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ADVERTISING RATES: (FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL

Address all Communications: THE The World's Telephone Call is 523. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1885.

The Franchise Extension Bill. The bill introduced by Mr. Fraser year terday is more far-reaching in its effects than a superficial examination of its provisions would lead one to suppose. In order to see this it is necessary only to remember being males over twenty-one years of age, and not subject to special disqualification can, if their names are properly entered on is still wanting. the voting list, vote at elections of members to the legislative assembly:

1. The owner, tenant or occupant of real

which he must be assessed and have paid

the farmer's son resides is sufficiently valuable to entitle him to be assessed on it as a zans. Now, whem complaints of partner would be,

There are provisions respecting In- Columbia first begun to be serious, it was dians but they do not affect the vote only in the division where he resides,

he able, though he may have property of constituencies, to vote in only one, and that the one in which he has his legal domicile. This is a long step in the right direction, since it thins down very materially the connection between property and franchise. Hereafter the small property property owner in point of political influence, as he ought to be.

Instead of a farmers' sons' franchise there will hereafter be a land owners' franchise. If a man owns forty acres of land in the county of whatever value, his son, stepson or grandson may vote on it along with himself, and more than one son may do so, six years ago, is well vindicated by the

house assessed at \$400 in the city, or \$200 it and is responsible for the consequence in a village or town, his son or sons may has stuck to it unflinchingly ever since; vote with him on the property in the same and to-day shows not the least sign of

The right to vote is conferred by the have been changes in the schedules since bill on every householder, that is, on 1879, and a few more changes are anevery man who lives in a house which no r family shares with his as tenants, down on Tuesday. The changes from time value of the property.

the direction of departing from the main Income voters are divided into two principle of the new system—the proteces, those who earn an income from tion of home production and manufacture occupation, and those who earn Both are allowed to vote without being compelled to show that they have paid municipal taxes or income, and the when and wherever practicable. wage-earners," as they are technically the principle since 1879 was the raising o called in the bill, need earn only \$300 a the duty on farm implements from the year to have the franchise. Outside of former figure of 25 per cent. to the present and towns, board and lodging may be figure of 35 per cent. And now these included as part of the wages to make up articles are actually cheaper to the farmer than they were two or three years ago.

The above are the principal provisions and anyone can see that the measure intro- mowers from \$90 to \$72; wagons from \$95 duces what may for all practical purposes to \$65; and other implements and machibe regarded as manhood suffrage. It is nery in proportion. A six-feet binder sells hard to imagine any considerable class on the American side for \$210, and, if the with any stake at all in the community. 35 per cent. duty were added to the price, who cannot get on the list of voters if they it ought to cost on the Canadian side desire to do so. Practically every property \$283.50. As a matter of fact it is sold in owner, every householder, every working- Winnipeg for from \$225 to \$240, which however small his wages; seems reasonable enough, considering the also every young man who still larger market which the other side so far lives in his fathor's house, whether affords. The cry of dear farm implements as a studedt or as his father's assistant in by reason of the N. P. is now played out in business, or in any other capacity. The Manitoba. cluded whom it would be desirable to include are young men who leave home to bringing us the greater part of the way toattend school or college, seeing that four wards John Bright's desideratum of many months' absence disqualifies them from years ago-a free breakfast table. Strangevoting at home, while there is no way of including them where they are temporarily residing. This will affect arts, law, down to bottom principles, free traders able numbers, and we would like to see and we dare say that Mr. Bright now resome means of getting them on the roll. grets ever having given currency to an ex-Surely they have as much stake in the pression which protectionists have made munity as the organ-grinder or the such good use of, and which seems to pea-nut vendor who happens to live in a strike so gratefully on the public ear. Per hovel of his own, and are better able to contra, we suppose that it must sound to exercise the franchise to some useful pur- Sir Richard Cartwright like the filing of a tled policy to do.

