TORONTO WORLD

Morning Newspaper.

Latest News from all Quarters of the World. Accurate, Reliable, and Free of Bias.

SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$3.00
FOUR MONTHS	1.00
ONE MONTH	25

ADVERTISING RATES:

FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL.

Commercial advertising, each insertion	8 cents
Amusements, meetings, etc	10 cents
Reports of annual meetings and financial statements of corporations	15 cents

Special rates for contract advertisements and for preferred positions.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 4 1884

The University Question.

Bystander and the 'Varsity after him have brought out a good idea, namely, that unless our university system is improved and centred, rather than spread out into one-horse concerns, our more ambitious youth will pass them all by and look to Cornell, to Harvard, to Ann Arbor and to Europe for their university training. There is a great deal of truth in this.

The same idea is also forcibly brought out in the V. P. Journal (Victoria university), an article in which asks what we are doing in Ontario for science? We have the poorest of facilities for mastering botany, zoology, biology, mineralogy, or electricity. None of these subjects are taught and illustrated as they should be.

There is only one way of Ontario ever doing any university work that can claim to rank with the leading schools of the United States and Europe, and that is by a conservation of her teaching energy, so to speak, the creation of a strong central teaching university, the development of a university city with a student and professorial life, and by liberal assistance from both the state and from the wealthy.

But the prospect is not by any means discouraging. We are glad to hear from a correspondent of the V. P. Journal that the manifest destiny of Victoria university is "coming to Toronto."

The feeling for this is so strong that it is well said that, with each alumnus living out of this city, Toronto is the spot chosen for Victoria next to his own *locale*. There can be no doubt Victoria is obscured to a great extent by her distance from the provincial centre, and limits are placed thereby to the contact of her professors and students with other trained minds, and the fire of friendly or unfriendly rivalry. They have few opportunities to refer to the stores of research and learning contained in works outside of their own libraries, which are in too many cases not too complete—not from lack of a wish to make them so, but from lack of means—for her professors have wretched pittances, and the college library is an antiquated delusion. It makes your correspondent blush with shame and glow with pride, both at the same moment, to think with what meagre means and poor appliances, yet with what untiring devotion and great success Victoria's professors have labored. Not that he would belittle the efforts that Cobourg has put forward to assist the college, her chiefest support, or would say aught against its advantages, for he has bright memories, ranging from boyish recollections of preparatory enlightenment in the old Institute-barn, since happily consumed by fire, to the last glad day when he walked gaily to the station with his sheepskin in his pocket. Yet Cobourg is but a town, a county town, it is true, yet a country town, and must not trammel Victoria from rising to her higher future.

We also hear from other directions that the manifest destiny of Victoria is Toronto. If that is so there must be negotiations of one kind or another between the authorities of Toronto university and of Victoria and if these are begun we sincerely hope the provincial institution will take no other than a most liberal stand, and that above all the methodists of Toronto will come forward and provide the necessary buildings and equipment.

Gone about in the right way Toronto may yet become the first university city in America.

Waking Up.

Toronto is waking up to the fact that both her police and fire protection are insufficient. Our detective system is a farce. When has a thief been caught and convicted? The chief of police is away down in Florida shooting alligators!

All the time robberies are common. Thieves are numerous, and places where stolen goods can be sold flaunt their business on the public street. Why have not some of the bank sneak thieves been caught? Or the fur robbers? Or the pickpockets?

The city council ought to look into the matter to-night, and ask the police commissioners to explain. The system must either be improved or changed.

Inefficient Water Pressure.

London Observer, Jan. 13: Yesterday, at Canterbury, the Herne Bay water company were prosecuted by the local board of that place failing to keep their water mains charged on the night of Dec. 20, when a serious fire occurred, and the fire brigade had to take their engine down to the sea to get a supply of water. Having been previously convicted of a similar offence, the defendant company were now fined £5 and costs.

It is likely that if the losers by recent fires in this city, whether owners, occupants, or insurance companies, were to sue the city they could recover damages against the city for not providing sufficient water protection. The ratepayers certainly pay enough money for such protection but it does not appear that we have it.

Holding the Fort.

