THE TORONTO WORLD

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TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11 1884.

The Esplanade Difficulty.

The Esplanade difficulty is not settled yet after all. We need not despair, however, of a fair settlement being reached soon. To begin with, the city council committee now drop their proposal of last week and invite all concerned to help in devising another. Ten representative men who can speak for the grain, coal, lumber and other shipping interests on the water front, are invited to co-operate with the city council committee in getting up a scheme of "better terms." The railway companies, meantime, are considering whether they can see their way to abandoning the demand for the closing up of the streets between York street to the west, and Berkeley street, or thereabouts, to the east. Should the streets indicated be left open, the plan of a new forty feet street south of the railway tracks would drop. There would be a Peter street bridge, leading to the waterworks engine house. The railways want all the ground west of York street.

There is still a possibility that some arrangement may be made which will be reasonably satisfactory to all concerned. The new proposal for bringing ten representative citizens into the consultations appears to open up a way for coming to an agreement.

But what ever the scheme is it must be put in such a shape that citizens generally may have time to look into it. Nothing would simplify the discussion so much as a lithographed map of the city front, prominence therein being given to any proposed changes.

True to Their Province.

Le Canadien: There is no one favorable to legislative union except the conservative party of Upper Canada, whose principal members do not hide their opinions on this subject. We do not contest their right to work for the realization of their program, but we exercise ours by rising in all our might against attempts of that nature. We particularly refuse the *role* of passive tools, which it is sought to make us play, for the promotion of an idea which the most clear sighted of our public men have always considered as fatal to our liberties, to our influence, and to our development. When, for instance, in relation to this license act—a measure of unquestionable encroachment—an appeal is made to our party ties, to our feelings of loyalty to Sir John, we have a right to answer that the most sacred tie is that which binds us to our province, and that the want of loyalty is on the part of those who persist in the desire to take away our rights.

These are the words of a conservative paper. But of a conservative paper that is true to its province. The conservatives of Upper Canada, as Le Canadien points out, are the only ones who have deserted their province at the bidding of Sir John. They did it on the boundary question, and they almost did it on the license issue. All the conservative organs in Ontario have done it; even on the license issue. Mr. Meredith, however, refused to follow them, and declared the Crooks act, in his estimation, to be legal. Mr. Meredith is out of power to-day because he took the unprovincial view on questions of vital issue to the province. If he was ambitious to be premier of the dominion we could understand such a policy, but seeking the confidence of Ontario his line was suicidal.

Across the Lake.

The Grand Trunk, so says the St. Catharines News, does not wish to put on a steamer between Toronto and St. Catharines, connecting with the Welland railway. The company prefer to carry people by rail round by Hamilton. A merchant of the saintly city does not desire the boat because it carries customers to Toronto stores. But the News wishes to see such a boat for two reasons: first, that it will give the people of that locality a chance to go upon the water for a day's enjoyment; second, it will save time and money. Further, says the News, it would make the shortest route to Buffalo from Toronto: Toronto to Port Dalhousie by boat, Welland railway to Port Colborne; steamer from Colborne to Buffalo. The road over the Welland railway gives an excellent view of the new canal. Later on our contemporary says that the Grand Trunk are now negotiating for such an arrangement. It would keep the Niagara route in check.

Business and Pleasure.

It is not often that we can agree with the business views of the Hamilton Times, just because the Times is so much opposed to Canada's national policy—the policy which is fitted to make Canada a nation. Still, we have to agree with the Times once in a while. And in no case more so than when, as it did the other day, the Times advocated the claims of business as against show and sentimentalism, and mere nonsense. City corporations, so says the Times, in substance, are too apt to pass a multiplicity of bylaws interfering with the rights of merchants on the streets. They must not leave a box of goods on the sidewalk, for fear a constable will come down on them. And in whose interest? In the interest of the "pedestrian," the city inhabitant, who is everybody in general, but nobody in particular. Stuff and nonsense! there is something more important to the city than that.

We want business brought to the city. And it will not be brought to the city by stupid corporation bylaws prohibiting merchants from giving fair exposition of their goods. There is a nuisance, says somebody, we don't know who. Abate the nuisance, give us King street, and Yonge street, and Queen street, clean from end to end. No shops, nothing to interfere with the ubiquitous pedestrian that we read of. Then let him pedestrinate, to his heart's content, not Goldsmith's deserted village but a deserted city.