mill saw or the scraping of a bass fiddle The chief objection to this system is not with "a mighty bad cowld." want of comprehensiveness, but excess of Here is one of this year's changes, which complication. The present system is bad et the Toronto Trades and Labor council enough, but this will be very much worse. "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest." So long as the assessment roll is made the The importation into Canada of all goods basis of the voters' list, just so long will manufactured or produced by prison labor, we have the mad strife between political or which have been made within or in conparties for the possession of control over nection with any prison, jail or penitenmunicipal affairs, the same struggle for the tiary. is prohibited; and to such importaappointment of partisan assessors, the same tion a penalty is attached. The products dishonest omissions from and insertions in of American state prisons will no longer the assessment rolls, the same swearing dispute the market with the products of and hair splitting and march-stealing be- Canadian free labor. In the course of his fore the courts of revision and county speech the minister said that there are judges, the same false swearing and unjust three large prisons in the United States

sment rolls, throw on each man the esponsibility of registering his name in person if he wishes to vote.

A Check to Assisted Imm Some little while ago, when the Trades and Labor representatives were making fierce attacks on the dominion governme because of too much assisted 'immigration we said it would in all probability turn out that while they had been talking th government had been acting in the matte to some purpose. In the house the other day Hon, Mr. Pope thus replied to two questions put by Mr. Mackintosh:

questions put by Mr. Mackintosh:

In view of the early completion of the work on the C. P. R., instructions were given to the high commissioner in December last that no more general laborers or navvies should be assisted or encouraged to come to Canada, nor any more mechanics and artisans. The department also instructed that the greatest exertions should be made to induce agricultural laborers, agriculturists with families and female domestic servants, both in the United Kingdom and on the continent, to come to Canada. Having received from workingmen reasonable remonstrances against the assistance of a certain class of laborers that come into competition with them, the department is considering the best means to assist agricultural laborers and servants, and to exclude from encouragement those complained of by the workmen of the cities and manufacturing districts.

The announcement was received with cheers; and well it might be, for, if veri

heers; and well it might be, for, if veri with what it will be if the measure becomes fied by events, it will leave those trades law. At present the following persons. and labor men who have been working against Sir John and the N. P. very little ground to start upon. But one thing If Sir John and his colleagues really

wish to make themselves "solid" with the working men of Canada, let them boldly property of the assessed value of \$400 in a take the same line with regard to Chinese city, \$300 in a town, and \$200 in a village immigration that they have taken on the question of assisted passages from Europe. 2. Any one who either from business or It would be consistent for them to do so. in the form of wages earns \$400 a year, on Mr. Pope says that in view of the early completion of the C. P. R. instructions were given in December last that no more general laborers or navvies should be asparents, provided the real estate on which sisted or encouraged to come to Canada, nor any more mechanics and arti-

said to be absolutely necessary to let the question one way or the other. At present | Chinese come in, because otherwise men to the tenant or occupant of property can build the Canadian Pacific railway could not be had. Well, the railway is to be while the owner can vote where his property is, no matter where he may have his Chinese wanted for after that? Nay, what has the country wanted with any Under the proposed measure the owner | fresh arrivals of them for a year past, see of property will be placed on the same ing that a year ago the contractors defooting as the tenant or occupant. He will clared that they had then all the Chinamen they could employ on the work? Those few words of Mr. Pope's, above quoted, have already given the government a big lift with workingmen all over the country. Now let him follow up the advantage thus gained by adding, some of pletion of the C. P. R. no more Chinamen owner will be on a par with the large are wanted in the Pacific province. By taking this line Sir John would do a great

to time made have been, however, not in

-but in that of further extending it and

removing obstacles to its efficient working.

One of the most important extensions

Then there was the change by which tea

and coffee were put upon the free list,

stroke of business for himself and his government; and it might be interesting to know who it is that hinders. The national policy, adopted very nearly

But it is sustained also in another way, which is scarcely less important to the of the flour duty to 75 cents per barrel country. The government that introduced of flour is barely equal to 15 cents on the weakening or going back on it. There while themselves taking all they can get nounced in the tariff resolutions brought of the "honest farmer," so called.

From time to time, says the New York Herald, it is asserted that Mr. Vanderbilt has obtained a controlling interest in the West Shore railroad. Doubtless there are many who would gain by such a change in the ownership of the road, and the reports may be due to their excessive zeal to obtain this result. The latest story, which come from Chicago, has no basis of truth.