A good many things that we hear of every day are founded on no less an authority than that of the ever popular "they say." Among the latest things out with regard to the question of the Esplanade and the railways is this—that the Canadian Pacific railway and its connections are under the necessity of seeking an alliance with the Northern railway for the purpose of securing permanently a good passenger station. At the Union station the Grand Trunk holds possession, and may before long refuse entrance to both the Grey and Bruce and the Credit Valley. But the Northern has already a good passenger station and holds the fort from which it cannot be dispossessed. And what "they say" now is that a splendid new passenger station, giving ample accommodation for the Canadian Pacific railway, the Northern and all their respective connections, will ere long adorn the vicinity of the city hall. In the matter of holding its own entrance into the city, the Northern is really in a strong position, and ought to be able to maintain its independence. Were it able soon to give us a new short track to Hamilton and the Niagara river, its position and prospects for holding the fort permanently would be still further improved.

Montreal's Carnival—Toronto's Semi-Centennial.

There is no doubt that this morning sees the beginning of the most important week in the history of Montreal. The carnival is to be an immense success; it will make that city better known; it will bring credit to the enterprise of its citizens; it will bring tens of thousands of strangers to the place; it will stimulate business; it will help the railways and create a hitherto unknown activity.

Toronto's semi-centennial celebration this coming summer will do as much for Toronto if it is gone about in the right spirit. Enterprising citizens must come forward and the city council must not be behind hand. The committee say that $20,000 will be needed and half of this amount is to be asked from the city council to-night; we hope the alderman will grant it and the citizens can be depended on to subscribe the remainder. A liberal grant will be a good investment.

Vennor has put out the following prediction, dated Thursday last:

Carnival week is safe. Sunday and Monday (3d and 4th) are almost certain to give one of the heaviest storms of the winter with tremendous snow drift. The whole country will be blockaded by Monday (4th) and many of our visitors probably stuck in snow drifts. The high winds will continue through first half of month.

The Montreal Witness says that if this do not prove any more correct than the seer's prediction for the week before last, then carnival week (the present one) is certainly "safe."

The Western Union telegraph company did a good thing when it refused to furnish any longer the bucket shops of Chicago with tickers. The Great Northwestern might take into consideration the case of the bucket shop at the corner of Bay and King, where one of the most improved tickers is in operation.

The Montreal Shareholder is "writing up" editorially one of the chartered banks each week. As giving the main events in the history of the banks the articles possess some value; but as far as bold and fearless criticism of the mistakes of the banks is concerned they are useless. They are simply taffy for managers and directors and will be taken as such by the public.

If the factory act she has recently adopted is any criterion, Russia can scarcely be so backward in the care of her people as we are usually led to believe. A staff of inspectors has been appointed to enforce the new act, which contains the following provisions: 1. Children under 10 years of age must not be allowed to work in factories. 2. Workers from the age of 12 to 15 years must not work more than eight hours a day. Night work for children can only be authorized in establishments where the process of manufacture cannot have a bad influence on the health. Even if allowed, the work must not exceed four hours. 3. The work of children must be regulated in such a way as not to prevent their going to school three hours every day. 4. The owners of factories are obliged to admit inspectors and their assistants into their works at any hour of the day.

With the Canadian Pacific on its hands the Ottawa government has almost sufficient to grapple with for the present, but there can be no doubt the construction of the Hudson bay route will become a practical question in the near future. The object of the farmers of the Northwest is to secure the nearest route to Europe. To them that means money and a ready sale for their produce. A railroad and steamboat service from the Northwest via Hudson's bay to Liverpool means a reduction of distance, compared with the route via New York, of nearly a thousand miles. A saving of a thousand miles means a saving in time of at least two or three days, and a saving in money of from 25 to 40 cents a bushel. The practicability of the Hudson's bay route, therefore, having been once proven, the question of the construction of the necessary railway and the subsidizing of the necessary line of steamers becomes both of vital and pressing importance.

In another column our valued correspondent Psyche opens out on political women. Her ideal of womanhood is a beautiful one, but in her argument against female suffragists there are many flaws and weaknesses. Psyche is yet a woman of sense. For instance, in a letter to ourselves she signs herself "Always The World's Admiring Subscriber." Now that shows the very essence of wisdom. Would that the whole sisterhood were as wise as herself in that respect, and then might all men's hands be against us and still we should not fear.