The business and pleasure idea might be introduced in connection with the Esplanade difficulty. Let us suppose a case: Suppose that it is desirable, for business reasons, to make Toronto a great railway centre, Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific all combined. We had better allow the two railway powers to work together as best they can.

One thing certain: It cannot be Canada's interest to hinder railway enterprise, either in the extension of the Pacific or the making of Toronto a railway centre.

Bradstreets: The exportation of gold continues and a premium is predicted on it. One option on $1,000,000 at 101 any time this year, which was purchased at one-quarter of 1 per cent., is recorded. Smaller options for June at the same price have been bought. American securities continue low in London, and the posted rates of exchange are unchanged at $4.87½ to $4.90½.

The following is from the Globe's London financial correspondence, under date of Feb. 23:

The great event of the week, as most people in the Canadian market regard it namely, the adoption by the dominion parliament of resolutions proposed by the government respecting the new arrangements between it and the Canadian Pacific railway, has had but little effect upon prices. Some alarm was created by one telegram received on Wednesday as to possible opposition by Quebec members of the house to the proposal, and for a short time Canadian Pacific shares were unsteady. But little effect, however, was produced upon the company's stocks by the announcement on the following day, that the government propositions had at length been agreed to. To-day's prices are but a trifle higher than those of last week, and this is accounted for by the fact that the effect of the news had been to a large extent discounted. Grand Trunks, on the other hand, are lower, not so much from the fact that the financial difficulties of the Canadian Pacific railway are stated to be overcome, as from statements current in the city that private telegrams received in one or two quarters announce that Sir John A. Macdonald had assumed an attitude of strong hostility towards the other company. It was even stated that this development was likely to lead to the forced termination of the fusion with the Great Western, and these conjectures naturally had an adverse influence upon the market.

As all this comes from a source entirely favorable to the Grand Trunk, the last sentence is rather startling.

The Nova Scotia legislature is not the only one possessed of a dynamite scare. Government house and the parliament buildings in Toronto have been watched for a week past by a special military guard, a dynamite plot having been suspected. The way to treat the dynamiters is not to "scare," or put on guards, till they do something; then take them in hand and make short work of them. If fenians or dynamiters try their experiments here again they may look out for summary treatment.

The Telegram wants to know what would be the effect of free trade in liquor. Let it look up the record of Switzerland where it is now being tried. That ancient republic, according to a recent correspondent of the London Times, is being utterly demoralized by free trade in spirits. The traffic must be regulated, and the more regulation the better. But confiscation, as in the recent case of the grocers, is not regulation.

J. Herbert Mason has put in pamphlet shape his address before the Canadian institute, in favor of land transfer reform. The little book ought to be widely read. Mr. Mason certainly makes out a strong case for the government at least adopting the Torrens system in the Northwest.

In connection with our weather experiences here, be the same more or less, some facts coming to us from a distance may be noted. California has been having a perfect downpour of rain, which is welcomed there as the making of the crops for 1884. There has of late been a heavy precipitation also in regions connected by natural slope with the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, hence the floods that we have heard of. We suggest this question to Moses Oates, and let him tackle it. If the rain precipitation has drifted so enormously to other parts, does it mean that we are to go dry, and be without our share of rain? An early answer will oblige.

Secret Societies.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: Permit me to say how I appreciate your correspondent Enquirer's remarks in your Saturday's issue, and that I believe he expresses the opinions of many members of the societies in question. It is very well for the freemasons and kindred societies to say that they acknowledge the one great truth that God is father of the universe, and so embrace all creeds in their far-reaching influence and sympathies, but if I read my bible aright surely something more is required than this. As I take it the parable of the good Samaritan was not uttered to teach this doctrine but to show that if one who was looked upon as a heathen could be so kind, what will be expected of us who have so much clear light. Confucius, Brahma, Buddah, all taught the great truth of the one Father of the universe, and underlying all the religious teachings of the ancient Greeks and Romans is the same great truth. In every religion on the face of the earth, however abandoned or develish that religion may be, will be found a yearning for they know not what, but if analized, would show a longing for the assistance in troubles of the one great Father of the universe, but surely something more than this is required of the secret societies of the present day.