Binders have fallen from \$330 to \$225 :

ly enough, as it appears on the surface, though still logically enough when we get don't like this kind of free trade at all: Gladstone government, and their desire to leave, and is still an invalid, but hopes to be well enough to have another cut-in at Indian fighting, if Russia persists in ignoring the frontier, as he thinks it is her set-

rejection of votes on election day before dishonest or stepid returning officers. The way to avoid all this is to avow the principles of manhood suffrage at once; give the franchise to all over 21 who are not paupers, lunatics, or convicts, and who are residents of six months' or a year's standing; and, departing entirely from the

pay dusy. It was of course necessary to the empress; and even though the interna ovide that from the same date American | condition of Russia does prompt him to fish and fish oil shall pay duty when im- foreign war he may yet, it is to be hoped, ported into Canada, and this has been donehesitate to take the plunge. What Sir Leonard said with respect to

changes in the cigar duties, and the reasons why, is of such particular interest just now that we quote it entire: It is stated, and it is quite clear from the returns down to the present time, and from the indications of the effect of the Scott act in the future, that we shall use a considerable excise revenue next year, and as oigars manufactured in the dominion of Canada to-day pay into the committee of the state As a consider of the early of the early food as revenue next year, and as cigars manufactured in the dominion of Canada to-day pay into the treasury about 10 per cent. of their value of excise duty, it was thought, as the general revenue tariff is 20 per cent. that the government might fairly get out of the cigars a portion of the money which they have lost on whisky and beer. [Cheers.] It is proposed on cigars of all descriptions, made in whole or part from foreign or imported leaf tobacco or any substitute therefor, an excise duty of 30 per thousand, which is double the duty at present, shall be paid, making it about 20 per cent. that the consumer will have to pay instead of 10. On cigars of all descriptions made solely from tobacco grown in Canada and in manufactories where no foreign leaf is used or kept, the duty shall be \$\$ per thous and instead of \$1.50. On wet snuff a specific duty of 12 cents when put up in packages of less than five pounds. The present duty is 8 cents. The trade is anxious and willing to put up snuff in small packages and to pay additional duty, and we are willing to take the money and let them have the advantage. (Hear, hear.) On cigars and cigarettes the customs duty is to be just double what it is now. It is now 60 cents per pound and the new duty will be \$1.20 specific, and 20 per cent. ad valorem. Those are the propositions by which we expect to get back a considerable portion of the money we are liable to lose on whisky and malt liquors during the next year. (Loud cheers.)

the school law now before the legislature becomes law will be excluded from all participation in the superannuation systemthat is, they will not be required to pay into the fund, and they will be allowed to draw nothing out of it. Those who do not wish to continue paying into the fund at the increased rate will have to leave in what they have paid until they retire, when they will come under the operation of the section which provides that every these days, that in view of the early com- teacher on leaving the profession shall receive back one-half what he has paid, without interest.

Almost everybody will be glad to hear that the forty-eighth congress, before

ing by the resolution they adopted on Wednesday, against the proposed increase provided no single individual works over, instead of 50 cents. It has been proved to a demonstration that 75 cents on the barrel bushel of wheat, and yet these grangers, would deny the simplest justice and fair play to the millers. We are really ashamed

Those Mail special cablegrams were at it again yesterday. Not content with fraudu. lently asserting that all the nasty details of a suit for seduction had been cabled to them the Pulptower people must needs resurrect a dead man to serve their purposes. Chief Justice Cockburn died November 21, 1880, and yet the Mail's cablegram in re the Yates case declares that he refuses to sign a recom mendation that the famous journalist should be released. It was scarcely worth cabling the fact, for it must be painfully patent to even a Mail reader, that not only do the illustrious dead tell no tales, but are absolutely unable to write their own names.