Monsignor Capel has much sympathy with the agitation in Ireland. In a recent lecture in New York he said that even when Ireland and England were bound by the common tie of faith, Ireland was persecuted. Since the reformation greater wrongs had to be endured. The three characteristics of Ireland were her faith, the love of learning of her sons and the purity of her daughters. In America of 8,000,000 catholics it would be seen in the names of priests and people who were the catholics. In England, of two million catholics a million and a half were of pure Irish blood. He himself had in his veins the pure blood of an Irish mother, and he knew how to feel with Ireland. Ireland had been covered with sorrow—was ever on the path to Calvary. So she has purified and exalted. It had been her mission to teach the gospel of Christ, and it would be. The lecturer stated that he was in a position to know that Pope Leo's letter to the Irish bishops about a year and a half ago was meant to teach his Irish children to preserve the faith inviolate, and that the pope was in full sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for complete redress of the wrongs and injustice from which they suffered.

We have pretty high duties on refined sugar and cotton cloth, and yet grocers and dry goods men and every housewife in the country as well will confirm the statement that never before were these articles as cheap in Canada by retail over the counter as they are now. Respecting the former the Hamilton Spectator says: "The latest quotations for sugar in England we have seen are from the London Economist, which quotes refined sugar for export, free on board, at 32 to 33 shillings per cwt. That is as near as possible $7.15 per 100 pounds. If this sugar were imported into Canada the freight, insurance, etc., would probably amount to 50 cents per 100 pounds and the duty would be $3.36. The cost laid down at Montreal then would aggregate fully 11 cents per pound. Now, the present market price of such sugar in Montreal is 9 cents, or two cents less than the cost of imported sugar laid down with freight and duty added. Who pays the duty?" These are facts that should outweigh free trade arguments.

The editor of the Globe is such a truly good man that he has earned for himself the sobriquet of "deacon." Now, the deacon must surely be aware that he is allowing the commercial page of the Globe to be used in abetting a swindle when he carries among the other respectable cards, the advertisement of the bucket shop at the corner of Bay and King streets, and of Harnahan & Co. of Montreal. It is true the deacon some time ago put in an announcement that the Globe could not guarantee the reputation of all its advertisers; but those who remember George Brown know that once his attention was brought to the presence of a swindling advertisement in his columns it came out instanter. Nor ought the deacon to take refuge in the fact that the Mail carries the advertisement in question. For the swindle is located in the Mail building, and therefore that paper has a double interest, that of advertiser and tenant, while the good deacon has only one, the former.

Prominent railroad contractors express the opinion that railroad construction in 1884 will be lighter in America than for several years past, and that the principal work will be done in the Northwest on the Canadian Pacific.

To a deputation of Leeds liberals Mr. Gladstone said the condition of London so far as regards municipal and local government was nothing less than scandalous. The same thing was said by a liberal statesman fifty years ago, and yet the party leaders went on feasting at the civic table, continued to share in the civic extravagance, and are only preparing to move when the voice of public opinion has become so strong that they cannot help themselves.

Political Women.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: As the "Woman's franchise association" are about to petition the legislature to grant them the right to vote at municipal elections, I think it is about time that the voice of protest was heard in the land. We had a short time ago the cry for the higher "Education of women," and as a result we were treated to lectures upon Greek roots at which many women were delighted, attended the learned lectures, yawned discretely behind their gloves, and when it was over wondered what it was all about. Now comes for a change, "woman suffrage," a subject which not one woman in fifty knows anything about. Legislators treat ladies who speak upon this subject with courtesy, but no doubt mentally consign the request to those large waste baskets which adorn the floor of the house, and conclude that women are foolish, and wonder why they have their heads filled with dreams of an impossible utopia which are about as real as the "gay motes that people the sunbeams."

On behalf of many true, good, womanly, women throughout our land, I would say we have all the political rights we want. True, the small coterie who compose this association say not, but we know that in every movement of importance it is necessary to have a considerable representation. How many women are interested in this? Few indeed, and no wonder. Is it natural womanly or modest for women to seek to enter the political world with men? I answer No. Nature has unfitted them for such a life by giving a more delicate and sensitive body and brain. Find how many women know anything about politics which are now conducted almost as a science. Our ablest men have made it their daily study for years in order to be as perfect as possible, and the inner workings of political life are as a "wheel within a wheel," so complicated as it of necessity must be. How many women would thus be fit to cope with men thus trained in diplomacy for years, who have kept up with the great political questions of the day in other lands, as well as their own, and who are clever adepts at detecting the smallest weak point in their opponents?