As your correspondent puts it, is Jesus Christ to be ignored? It may be all very well for the societies to say that by acknowledging one common Father they can embrace all shades of religious belief and thus be a blessing to humanity in general, but as I believe and as I am sure that the overwhelming numbers of those who belong to those societies believe all the blessings to humanity are entirely owing to the sacrifice of the Lord Jesus, then first and foremost why not acknowledge it?

The writer is a freemason and a brother in many other societies of a like nature, and can say in common with many of his brethren that there is always a feeling of something wanting when the Lord Jesus is not appealed to as a reason for an answer to prayer. HAMILTONIAN.

The Secret Societies.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Will you please allow me to reply to some of Enquirer's unfounded assertions in regard to masonry. In the first place, I would like to ask him what he means by church. Is it the different sects that profess to recognize the supreme divinity of God, or is it the different buildings? If the sect, then freemasonry is a church and as it recognizes both God the father and God the son as their supreme head; then they must be co-workers with our Redeemer in his divine work of lifting man from his fallen sinful state. I agree with him on his remark on the upholstering of our churches. Mark the difference in the church, the rich man gets the pew clothed in purple and fine carpets, the poor man gets as close to the door as they can keep him. In the masonic lodge, all men are equal there as they will be before the judgment seat of our great Judge, (our Saviour). My wife and self went to a church in Hamilton on a Sunday evening. Rev. Newman Hall was going to preach. At the door we were asked to pay 25 cents admission. Our Master ever commanded that there should be money charged at the door, but bless His holy name He told us to come all who were athirst take freely without money and without price.

Again I beg leave to tell Enquirer that he is simply writing about things that he has not the most remote idea of. He says that it cannot be successfully denied that our aims are lower than the aims of the churches. I do most emphatically deny it. The whole teaching and work is done in the lodge under the direct teachings of the bible, and no man can become a mason any more than he can become a church member without first making an open profession of his belief in God, and as to its charities the church may take a leaf out of the teachings of masonry. They do not blazon their good deeds abroad. The churches have their missions mostly abroad when there is actually more need of it at home, and when the churches wake up to the work our blessed Saviour taught them such organizations as the salvation army will not be needed.

Again he states that we in our burial service do not recognize our blessed Saviour. I as distinctly state that we do, and if we do offer a prayer to the Great Architect of the universe where can you get a more beautiful service than ours, full of passages from the bible, disclosing one beauty after another, until it is hard to say which passage in particular could really be called the finest. It is really amusing when we hear such men as Archbishop Lynch claiming partnership with the devil in knowing our secrets, and Dr. Gregg, a man that almost any sensible man would have given credit for a christian, charitable spirit, condemning societies (without knowing anything about them) who are really doing the Master's work, inculcating and practicing the virtues He taught on earth. In conclusion, I would wish those who are so anxious to speak against secret societies, both clergy and lay men, that they would take their bible and read the first verse, 13th chap. 1 Corinthians, and not only read it, but carefully ponder on it, and also 13th verse of the same chapter, particularly the last clause. MASON.

THE PIONEER DAYS.

A London Farm Given in Exchange for Hamilton Groceries and Clothing.

Hon. Freeman Talbot, one of the early newspaper publishers in London, Ont., writes his experience of the progress of Canada to the St. Paul Pioneer Press. The old gentleman has for a long period been a resident of Minnesota. He says: "My father having a very large family and unaccustomed to labor in Ireland, had a hard time in the forests of Canada. He had 1400 acres of land in the township of London. I have known him to go on foot eighty miles, to West Flamboro', in the Gore district, and sell 100 acres of that land to Col. Titus Gore Simmons, a merchant, for boots, shoes, groceries and clothing for his family, and bring all home in one pack strapped over his shoulder. In those days it took two bushels of wheat to pay the postage on one single letter from Europe. Now two bushels of wheat would pay more than forty such letters from the same place. In those days most people cultivated flax, and had a few sheep; a big and little wheel were found in almost every house, looms in abundance; and home-made flannel, linsey-woolsey, and tow-cloth, with a few dressed deer-skins, purchased from time to time from the Indians, constituted the material for clothing the whole family. I have known a young man chop an acre of the heaviest timber to pay for a second-hand hat to complete his wedding costume. The same young man has toiled six and one-fourth days to earn $2.50 to pay Squire Schofield the marriage fees. That man became an independent farmer, lived respected, and died regretted, and his sons and nephews are today princely merchants in the city of London.