The distinguished soldier, Lt. Col. Pretyman, R.A., who is a guest at government house, Toronto, was General Sir Frederick Roberts' right hand man in the last Afghan campaign, and is therefore one of the best authorities on the question now disturbing the minds of Englishmen. The colonel openly expresses his opinion that Russia has long designed the occupation of Herat, trusting to the vacillating policy of the please the peace-at-any-price party. Col. Pretyman returned from India on sick

A declaration of war avainst Russis would be followed, we may presume, by the immediate occupation of the Black sea, and taking for granted the co-operation of Turkey, the theatre of war would, we think, rather be in Europe than India.

free into the United States, will have to certain that he will be urged to do so by

Accidents to Workmen. Edior World: I happened in the house on Friday evening when Mr. Meredith introduced his bill to make employers responsible for damages occuring to those in his employ on account of defective machinery, or what might be construed to be negligence on the part of the employer, olasses, but it will be seen his arguments were like a two edged sword, it cut both ways, for whilst showing himself such a friend to the laborer, he lost many from the manufacturing and contracting parties of our country. But as to the bill it appears more like political bunkum to make a little word like political bunkum to like laborer. Thousands of the best Veterinarians and Horsemen of this country testify to its many wonderful cures and its great practical value. It is also the most economical remedy in use, as one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole

Now, as to Mr. Meredith's bill: It may
he is speaking one word for the laborer
and three for himself—as a law, as he
wishes it would make more litigation than
any law on our statute books, and require
an importation of lawyers, as the thousands who are now employed on our railroads, manufacturers, and ever person em-ployed as a laborer may seek an oppor-tunity to extort money from his employer; and I think every correct thinker will say, as Mr. Mowat and his supporters, it will be time arough to make be time enough to make an enactment of that kind when its necessity is felt and demanded by the people. OLD BALDWIN.

They Will Not be Excluded. Editor World: Will school teachers from Canada be prohibited from teaching in the United States by the recent labor CONSTANT READER.

Editor World: I am glad to see you are taking up the subject of shorter hours of labor. You say, "with only ten hours per day, rents and other items of expense costs for twelve hours for the matter of that, say, forty-eight hours per week. But to be of full benefit to the workingman wages ought to remain the same as when he worked sixty hours per week. And for home consumption there would be no loss entailed unequally upon employers, each and all being subject to the same rule and and all being subject to the same rule and the same expense for labor, and that extra expense charged upon the finished article to the purchaser; but an advance which time would modify from their being created

a greater purchasing power amongst the mass of the people, and consequently more goods sold, though at a smaller profit per article. article.

This may be said to be interfering with the individual right of labor to sell as much of its time as it chooses per day or week. No doubt your readers would be glad to learn from some competent authority as to how this objection would be met in the view of a measure being brought in for a compulsory eight hours per day limit. The advantages would be: more time for recreation, self-improvement, and improvement of home surroundings; the disadvantages: the decreased power of making "money."

H. R.

Farmers and Prohibition Editor World: Would you permit an ex-farmer, who has never been connected with the liquor trade, to state from a farmer's standpoint the effect which prohibition will have on the financial interests of the agricultural community. First, as to compensation: There is strong probability that the sober second thought of the coun try will grant compensation as an act of simple justice to those whose interests and | bbls.; quiet; sales 13,000 bbls.; unchanged property have been confiscated for the alleged benefit of a majority. To deny that principle would be declaring for commun. m at once, in which farmers would be the greatest sufferers. To argue that confisca-tion is justifiable because liquor licenses tion is justifiable because inquor includes are issued only from year to year is more absurd than it would be to contend that the timber licenses annually issued by the timber licenses annually issued by the government to lumbermen for cutting logs on limits might be abolished and the business stopped without remuneration to the lumbermen. The government would not dare to confiscate lumbermen's licenses not dare to connecate lumbermen's licenses without giving compensation, although it has the nominal right to do so as owners of the timber land; much less then has it the right to confiscate liquor property, which is solely owned by private parties. Although it may be shown that the lumber trade lowers the morals of the men it confines to shanty living; is injurious to health and destructive to life in stream driving logs: that it furnishes the inflammable me logs; that it furnishes the inflammable ma-terials used in the construction of theatres, asylums and houses, causing the burning to death of thousands of men, women and children, and that its owners have made fortunes out of it, yet no person (except a crank) would have the hardihood to offer hese facts as reasons for confiscating tim-

think, rather be in Europe than India.

