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W. F. MACLEAN.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1884.

Political Independence.

It is a fact to be deplored, but cannot be gainsaid, that the people of Canada have lost much of their patriotism within the last few years. The sturdy love for the land of their birth that distinguishes the inhabitants of even the poorer countries of Europe is a sentiment practically unknown to us. Speakers on the platform and writers in the press deplore the loss of this national sentiment. To awaken it, as far as we can, considering the anomalous position that Canada occupies among the nations of the world, is the duty of everyone that has any claim to be considered a lover of his country. It is well for us, as Canadians, to inquire for a moment to what causes this apathy may be ascribed, and what remedies can be applied to awaken us out of the political lethargy into which we have fallen. In England we are looked upon as a mere dependency of a vast empire—no particular advantage to the British crown— a sort of convenient place where the restless population of the overcrowded districts can find rest for the sole of its foot, and where the wealthy capitalist can invest money to augment his already overflowing coffers—in fact, a sort of overgrown baby, *not quite* old enough to stand alone, but *quite* old enough to dispense with a mother's fostering care. Such unfortunately is the idea which an Englishman of the better class forms of us, if, indeed, he takes the trouble to form any idea at all. But how do we look upon ourselves? Do we feel a pride in being Canadians? We venture to say, that for *one* who is proud of being a Canadian, there are *ten* who pride themselves in being grits or tories. The bitterness of party warfare in the past has drowned every sentiment of loyalty that may have linggered in the heart of the people. The common good has been sacrificed on the altar of sordid self or grasping ambition and the result is that the leaders of both political parties have too often regarded the electors as mere chessmen to move about the board in playing the political game. We cannot have a patriotic spirit while such a state of matters exists.

It was expected that confederation would lead us out of this bitter party fight by increasing our political horizon and by introducing elements foreign to the old party lines of the united provinces. This dream, however, has vanished. To-day party warfare is waged with a rancor and hostility even more acrimonious than in the past, and, so far as confederation being able to act as a healing salve, we may give up the delusion. The fusion of the provinces, another dream fondly indulged in when confederation was formed, is even now further from an acknowledged fact than it was in 1867. The French element in Quebec is even actively aggressive, both politically and territorially, and is ousting the Anglo-Saxon while retaining the distinctive characteristics of Frenchmen. This, we venture to predict, would not be the case were not the national life at so low an ebb. The power which the American republican possesses to assimilate to the American character the original heterogeneous population, as well as the immigrants who annually flock to its shores, shows the strength and vigor of the national pulse. Were we an independent nation the same results would be found. The mediævalism of Quebec would be a thing of the past, the unprogressive spirit displayed by the habitants of the older province would be supplanted by the energetic push of the Anglo-Saxon, and the isolation of the French would be an episode of history. With a territory nearly the size of Europe; with unbounded resources of forest, mine and stream; with a population energetic, frugal and industrious; with a climate, if not the most favored in the world, sufficiently invigorating to keep alive the innate energy of its inhabitants, nothing is required to render Canada one of the foremost nations of the world but political independence. The proud consciousness would come to every citizen of our country, not that he is a denizen of a mere appendage of the British crown, but that he is an inhabitant of a nation capable of playing an important part in the great drama of history; and let this idea once drawn on his mind, and then he shall rise up to his duty as a Canadian and begin to feel his position as a man who had some stake in his native country.

The Jewish Sabbath.

We see by the New York Sun that Rabbi Gottheil of that city has proposed to his congregation to change their day of worship from Saturday to Sunday. The reasons for the change are obvious, but that it should be suggested shows that Jews as well as Christians are feeling the influences of this period of religious revolution. The liberal Jews are becoming more and more emancipated from the ancient social and religious prejudices of their race. Many of them have totally abandoned the faith of their fathers, not to take on that of Christians, but to join the rapidly increasing ranks of the skeptics and unbelievers. They look on their scriptures as containing the records of a superstitious age; and it seems to them childish for enlightened men of this time to separate themselves from the rest of mankind because of traditions which have only a fabulous foundation.

Even among the Jews who have not sunk into the materialism against which the pope so bitterly inveighs, there are many who no longer see any merit in stubbornly adhering to ancient religious customs which are not in harmony with the life around them. They do not deem them of essential importance, and think that the hardships their observance imposes on Jews are altogether unnecessary.

Very likely, too, the preservation of those customs and the rigid enforcement of them by the synagogues may tend rather to create unbelief than to preserve the old faith. Jews who are annoyed by them may be altogether driven away from religion. They may rebel against such interference with their individual liberty of action, and so gradually lose the religious spirit and prejudices of their race.