The Amende Honorable.

A stranger traveling on horseback through the backwoods of Arkansas was very much impressed with the familiarity that exists between the pigs and the natives. The swine had a free pass to the privileges of the house, and seemed to make liberal use of it. Riding up to a shanty, the stranger asked a tall, unkempt specimen of humanity:

"Why don't you keep your pigs out of your house?"

"Look here, stranger," responded the Arkansas man, putting his hands in his pockets, "if you mean to say that my family ain't fitten for hogs to associate with, just come out like a man and say it."

The stranger immediately appeased the native by conceding that the family was a fit associate for a hog, and the usual greeting of: "Light, stranger, and have some simmons beer. Roll a pumpkin out from under the bed, and make yourself at hum. When you fust spoke, I thought you was getting some sarcasm on me, and I don't propose to take any of that ar."

Baby for Bobby.

An English judge, the late Mr. Justice Eyles, always took his notes of evidence in shorthand, and he was, therefore, enabled to get through cases with most exceptional rapidity. At Bristol assizes a few years before his retirement he was once quite floored by his own hieroglyphics, and after a delay of some minutes he turned for aid to the reporters' box. "Can you gentlemen kindly assist me with a word here? I have not put in the vowels, and what I have got in my book looks as if the witness had said, 'Go and call the baby.'" The witness had been referring to policeman, which the judge had rendered "bobby."

The World Takes Their Place.

From the Wiarton Echo.

The two large daily papers of the province—the Globe and the Mail—are fast degenerating into mere party mouth-pieces and political machines, and it is impossible for a disinterested person to form a correct opinion on any political question, if he takes his information from either a Mail or Globe editorial.

Sir John's Aggression.

From the Montreal Star.

The main motive for passing the McCarthy act was a desire on the part of Sir John to spite Mr. Mowat, and take a certain amount of patronage out of his hands. It should, however, be worth the while of Sir John to remark how widespread throughout the provinces is the feeling that his policy is one of aggression as regards provincial rights.

Will She Do It.

From the Chicago Current.

O, woman! woman! take the pocketbook and the middle of the crossings, but leave to mankind the helm of state.

Mr. Charlton's Blunder.

From the Montreal Star.

Mr. Charlton's bill to provide for the punishment of seduction is a well-meant blunder.

Under a law directing saloons to be closed on Sunday a person who engages in the business of carrying on a saloon must, at his peril, see to it that the same is not opened by persons in his employ, and that no necessity exists for keeping the saloon open by carrying on any other business therein which would require the doors to be opened, or for persons to enter therein. So held by the supreme court of Michigan in the recently decided case of The People v. Blake.—Bradstreets.

Boucicault claims to have written over 400 plays.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Monday, March 10.

The market in New York for sterling exchange continues dull and unchanged. The posted sales to-day are 486½-487½.

A sale of 8000 bushels Canada rye was made in New York on Friday at 74 cents for May delivery.

Fine qualities of hops have been sold to brewers during the past week at 23c to 24c.

New York stocks were dull and irregular.

Chicago was lower all round and closed weak.

A cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson Bay at £25½, and Northwest Land at 62s 6d.

The local stock market presents no feature of interest.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

MORNING SALES.—Ontario, 104 at 104½. Commerce 20 at 125½. Federal, 10-10 at 138½, 20 at 140. British American 14 at 112. Western Ass. 30-50-50 at 118. Northwest Land Co. 20 at 62½, 30 at 62½. Canada Permanent 8-20 at 217, 50 at 216½. Farmers L. & S. 100 new stock at 112 reported.

CLOSING BOARD—Montreal 189½ to 189½, sales 25-15 at 189½, 60 at 189½. Merchants 115 to 114; sales 10 at 114½. Commerce 125½ to 125½; sales 25-25 at 125½. Federal 139½ to 138½; 10-10-5 at 139½, 10 at 139½. Western Assurance 118½ to 116; sales 100-40 at 118.