Who can read about the female lobbyists of Washington button-holing the members of congress without a feeling of shame for our sex, who have so far forgotten themselves as to present to men the terrible picture of a bold, self-assertive, immodest woman, who has so become by thrusting herself out of the natural sphere of women—Home.

There never was an era in the world's history when women were so much appreciated as they are now, and if they are not, then it is their own fault. And those women who are sighing for public life should remember the famous old laird,

"Who was proud and was great,
And whose mind was ta'en up wi' the affairs o' the state,"

and profit by the memory of his heavy burdens. What a poor compliment we pay our men when we thus show a want of confidence in them. If a woman can trust a man enough to marry him, can trust him to work for and provide for her, cannot she trust him to legislate for her as well? For my part I am cheerfully content to let the bread winners legislate for me, and am heartily glad they do it. The question may be asked: What about women who have no men to represent them in their homes? Can we not trust the common brotherhood of men to protect us by legislation? How many law-makers are there who have not a mother, sister or wife? Are not their interests his as well? Are their interests not the same? Have we laws which injure a woman and benefit a man? I think not. What will woman gain by voting at elections? Will she be happier, better, or more loved at home? Nay, but such a power will be a cause of endless strife, because wife and husband will become opponents and home happiness may be lost for outside privileges. Are such "rights" worth the sacrifice? All true women will answer no. There are many reasons why women should not have the franchise, not one for her having it. I may be told that there are many clever women in Europe who take part in political life. Yes, but how, they entertain, and dispense hospitality liberally in order to further their husbands' interests in the political world? They don't seek the right to vote in order to become the opponents of their father, brothers or husbands.

The world has given us many true, bright, noble women—how many of them have fought for political rights? Not one. Have women no duties in the home to occupy them? I think they have, but if perchance their are some upon whose hands time lies heavily, are there no true women's rights to occupy them? Are there no works of charity and mercy to perform? Are there no sorrowing, heavy hearts to pour sympathy into? Are there no desolate to comfort in time of trouble? Is there any word in all this world so noble as lifting up the fallen brother or sister? Can all the political suffrage in the world compare in value with a life saved from ruin and rescued for heaven; a broken heart healed, the aged tenderly administered to, the sick comforted, home made happy? These are our rights—thank God for them—the exercise of such is happiness enough for me, and for all those women who love domestic happiness—that only bliss of paradise that has survived the fall. PSYCHE.

Toronto, Feb. 1, 1884.

Thompson on Taxation.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: Certain municipal officers would, like Caesar, decree that all the world should be taxed. While most people will agree with the main objects of the recent municipal convention, especially with regard to exemptions, it should not be over looked that only one side of the case was presented. Nothing was said about reducing taxes and municipal expenses. The whole burden of their song was "give us something else to tax." Their answer to this will be, abolish exemptions and the increase in taxable property will reduce the rate. Very doubtful! The abolition of lawn exemptions and the large annual increase in the assessment have not reduced the taxes one iota. A most objectionable suggestion of the convention is to tax mortgages. Mortgagees would protect themselves by requiring the mortgagor to pay the tax as well as the interest. Thus the unfortunate borrower would pay taxes twice: First on his property, second on the amount borrowed on it. The taxation of bank stocks is equally objectionable. The income derived therefrom is a fair subject for taxation, but taxing the capital is confiscation. There is great danger of overdoing matters in this direction. J. E. THOMPSON.

Lake Simcoe Water.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In view of the very inadequate water pressure available in case of fire in Toronto, as demonstrated on two or three occasions since the opening of this year, and in view of the sometime complaints of impure water for drinking purposes, would it not be well for the powers to consider the practicability and advisability of laying a good double line of pipe to lake Simcoe, thus securing to Toronto a never-failing supply of pure water and a pressure of stupendous force. Once successfully launched such a system would prove, I should imagine, very economical indeed. C. J. AGAR.

Woodbridge, Feb. 1, 1884.

Charles Watts.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In yesterday's World in your editorial "An Agnostic's Dodge," you are in error in stating that the editor of the Agnostic Annual, from which you quote Prof. Huxley, is the Charles Watts who lately lectured in Canada. The editor of the Annual is Charles A. Watts, son of the lecturer, while the latter is the editor of the London Secular Review, a high-class freethought journal, and the organ of the British secular union.

