Corn weak at 574c to 576c; January 576c to 585c, February and March 564c to 571c. Oats quiet, cash and January 33c to 336c, February 33. Rye firm at 584c. Pork steady at \$14.40 to \$14.45, February \$14.45 to \$14.622. Lard unchanged, irregular at 88.871 to 88.90, January 88.80 to 88.871c, February 88.821 to 88.90. January 88.80 to 88.871c, February 88.821 to 88.90. January 88.80 to 88.871c, February 88.821 to 88.90. January 88.80 to 88.871c, February 83.900 bush, oats 25.000 bush, barley 13.000 bush, corn 58.000 bush, oats 41.000 bush, barley 13.000 bush. oats 41.000 bush, barley 13.000 bush.

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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 family safely through the period of their depend ence, and to trifle with interests so sacred, by putting them to unnecessary hazard, it is to ncur a very grave responsibility. man does his best there still remains risks nough; but woe unto him who neglects a are well known.

When one goes on board a steamboat and sees the fire-buckets and axes, the life-boats and life-preservers, and then reflects how seldom there is any occasion to use them it seems danger out of all proportion to the danger. life-boats fot at the davits; but who would wish to travel on a steamboat that neglected to pr ang man, given up to indolence, self-inthings are needed it is a matter of life or death
gence, and cruelty! but it is reported
and the people realize that it is better to pro vide them ten thousand times where they may prove unnecessary than to be with 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 insuring is not so great that it deserves to be of these who die tuninured. OFFICE: Room 9, York Chambers, To

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