Montreal Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD—Montreal 188½ to 188½; sales 25 at 189½, 50 at 189, 50 at 188½. Ontario 105 to 104; sales 5 at 104, 135 at 105½, 25 at 105. Peoples 70 to 69½; sales 2 at 69, 27 at 69. Merchants 112½ to 112½; sales 1 at 113½, 68 at 112, 25 at 112½. Commerce 125½ to 125; sales 25 at 125, 25 at 125½. Northwest Land Co., 63 to 62; sales 63 at 62, 100 at 63. Montreal Passenger Railway 121 to 120½, sales 25 at 121½, 100 at 121. Montreal Gas Co., 190 to 189½; sales 25 at 190½, 25 at 190.

New York Stocks.

CLOSING PRICES.—Canada Southern 54, Canadian Pacific 54½, Denver & Rio Grande 17½, Lakawanna 127½, Lake Shore 112½, Louisville & Nashville 48½, New York Central 117½, Michigan Central 91½, Missouri Pacific 89½, Northwest, common, 117½, Northern Pacific 21½, Northern Pacific, preferred, 44½xd, St. Paul, common, 90½, St. Paul & Manitoba 94, Union Pacific 78½xd, Western Union 74½, Wabash Pacific 15½, Wabash Pacific, preferred, 26½.

Local Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts of grain to-day on the street were small and prices unchanged. Wheat was steady, some 400 bushels selling at $1.00 to $1.09 for fall, $1.06 to $1.12 for spring, and 80c to 84c for goose. Barley, quiet, there being only 300 bushels offered for sale, which sold at 60c to 68c. Oats steady, with sales of 200 bushels at 38c to 39c. No peas or rye offered, and prices are nominal, at 74c to 77c and 60c respectively. Hay in good supply and steady; about seventy-five loads sold at $6.50 to $9 for clover, and at $10 to $14 for timothy. Straw sold to the extent of only five loads, at $6.50 to $7.00 a ton. Hogs steady, at $8.65 to $8.85. Quarters of beef at $5.50 to $6.50 for forequarters, and $6.50 to $8.50 for hindquarters. Carcases of mutton at 6½c to 8c; and lamb at 8c to 9c. Poultry scarce; turkeys 15c 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, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts, 7c to 10c; lamb per lb., 11c to 15c; veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Pork—Chops and roast, 10c to 12c. Butter—Pound rolls, 22c to 23c; large rolls, 18c to 19c; cooking, 15c to 16c. Lard, 12c to 14c; cheese, 14c to 16c; bacon, 10c to 14c; eggs, 18c to 22c; turkeys, $1 to $2.50; chickens per pair, 80c to $1; geese, each, $1 to $1.50; ducks, 90c to $1.10; potatoes per bag, 85c to 90c; cabbages per doz., 60c to $1; onions, peck, 25c to 30c; parsnips, peck, 20c to 25c; beets, peck, 25c to 30; carrots, peck, 15c to 20c; beans, bush. $1.45 to $1.50; turnips, bag, 45c to 50c.