Selby, Jan. 30. ALLEN PRINGLE.

The Mysteries of Beer.

A brewer writes to the Pall Mall Gazette: An association has recently been formed for securing the purity of beer. At a meeting lately held resolutions were adopted demanding legislative measures to require the brewer to label each barrel of beer with the names of the substance used in its manufacture. It would considerably puzzle the brewer to do so at present, as very few of the chemicals used are sold under their true names. To defeat any inquisitiveness on the part of the railway company, and to render their presence unsuspected by the majority of the employes, the chemicals are contained in beer casks, and called by an initial similar to beer initials, but well recognized throughout the trade. On the brewers' price list P. stands for porter; P. on the chemical cask signifies preservative; D. S. stands for double stout; D. S. from the brewers' chemist is "double strength restorative" to "correct" old beer; B. W. (Burton water) is for imitating Burton ale, which is best done by doing as the Burton brewers do, using the best of materials only. C. & D. is widely used to preserve and bitter beer. Several others exist—H. B. (hop bitter), B. L. (bisulphate of lime), R. S. M., &c If, instead of passing abstract resolutions, the Anti-Beer Adulteration society will undertake to expose the nature and composition of this class of chemicals, they will not alone be assisted by the public in their agitation, but will receive assistance from the honest brewer, who now finds himself undersold.

The Bonapartists.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Jerome Napoleon informed a Bonapartist deputation that the time had arrived to commence legal, open and untiring agitation for the promotion of the Bonapartist cause. It has been decided to hold a large meeting on Feb. 17.

Adoring one (in lavender kids and a blue scarf): "O, how I wish I were that book you clasp so lovingly!" She: "How I wish you were, so I could shut you up!"

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Saturday, Feb. 2.

Montreal dealers complain that dressed hogs shipped from Ontario are short in weight.

Eggs are scarce and quotations are unreliable, as no two dealers have the same ideas as to values.

The English iron trade is dull, with prices in buyers favor.

Clover seed is in good demand, and sales are reported $6.50 per bushel. Timothy seed is quiet at $2 to $2.25 per bush., with few lots changing hands.

A cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson Bay at £221, and Northwest Land at 62s 6d.

The New York stock market was very strong all round.

Chicago advices report pork and corn strong, and wheat moving in sympathy.

The local stock market continues dull and featureless.

There were 37 failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, a decrease of one from the preceding week, a decrease of nine as compared with the corresponding week of 1883, and an increase of 26 as compared with the corresponding week of 1882. Bradstreet's also report 355 failures last week in the United States against 275 for the corresponding period of 1883.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD.—Commerce 118 to 117¾; sales 20-100-20 at 117¼. Western Canada, 170 bid for new stock. Farmers' Loan and Savings, 100 at 112 for new stock.

Montreal Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD.—Montreal 179¼ to 178¾; sales 15 at 179. Merchants' 108¾ to 108; sales 10 at 108¾. Montreal Telegraph company 119 to 118¾; sales 15 at 119. Montreal Gas company, 182 to 181¼; sales 475 at 181½, 100 at 181¼, 250 at 182, 102 at 181¼, 775 at 182. Northwest Land 63 to 62; no sales.

Local Stocks During January.

The following are the highest and lowest points at which transactions were made during January on the Toronto Stock Exchange:

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest
Montreal	178¾	175¼
Ontario	103½	99¼
Molson's	114	110
Toronto	169¾	166½
Merchants	109¼	107½
Commerce	120¼	117½
Imperial	130½	129
Federal	127	122½
Dominion	191	188
Standard	110	108½
Western Ass	111	109
Con. Gas Co	146½	145½
Northwest Land	65½	60½
Canadian Pacific	98¼	98
Can. Landed Credit	120	117½