The keeping of Saturday as a holy day must be especially inconvenient for vast numbers of Jews, for whether they will or no they must also refrain from work on Sunday, when trade generally ceases and all the business exchanges are closed. With many of them it is hardly practicable to observe the Jewish Sabbath. Take the Jew brokers in Wall street, for instance; how can they now be away from its excitement on the last day of the week? For them to abandon business on Saturday may be to imperil their whole property; and even if they are found at the synagogue, will not their hearts be where their earthly treasure is?

But this effort to change the Jewish day of worship from Saturday to Sunday of course provokes violent opposition among conservative and orthodox Jews. Such a change, they reasonably say, would be a first step toward the abandonment of all the distinctive customs and observances of the race. They do not want the barrier between Jew and christian to be broken down, but would keep the chosen people forever separate from the rest of mankind; they bemoan the increasing tendency of their young men to escape from the traditions of their fathers and their growing desire to be as other men are.

Yet it seems to be inevitable that in this age of prevalent religious skepticism the liberalism against which the orthodox Jews contend should extend further and further among their people, and one by one sweep away the prejudices and customs which have so long kept them apart from other races and men of other religious traditions.

The New Craze.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen.
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

True, oh! poet, but wert thou to strike Toronto this semi-centennial year full quickly wouldst thou discover that the question hath another side. There seems to be a regular floral craze. Walking displays of cut flowers are constantly met with on the fashionable promenades of the city, flowers of gorgeously gorgeous gorgeocity. Through Mark Twain we have heard the enquiry made as to Christopher Columbus: "was he often on a bust." In Toronto we see that flowers this season are constantly on busts—very much so.

If the rage continues we may prepare ourselves to see the bosoms of Toronto's fair laid out as flower gardens, with imitation gravel walks and diminutive hedges, with possibly geraniums and fuchsias in pots; and hanging baskets filled with trailing plants suspended from necklace and from brooch.

This will likely prove beneficial for the corset companies, as to support a fair sized garden of this sort more area will be required and artificial aid must be invoked.

Unless the fashion dies away before the chilly nights and days of autumn arrive it will be in order to erect small greenhouses to preserve the tender plants, and then indeed will the climax be reached, and the hanging gardens of Babylon be rivalled by the walking gardens of our own fair city on the Bay.

The editor of the Mail is imposing upon his readers. When he heard that Sir Charles Tupper was to leave the government he sat down and while the inspiration was on him dashed off an ode to that distinguished man, affixing thereto the word "midnight" as well as the date. Now the Mail building was on fire on Saturday morning, but the inspiration therefrom did not seize the editor till midnight of May 25, when he gave forth seven stanzas of four lines each duly separated by roman numerals. The poetry is so bad that we are sure it was not dashed off at white heat, but that it was the product of several hours of continuous labor.

The postal telegraph project has been practically agreed to by the senate committee on postoffices at Washington, and the chances that it will pass the house and senate are excellent. In the report made by the committee it is unequivocally declared that the immense stock watering of the Western Union system has had the effect to increase rates. The same committee stoutly maintain the constitutional right of governments to build and maintain telegraph lines.

Two weeks from next Wednesday the republican party of the United States will meet in Chicago to nominate a presidential candidate. Blaine, Edmunds and Arthur are the three leading candidates, but there are many dark horses, including Secretary Lincoln.

Meat Every Meal.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: It's all very well for Mr. Doremus to speak of health of non-flesh v. flesh-living diet. We have two hundred butchers in this city who eat on an average two pounds of meat a day. Now put 200 non-flesh eaters to compete with them in any feat of strength and endurance, or in fact down right work of any kind, and how would flesh v. non-flesh eaters come out. And as for sickness and long livelihood, where would the non-flesh eaters be? There is a vast deal of difference between here and England you know. The cause of sickness in that country is, they cannot get enough flesh to eat, it being so far above their means, meat being dear there and vegetable very cheap. In this Canada of ours it is vice versa. It would make an Englishman's heart jump if he could see our workingmen's dinner pail here with his pound of good flesh in it and then look at his own. Try and teach your non-flesh diet to our working men and show them the way; take off your broadcloth and try to work along side; then you can test non-flesh v. flesh practically. 'Tis all very well for Dr. Lane, or sir this or that, or score of other men to speak of diet. When did any of that ilk do a day's work or was ever called upon for a day's exertion of any kind? Cannot our worthy friend perceive everlasting gratitude from his country by converting the British soldiers and sailors to non-flesh eaters? Men who eat no meat are the most easily vanquished. Should butchering give out, which will never be, we are men and would try something else. In conclusion I say heartily, hurrah for Canada the meat producing country, and meat every meal.