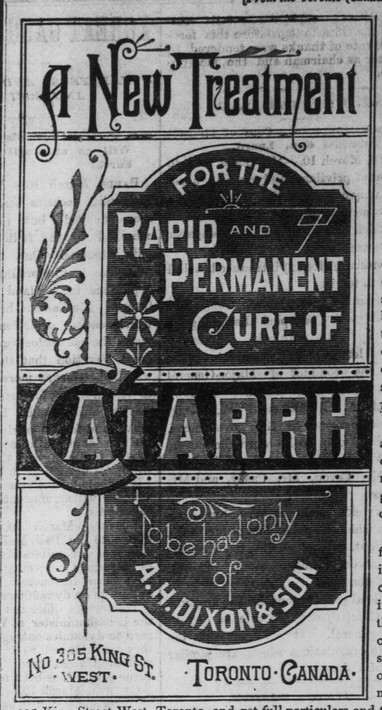
Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 14,000 brls, dull; sales 11,000 brls., No. 2 $2.25 to $3.05, super fine $2.80 to $3.40, common $3.40 to $3.75, good $3.80 to $6.50, western extra $6.25 to $6.50, extra Ohio $3.40 to $6, St. Louis $3.40 to $6.25, Minnesota extra $5.75 to $6.75, double extra $6.80 to $7.50. Rye flour firmer at $3.40 to $3.85. Cornmeal quiet and steady. Wheat—Receipts 35,000 bush, irregular, sales 3,424,000 bush. future and 94,000 bush spot, exports 80,000 bush; No. 2 red $1.07½ to $1.08, No. 1 red state $1.22, No. 1 white state $1.25, No. 2 red March $1.0[illegible] to $1.07½, April $1.08½ to $1.09½, May $1.11½ to $1.11½. Rye firmer. Barley dull and nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 133,000 bush, weak, sales 2,418,000 bush. futures and 125,000 bush spot, exports 40,000 bush, No. 2 March 61½c to 62c, April 61½c to 62½c, May 62½c to 63½c. Oats—Receipts 540,000 bush, dull; sales 420,000 bush. futures and 72,000 bush. spot; mixed 39½c to 41c, white 44c to 48c, No. 2 March 40c, April 48c to 48½c, May 41½c to 41½c. Hay dull at 45c to 50c. Hops firm. Coffee dull, rio nominal. Sugar dull, standard A 7c to 7½c, cut loaf and crushed 7½c to 8c. Molasses steady. Rice unchanged. Petroleum—Crude 7½c to 8½c, refined 8½c. Tallow steady at 7½c. Potatoes quiet and unchanged. Eggs dull at 21c. Pork dull and nominal. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm, pickled hams 12c to 12½c, middles nominal, long clear 9½c. Lard $9.55. Butter firm at 18c to 33c. Cheese firm at 12c to 15c.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Flour firm. Wheat regular, lower; March 90½c to 91½c, April 90½c to 92½c, May 95½c to 97½c, No 2 spring 90½c to 92½c. No. 2 red 98c to $1.00. Corn weaker at 51½c to 52½c, March 51½c to 51½c, April 51½c to 52½c, May 56c to 56½c. Oats quiet at 32c, March 31c, April 31½c to 31½c, May 35½c to 36½. Rye steady at 58½c. Pork quiet at $17.60 to $17.70, May $17.70 to $17.95. Lard quiet at $9.50 to $9.30, May $9.40 to $9.50. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders $7.25, short rib $9.15, short clear $9.80. Whisky steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour 13,000 brls., wheat 24,000 bush, corn 179,000 bush, oats 85,000 bush, rye 7000 bush, barley 25,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 16,000 bbls., wheat 6,000 bush, corn 161,000 bush, oats 55,000 bush, rye 5000 bush, barley 11,000 bush.

WHAT IS CATARRH?

[From the Toronto (Canada) "Mail."]



Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amœba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favorable circumstances, and these are: Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxœma, from the retention of the effeted matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the Eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalents and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucus tissue.

Some time since a well-known physician of forty years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fails in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business managers, Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King Street West, Toronto, and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp.

What the Rev. E. B. Stevenson, B. A., a Clergyman of the London Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, has to say in regard to A. H. Dixon & Son's New Treatment for Catarrh.

MESSRS. A. H. DIXON & SON: OAKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA, March 17, 1883.

Dear Sirs,—Yours of the 13th inst. to hand. It seems almost too good to be true that I am cured of Catarrh, but I know that I am. I have had no return of the disease and never felt better in my life. I have tried so many things for catarrh, suffered so much and for so many years, that it is hard for me to realize that I am really better.

I consider that mine was a very bad case. It was aggravated and chronic, involving the throat as well as the nasal passages, and I thought I would require the three treatments, but feel fully cured by the two sent me, and I am thankful that I was ever induced to send to you.

You are at liberty to use this letter, stating that I have been cured at two treatments, and I shall gladly recommend your remedy to some of my friends who are sufferers.

Yours, with many thanks, REV. E. B. STEVENSON.

34TH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE ÆTNA LIFE INS. CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, January 1, 1883, at cost $26,756,069 56

RECEIPTS.