Local Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts of grain on the street to-day were light and prices unchanged. Wheat sold at $1.02 to $1.07 for fall, and 80c to 82c for goose, spring nominal at $1.03 to $1.12. Barley quiet and steady, with sales of 400 bushels at 62c to 68c. Oats firm, with sales of 200 bushels at 37c and 38c. Peas sold at 72c and rye at 62c. Hay plentiful and easy; about 70 loads sold at $6 to $9 for clover, and at $10 to $13 for timothy. Straw sold to the extent of ten loads at $7 to $8 a ton. Hogs steady at $7.75 to $8; quarters of beef at $5.50 to $6.50 for forequarters, and $8 to $9.50 for hindquarters. Poultry firm; turkeys 11c to 13c per lb; geese 8c to 9c; chickens 50c to 65c; ducks 70c to 90c.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—This market was fairly active to-day. The prices for produce are as follows: Beef—roast, 10c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 12c. Mutton—Legs and chops, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c; lamb per lb, 10c to 12c; veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Pork—Chops and roast, 10c to 12c. Butter—Pound rolls, 20c to 23c; large rolls, 18c to 19c; cooking, 15c to 16c. Lard, 12c to 14c; cheese, 14c to 16c; bacon, 10c to 14c; eggs, 28c to 31c; turkeys, $1 to $2.00; chickens per pair, 50c to 60c; geese, each, 60c to 80c; ducks, 70c to 90c; partridge, brace, 50c to 60c; potatoes per bag, 85c to 90c; cabbages per doz., 50c to 85c; onions, peck, 25c to 30c; parsnips, peck, 20c; beets, peck, 20c; carrots, peck, 15c to 20c; beans, peck 30c to 40c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 14,000 brls., dull; sales 9000 brls. No. 2 $2.10 to $2.80, superfine $2.80 to $3.30, common $3.35 to $3.75, good $3.80 to $6.50, western extra $6.25 to $6.50, extra Ohio $3.35 to $6.00, St. Louis $3.25 to $6.25, Minnesota extra $5.75 to $6.75, double extra $6.80 to $6.90. Rye flour steady at $3.40 to $3.75. Cornmeal steady at $3 to $3.25. Wheat—Receipts 13,000 bush, firm; sales 2,312,000 bush futures, and 102,000 bush spot; exports 118,000 bush; No. 2 spring nominal, No. 2 red $1.09 to $1.09½, No. 1 red and white state $1.16½, No. 2 red February $1.04¾ to $1.05¼, March $1.07 to $1.07¼, April $1.09½ to $1.10. Rye firm. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt dull and nominal. Corn—Receipts 42,000 bush., firm; sales 1,024,000 bush future, 186,000 bush spot; exports 72,000 bush; No. 2 60½c to 61c, February 60½c to 61c, March 61½c to 61¾c, April 61½c to 62¼c. Oats—Receipts 17,000 bush, quiet; sales 140,000 bush future, 70,000 bush spot: mixed 39½c to 41c, March 40c to 40¼c. Hay firm and unchanged. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee firm, Rio 12½c. Sugar firm; standard A 7 5-16c to 7 3-5c, firm. Petroleum—Crude 8c to 8½c, refined 9½c. Tallow steady at 7¾c to 7 7-16c. Potatoes firm and unchanged. Eggs steady at 37c to 38c. Pork quiet, mess $16. Beef firm. Cut meats firm, pickled bellies 8c to 8¼, pickled shoulders 7¼c, pickled hams 11½c to 12c, middles firm, long clear 9c. Lard firm at $9.50, 14½c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Markets were generally buoyant to-day, with the exception of corn, and closed stronger than yesterday. Provisions were unusually strong. Trading in wheat was active. The feeling was bullish most of the session. At the opening the wheat market was easier at a decline. Later it ruled strong and advanced under a good demand, but eased off a trifle and closed about ¼ higher than yesterday. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat higher; February 91½c to 92¼c, March 92¼c to 92¾c, No. 2 spring 91¾c to 91¾c, No. 2 red 98½c to 99c. Corn weak at 52½c to 52¾c; February 52½c to 53¼c, March 53c to 53¼c. Oats steady; February 32½c to 32¾c, March 32¾c to 32¾c, April 32¾c to 33c. Rye steady at 58c. Pork steady at $16.60 to $16.70; February $16.50 to $16.70, March $16.35 to $16.75. Lard firm; cash $9.15 to $9.20, February $9.15, March $9.20 to $9.25, April $9.22½ to $9.17½. Bulk meats firm; shoulders $6.90, short rib $8.15, short clear $8.80. Whisky steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour 13,000 bbls, wheat 33,000 bush, corn 22,000 bush, oats 110,000 bush, rye 6000 bush, barley 30,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 12,000 bbls, wheat 14,000 bush, corn 107,000 bush, oats 71,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 11,000 bush.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

ASSETS - $4,500,000.