JAS. CHAPMAN SYMONDS.

The Mail Fire.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: It seems most extraordinary to an onlooker that there should be so much confusion and so little real judgment displayed at our large fires.

No men can be braver and no chief can shout louder than ours, but in their desperate hurry to get water on the fire they seem to overlook the best means of accomplishing the work they are there for, i. e., the subduing of the flames. To an outsider who has seen fires managed in most of the large cities on this continent, it appeared this morning that if two branches from the steamer with small nozzles attached had been taken to the top of Mrs. Cawthra's house on the east side of Bay street the Mail building could have been bored through and through and the fire kept from playing such havoc as it did, and a similar arrangement from the top of the Telegram building could have saved the tower. If the Dominion bank should get on fire to-day we have no arrangements whereby we could extinguish the flames. Suitable appliances are to be had, and the cost of this morning's fire would pay for apparatus which would make our brigade invincible.

Will our city fathers, some of whom are spending their time squabbling over the amount of respect which should be paid them by their subordinates, now wake up to a sense of their duty?

GRUMBLER.

Delay on Draper Street.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I read in a paper last week that the "repairing of Draper street had been begun." About ten days ago three men, with a theodolite and chain, appeared on this street and spent the evening there apparently very greatly to their satisfaction. Time passed, and about four days ago a second detachment put in an appearance and drove three or four wooden pegs into the mud, and gracefully retired. Nothing has been done since, and the residents are waiting with some curiosity to learn what the next step is to be. The street is almost impassable, in wet weather quite so, for it is simply stiff clay and mud, no macadam ever having been put down. A little haste on the part of the engineer's office would be very grateful to the denizens of said street.

ONE OF THEM.

Toronto, May 26, 1884.

Accomplished at Last.

From the Winnipeg Times.

The Free Press (Winnipeg) has been cornered.

But it is Still in Town.

From the Cornwall Freeholder.

The Commercial hotel bar has been removed up stairs.

Bad News for the Boys.

From the Cannington Gleaner.

Maybee has got his ice cream parlor and soda water fountain in full blast.

His Only Chance of Election.

From the Winnipeg Times.

A Prescott, Ariz., Chinaman wants to run for alderman and has changed his name to Ah Foy Murphy.

Thanks, but We Won't Have Any in Ours.

From the New York World.

We hope to see the time when the fourth of July, and not the birthday of the queen, will be a day of jollification in Canada.

Sir Richard in Toronto.

From the London Advertiser.

Sir Richard spoke moderately, yet decidedly; he did not hesitate to defend his old leader with spirit, nor to hold up Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues in their true light as men who had allured the people with false hopes, and who had misruled the country in a reckless and shameless way. The speech was in every way worthy of the man, and the audience showed that it was capable of appreciating the speech and the man.

We believe that the sentiment of Toronto is only a modified sense the sentiment of the country. We believe that in every constituency of Ontario there is an unexpressed but intense feeling of hostility to the conservative government, and that nothing now stands between Sir John Macdonald and his doom but the interval which separates to-day from the next election. We trust to find our friends everywhere well equipped for the fray. Let us have organization. Let us have public meetings. Let us stand by the good old cause. The right is sure to triumph, and right is on the liberal side.

Without Argument.

From the Lockport Journal.

He was a young lawyer, and was delivering his maiden speech. Like most young lawyers, he was florid, rhetorical, scattering and weary. For four weary hours he talked at the court and the jury, until everybody felt like lynching him. When he got through, his opponent, a grizzled old professional, arose, looked sweetly at the judge, and said:

"Your honor, I will follow the example of my young friend who has just finished, and submit the case without argument."

Then he sat down, and the silence was large and oppressive.

He Kept His Place.

From Figaro.

The clicky omnibus going towards the Odeon is full. In the Rue Richelieu four ladies get on to the platform. A polite gentleman gets up from his seat in the interior and, coming out to the platform, says: "Ladies, which is the oldest among you, as I wish to offer her my place?"

About 125,000 elephants are annually killed in Africa to supply the ivory trade.

DOMINION DASHES.

The Latest and Best News Found in Our Canadian Exchanges.

Peterborough was successfully lit by electric light Friday night.

Large supplies of war munition are being forwarded from England to Quebec.

Brantford has a new 3031 lb. fire bell, with which they expect to arouse the firemen.

The Stratford waterworks has had the effect of reducing insurance rates in that town.