Premiums in 1883	$2,721,289 28	
Interest &c	1,767,098 17	4,488,387 45
		$31,244,457 01

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death claims	$1,254,872 70
Matured endowments	705,549 00
Dividends and returns to policy holders	827,406 46
Re-insurance $2865 10, commissions $272,734 52	275,399 62
Agency exp., med. examinations and all other expenses	191,586 70
Dividend on stock earned in stock dep.	87,500 00
Taxes	81,518 19
Profit and loss	5,636 59
	$3,429,469 26
Balance, December 31, 1883 at cost	$27,814,987 75

ASSETS.

Real estate $447,206 79, U. S. bonds $952,675 00	$1,499,875 79
Cash on hand and in banks	1,743,784 21
Railroad and other stocks and bonds	1,343,514 13
Bank stocks	1,025,478 01
State, county, city and town bonds	5,423,111 31
Mortgages on real estate worth $45,000,000	13,959,006 21
Loans on collaterals	554,093 31
Loans on personal security	20,724 69
Loans on existing policies	2,343,786 78
Balance due from agents	1,613 28
Assets Dec. 31, 1883, at cost	$27,814,987 75
Interest due and accrued, Dec. 31, 1883	$383,931 14
Premiums under collection	70,371 09
Quarterly and semi-an. premiums	131,045 70
Market value of securities over cost	680,220 31
	$1,265,568 24
Gross assets, Jan. 1, 1883	$29,080,555 99

LIABILITIES.

Losses and claims not yet due	$ 372,497 00
Dividends to policy holders not due	55,085 38
Premiums paid in advance	3,029 30
Reserve for re-insurance	23,861,332 40
Loading on deferred premiums	40,283 35
	$24,332,827 43

SURPLUS AS REGARDS POLICY HOLDERS:

By Connecticut and Massachusetts standard	$4,747,728 56
By standard of New York and Canada	6,200,000 00
Policies in force Jan. 1, 1884, 60,354 insuring	$85,040,335 44
Policies issued in 1883, 5,497 insuring	$10,032,433 00

Western Canada Branch Office:—York Chambers, corner Toronto and Court streets.
WILLIAM H. ORR Manager.

A. T. KERR,

Member of Toronto Stock Exchange,

British America Assurance Buildings,

Buys and sells on commission Stocks, Bonds and Debentures. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

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(Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange) Buy and sell on commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in on the

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Also execute orders on the

Chicago Board of Trade in grain and Provisions.

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A. DORENWEND, PARIS HAIR WORKS, 105 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, November 19th, 1883 the cars will run as follows:—

DON. DEPART.	BEN LAMOND. DEPART.
7.45 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
9.15 "	10.00 "
12.00 noon.	1.00 p.m.
3.05 p.m.	2.50 "
5.00 "	5.45 "
6.30 "	7.15 "
9.00 " On Saturday night only.	9.45 " On Saturday night only.
SUNDAY SERVICE.	
10.00 a.m.	10.45 a.m.
2.00 p.m.	2.45 p.m.
4.45 "	5.30 "

The Company reserve the right to cancel or alter the above without notice.

JOHN B. LEROY, Manager

TORONTO RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Grand Trunk Railway.

Trains Leave Toronto as Under:

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

(a) For Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, and Boston, 7.15 a.m. ... Fast express, 9 a.m. (b) 7.50 p.m. ... 5.30 p.m.—Local for Cobourg and intermediate stations.

(a) 1 p.m.—Mixed for Kingston and intermediate stations.

GOING WEST.

(a) 7.55 a.m.—Local for all points west to Detroit ... (c) 12.15 p.m.—Express for Port Huron, Detroit, Chicago and beyond ... (a) 4.00 p.m.—Local for London, Goderich, Georgian Bay branch, with through car to points north of Guelph ... (b) 6.25 p.m.—Mixed, for Stratford and intermediate points ... (d) 11.00 p.m.—Express for Port Huron, Detroit, all points in Michigan, Chicago and the west.

ARRIVE FROM THE EAST.

6.40 p.m.—Mixed, from Kingston ... 10.30 p.m.—Express from Montreal ... 9.10 a.m.—Local, from Cobourg ... 11.30 a.m.—Fast Express ... 10.—Express from Montreal.