England could seize some Russian post there, and make its evacuation dependent on the retirement of the Russians to Merv. This would be easier than fighting in Afghanistan. The bombardment of Odessa might again be attempted; but it is a pity that Russia is impregnable by way of the Baltic.

When compensation comes up it should be paid by those counties which passed the Scott act. They allege that they will reap special benefits from it, therefore it is they and not outsiders who should pay for it. To be more just it should be paid by those counties which passed the Scott act. They allege that they will reap special benefits from it, therefore it is they and not outsiders who should pay for it. To be more just it should be paid for by those who cast their votes for it, and not by those who voted against it. The former by their votes have forced upon the latter the additional expense and trouble of getting their liquor in inconvenient ways and under difficulties, therefore the act Baltic.

The prince of Wales and czar of Russia married sisters, whose sincerest desire it would be to keep their two adopted countries from war. The czarina is said to

themselves for this loss by any means known to agriculture; and that the loss will be as hopeless as if the land on which the darley, hops, rye, and corn are grown for making liquor was cut off from their farms and buried in the sea. This is something that no farmer either foresaw or expected when he was persuaded or deladed into voting for prohibition, but it is an inevitable consequence.

D.A.

SINANCE AND THADE

TORONTO, March 5. Transactions on the local exchange tolay-Morning: Commerce, 3 at 119, Fed-

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to \$9. Potatoes are selling by the load at WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager 40c, single bag: 50c. Apples may be had

40c, single bag 50c. Apples may be had at \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel.

St. Lawrence Market.—Beef, roast, 11c to 15c; sirloin steak, 12½c to 15c; round steak, 12c to 13c; mutton, legs and chops, 12½c to 15c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c; lamb, per pound, 12½c to 15c; lamb chops, 12½c to 16c; veal, best joints, 12c to 15c; cutlets, 15c to 16c; inferior cuts 8c to 10c; north chops and reasts. stepping down and out, did a last act of justice by passing the bill to put Grant on the retired list. The general is feeling better since, so the despatches say.

day, rents and other items of expense costs about as much as twelve hours." Now, it pork, chops and roasts, 9c to 10c; butter, poundrolls, 20c to 23c; cooking, 12c to 15c; lard, 11c to 12c; cheese, 13c to 15c; to \$1; geese, 70s to \$1; heavy hogs are selling at \$5.70, and light hogs from \$6 to \$6.25; forequarters of beef bring from \$4 to \$5.25; hindquarters, from fi6 to \$7.25;

Montreal Stocks. Closing quotations-Montreal 191, 1901; Ontario offered 107; Toronto 180, 1781; Merchants 112; Commerce 1194, 1184; Northwest land 36, 34; Montreal telegraph 120,1194; Richelieu 55, 544; Passenger 1194.

Beerbohm-Floating cargoes, wheat and corn hardening. Cargoes on passage, wheat, buyers and sellers apart tending up; corn turn dearer. Good cargoes No. 1 California, off coast, 34s 6d to 34s 9d, was STOCK EXCHANGES, 34s 3d to 34d 6d. No. 2 red winter shipment, present and following month, 34s, was 33s 6d; ditto., prompt, 34s, was 33s 6d. Arrivals off coast for orders, wheat 6d. Arrivals off coast for orders, wheat and corn nil. Liverpool, spot wheat firmer, corn quiet at 4s 4d, half penny cheaper. Paris, wheat and flour steady. On passage to the continent, wheat 340,000 qrs., corn 140,000 qrs.; ditto to united kingdom, wheat 2,825,000 qrs., corn 230,000.

Liverpool—Flour, 10s to 11s 6d; spring wheat, 6s 8d to 6s 11d; red winter, 6s 8d to 6s 10d; No. 1 California 6s 11ds 7s 1ds. to 6s 10d; No. 1 California, 6s 11d to 7s 1d; No. 2 California, 6s 5d to 6s 9d; corn 4s to 4½s; barley, 5s 6d; oats, 5s 5d; peas, 5s 11d; pork, 63s; lard, 32s; bacon, 32s to 33s 3d; cheese, 57s.