Canadian Investments over $400,000.
All Profits belong to Policy Holders.
Claims and Bonuses paid $8,000,000.

J. E. & A. W. SMITH, Gen. Agents.
Office—15 Wellington Street.
F. STANCLIFFE, Montreal.
General Manager, Canada.

E. STRACHAN COX. T. F. WORTS.

COX & WORTS
STOCK BROKERS.

(Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange)
Buy and sell on commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in on the
Toronto, Montreal and New York STOCK EXCHANGES,
Also execute orders on the
Chicago Board of Trade
in grain and Provisions.
Hudson's Bay Stock bought for cash or on margin.
Daily cable quotations received.
26 TORONTO STREET.

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) 1.00 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, 7.10 a.m., for all stations on main line and branches, and for Detroit, Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City....Pacific Express, 1.00 p.m., for Galt, Woodstock, Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Detroit, Chicago, and all points west and northwest....Local Express, 4.50 p.m., for all points on main line, Orangeville and Elora branches.

ARRIVE.

9:30 a.m.—Express from all stations on main line and branches....10.30 a.m.—Express from Orangeville and intermediate stations....3.40 p.m.—Atlantic Express from Chicago and all points west and stations on main line....6.35 p.m—Montreal Express—All stations on main line and branches.

Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Trains Leave Union Depot as follows:

7.30 A.M. MAIL.—4.25 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....9.10 p.m.—Mail from Owen Sound and intermediate stations....5.10 p.m.—Mixed—Arrives at Parkdale.

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 $2665 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 $147,200 79, U. S. bonds $952,675 00	$1,499,875 79
Cash on hand and in banks	1,743,781 21
Railroad and other stocks and bonds	1,343,514 13
Bank stocks	1,025,478 04
State, county, city and town bonds	3,423,111 31
Mortgages on real estate worth $45,000,000	13,959,066 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	55,685 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.

"SLEIGH ROBES."
Black Bear, Hudson Bay Wolf, China Goat and Buffalo.
Ladies' S. S. Seal, Persian Lamb and Astrachan Mantles.
GENTS' FUR OVERCOATS
IN
Beaver, Persian Lamb, and Raccoon.
Ladies' and Gents' Fur Caps in endless variety.
All Furs at Reduced Prices for the next 30 days.
J. & J. LUGSDIN,
MANUFACTURERS,
101 YONGE STREET.

WHEATON & Co.
(LATE GALE & CO.)
The Shirts superior to all others in Canada are our Celebrated
DUPLEX SHIRTS.
Superior in Fit, Quality and Workmanship.
Every Shirt Guaranteed. Order a sample.
17 KING ST. WEST,
CORNER JORDAN.

PHIL. PEARSON
Has received a large consignment from England of
TOYS
Of every Description.
FINEST BRANDS OF TOBACCOES AND CIGARS.
490 YONGE ST.
NORTH OF FIRE HALL.

HANDSOME BLACK BEAR
SLEIGH ROBE
For Sale at one-fourth Cost.
P. PATERSON & SON,
24 King Street East.

TO CARPENTERS.
FULL STOCK OF
Saws, Planes, Braces, Bits, Turnscrews, Squares and all kinds of
EDGE TOOLS,
Tool Baskets, Boring and Mortising Machines.
RICE LEWIS & SON,
TORONTO.

NEWEST DESIGNS
CRYSTAL, BRASS GILT & BRONZE
GASALIERS AND BRACKETS
A Full Assortment of Globes and Smoke Bells.
91 KING ST. WEST
(ROMAINE BUILDING.)
RITCHIE & CO.

NEW PAINT STORE,
498 YONGE STREET.
W. A. CAPON
Dealer in
Paints, Glass, Brushes, Machine Oils, etc. Sign Writing a Specialty.

STINSON'S
COAL AND WOOD DEPOT.
Great Reduction in Wood direct from cars for present delivery.
Best long Beech and Maple (dry) delivered to any part of the city; also all kinds of
Hard & Soft Coal
Received per rail, at Lowest Rates.
Wood Cut and Split by Steam. Coal delivered in bags if required.
A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
Orders promptly delivered.
Telephone Communication.
OFFICES:
10 King Street East.
Cor. Adelaide & Victoria Sts.
96 Teraulay Street.
474½ Yonge Street.

J. R. BAILEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COAL
69 YONGE ST.