ARRIVE FROM THE WEST

8.10 a.m.—Express from Detroit ... 11.30 a.m.—Accommodation from Stratford ... 7.05 p.m.—Express from Chicago, Detroit, &c ... 11.00 p.m.—Passenger from London ... 7.50 a.m.—Mixed from Stratford.

Great Western Division.

(a) 7.35 a.m.—For Niagara Falls, Buffalo and local stations between Niagara Falls and Windsor ... (a) 9.15 a.m.—For Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and points West ... (b) 1.10 p.m.—For Detroit, Chicago and points West ... (a) 3.55 p.m.—For Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York and local stations between Hamilton and London ... (a) 6.30 p.m.—Local stations between Toronto and Niagara Falls ... (a) 11 p.m.—For Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago and all points East and West.

ARRIVE.

8.40 a.m.—Express from Chicago, Detroit and Hamilton ... 10.35 a.m.—Express from London, St. Catharines and Hamilton ... 12.50 p.m.—Express from New York, Boston, Buffalo and all points East ... (b) 4.25 p.m.—Express from New York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, London, etc ... 7.05 p.m.—Mail from Buffalo, Detroit, London, Hamilton and intermediate stations ... 7.25 p.m.—Express from Detroit ... 11.10 p.m.—Express from London and intermediate stations.

(a) Daily except Sundays. (b) Daily, Sundays included. (c) On Sundays leaves Toronto at 12.50 p.m., via the Great Western Division. (d) Runs through to Detroit daily, except Sundays, with Pullman attached ... SUBURBAN TRAINS leave Toronto at 6.45, 10.35 a.m., and 2.05, 5.20 and 6.55 p.m. Returning—Leave Mimico 8.15 and 11.15 a.m., and 2.40, 5.55 and 7.30 p.m., calling at Queen's Wharf, Parkdale, High Park and the Humber, both going and returning ... Trains leaving Toronto for Hamilton at 12.50, and arriving from Hamilton at 4.05 p.m., will run on Sundays, but will not stop at intermediate stations.

Credit Valley Railway.

Trains Leave Toronto, Union Depot, as follows:

St. Louis Express, 7.45 a.m., for all stations on main line and branches, and for Detroit, Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City ... Pacific Express, 1.30 p.m., for Galt, Woodstock, Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Detroit, Chicago, and all points west and northwest ... Local Express, 5.10 p.m., for all points on main line, Orangeville and Elora branches.

ARRIVE.

9.40 a.m.—Express from all stations on main line and branches ... 4.30 p.m.—Atlantic Express from Chicago and all points west and stations on main line ... 7.20 p.m—Montreal Express—All stations on main line and branches.

Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Trains Leave Union Depot as follows:

7.20 A.M. MAIL.—4.50 P.M. EXPRESS. For Orangeville, Mount Forest, Harriston, Teeswater and Owen Sound. Express connecting with Owen Sound Steamship Line for all ports in Georgian Bay, Lake Superior and the Canadian Northwest. Trains depart from Union Depot ... 8.10 a.m.—A mixed train leaves Parkdale for Owen Sound direct.

ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

10.45 a.m.—Express from Owen Sound and intermediate stations ... 9.40 p.m.—Mail from Owen Sound and intermediate stations ... 4.50 p.m.—Mixed—Arrives at Parkdale.

The Midland Railway of Canada.

Trains leave Toronto as follows:

7 a.m.—Mail—Sutton, Midland, Orillia, Coboconk, Haliburton, Lindsay, Port Perry, Whitby, Peterboro, Lakefield, Port Hope, Madoc, Belleville, Hastings, Campbellford and intermediate stations ... 4.30 p.m.—Mail—Sutton, Midland, Orillia, Coboconk, Lindsay, Port Perry, Whitby, Peterboro, Port Hope and intermediate stations ... Trains arrive at Toronto: 11.20 a.m.—Mail. 8.45 p.m.—Mail. 6.55 p.m.—Mixed.

Northern and Northwestern Railways.

Trains leave City Hall station as under:

7.55 a.m.—Mail for Gravenhurst, Orillia, Meaford, Penetang and intermediate stations ... 11.45 a.m.—Accommodation for Meaford, Gravenhurst and intermediate stations ... 5.20 p.m.—Express for Collingwood, Penetang,