NEW YORK, March 4.-Cotton duff and unchanged. Flour-Receipts 2000 Rye flour and cornmeal steady and unchanged. Wheat-Receipts 46,000 bush.; spot ½c to 1c higher; options opened a shade lower and advanced 1½c to 1½c, shade lower and advanced 1½c to 1½c, closing firm; sales 5,872,000 bush, future, 135,000 bush, spot; exports 82,000 bush; No 2. spring 90c, No, 2 red 90c to 91½c for cash, 89½c March, 92¾c May, No. 1 red state 97½c, No. 1 white 89½c. Rye, barley and mait unchanged. Corn.—Receipts 149,000 bush; spot ½c to ½c; options ½c to ¾c higher, closing firm; sales 1,296,000 bush. future, 196,000 bush. spot; exports 92,000 bush.; No. 2 52½c for cash, 51½c March, 50¾c May. Oats.—Receipts 89,000 bush.: higher; sales 575,000 bush. future, 126,000 bush. spot; No. 2 38¾c to 38¾c for cash, 37c May, mixed western 37c to 39¾c, white state 39c to 41½c. Hay unchanged. Hops weak; common to prime 10c to 17c. Coffee, sugar, molasses and rice finchanged. Petroleum—c:ude unchanged, refined 7¾c. Tallow and potatoes unchanged. Eggs firmer; state 27c. Pork, beef, out meats and middles unchanged. Lard firm at \$7.25. Butter and cheese quite and unchanged.

Chicago Markets. CHICAGO, March 4.-Flour unchanged Wheat excited; closed fo higher than yes terday; March closed at75 c, April 76ge, May 813c, No. 2 spring 76c to 774c. May 81gc, No. 2 spring 76c to 773c. Corn strong; closed 3 sigher; cash 334c to 334c, March close at 384c to 384c, April 384c to 384c, May 414c. Oats firm; cash 276c to 294c, April 274c, May 314c. Rye firmer; No. 2 63c. Barley nominal. Pork steady; cash and March \$12,25 to \$12 374. April \$12.40 to \$12,45. May \$12.50 to \$12 524. Lard steady; cash and March \$6 324. to \$6.85, April \$6.90, May \$6.974. Boxed meats uschanged. Whisky firm Receipts—Flour 21,000 bbls. THU COMBAULT'S

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Toronto 179½, 178½; Merchants' 112, 111½;
Commèrce 119½, 118½; Imperial 125, 123;
Federal 47, 46½; Dominion buyers 188;
Standard 112, 111; Hamilton 120, 118½;
Western assurance, 79½, 79½; Northwest land, 36, 35½.

Local Produce Markets.

FARMERS' MARKET.—Wheat sold at 78c to 81c for fall and spring; 66c to 67c for goose, Barley sold at 60c to 72c, the built of it selling at 65c. Oats brought 38c and 40c; peas, 57c to 60c. Timothy sold at 811 to \$14; clover at \$7 to \$9. Straw, \$7

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Business of the New York Life Insurance Co. Last Year: miums received.....

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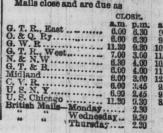
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and answer i
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you of that feelin tough tain winter I know whim cinder thing pork, pay, a what menti wante sorts of the was just miles in the law in i

ful, Well, a Miss Swif a good des too, he us lactures; afterward, noticed sh smart inde Then he reckoned s me what I that I'd he interest of

interest of he had, an tell what s mind that 'em, for I' a lady [tal more apt s makes her mind to that

"I have lity," said I "Indeed

kie.
"No, sir,
"Is this
asked Mr. I
that I adore
"No," sai
"I have h

"You ca

Miss Swiffles own mistress as you know who are wor ever met. I good-looking I couldn't be not my prope woman. Is arms of the f calculated an who asks her, shoes twenty probably you That's why I Next thing Mr. Dinkie ha

laughing to he I couldn't the window, a Sw ffles, three a play."
"Tisn't the said Miss Swiff they are a mean she walked, wi We didn't se

some days, and going to Europ So of course a boarder. Bu a ternoon I rece MY DEAR MA departure upon mover return, I