The trial of the St. Thomas rioters cost the county $1500, the bulk of which is borne by Elgin county.

A young man named Ryan of Laval was drowned while rafting on the Montmorenci river last week.

Thomas Hawley was killed Wednesday while working a stump mahine near Corinth by one of the posts falling on him.

There are several cases of scarlet fever in Winnipeg, five persons in one family of immigrants being down with the disease.

The wife of Rev. W. H. Ramsay of Windsor, has fallen heir to a legacy of $10,000 by the death of an aunt in Europe.

Alex. Munroe, Winnipeg, got three years' imprisonment for stealing $55 from John Watson, a room mate at the European hotel.

Robert Faulkinbridge, aged 30, was found dead in an unfurnished room of the Palice hotel, Winnipeg, Thursday. Cause of death excessive drinking.

Flora McNeil, a young girl, at Lavering, near Orillia, is suspected of infanticide, and Dr. Ramsay of Orillia is holding an inquest on the body of the infant.

Wm. Boyd, a Milton laborer, fell off the Credit Valley railway bridge at that place last week and died Sunday from the effects of his injuries. He was intoxicated.

At a recent fire in Cornwall the engine arrived just one hour after the alarm was sounded. The delay was caused by not having a team of horses for the work.

At a temperance convention held in Winnipeg Thursday a resolution was passed recommending that the Scott act be submitted to the electors throughout the province.

A man named Arsenault, Moncton, N. B., who married a Miss Steeves against her friends wishes, shot Robert White Monday night for attempting to take his wife back to her mother by force. Recovery doubtful.

John Nicholson, Sebright, made a bea shoot himself by means of an ingeniously-constructed trap last week. The sky measured eleven feet long and seven feen across, the weight of the animal being 500t pounds.

The field for the country editor is enlarging. He has generally been connected with every institution or society existing in his locality, but it was reserved for the talented editor of the Aurora Borealis to start a hennery and train a bear.

If the Uxbridge Guardian man does not live on the dainties of the land it is not his fault. In noticing that two local sportsmen caught forty-six nice trout the other day it gives this very mild hint of their obvious duty: We wonder how they tasted.

A row occurred between some Chinese laundrymen and a number of French Canadians at Montreal Sunday night. The fight raged fiercely for some time, and several men were wounded. The police arrested three of the Chinese.

A gang of 152 Italians were sent to Cornwall last week by a swindler named Leonard, who promised them steady work on the canal, and charged them $4 each for a ticket which only cost him $1.75. The men are living in the town hall until they can strike a job somewhere.

At the Brampton races Saturday a pony belonging to William Cook of Cooksville had won two heats, and was on the third round when he struck a hydrant standing in the middle of the course, breaking one of the forelegs in three places. The pony had to be killed.

A man named William Maybee, who went to Strathroy from St. Thomas, some seven weeks ago in company with his wife and family, recently eloped with a young woman named Lizzie Anderson, leaving his wife and children to shift for themselves.

Cook, a nephew of W. Allen, Horncastle, brought a bad case of smallpox into that section last week. He came from England on the Peruvian, where two men died from the disease. In Toronto he had a doctor to attend him Sunday, and continued his journey next day, having exposed a great many persons to this dread disease.

The Nickel Plate hotel, Winnipeg, was robbed Sunday of $6, several bottles of liquor, and some boxes of cigars. John Tough, an ex-employe, was arrested, and part of the goods recovered in a disreputable house. A young man named Atkinson was arrested as an accomplice.

A little girl in Ingersoll, under 12 years of age, having read in the papers that a woman in Maine formed 530 intelligible words from the letters of the familiar word "incomprehensibility," thought she could go her one better, and has formed 1,060 intelligible words of the above comprehensible word.

Flour at Fort Macleod $5 to $8 per sack; oats, three cents per lb.; butter, 50 cents; potatoes, four cents; eggs, $1 per dozen; beafsteak, 15 cents; restaurant board per week, $8 to $9. Wages—Cowboys, $30 to $40 per month with board; farm hands, ditto; carpenters, $5 a day; blacksmiths, $5; day laborers with board, $2.

Thunder storms in Newfoundland are not to be laughed at. During a recent storm a bolt struck a stable in Bay of Bulle, shattering the building and killing two sheep. Another bolt struck a telegraph pole, rending it from top to bottom. Near by were two rocks which it split in pieces, and then tore a trench through the ground several feet long and four inches wide.

Two privates of the Fredericton, N.B., infantry—John Howard and James Brittany—are altogether too warlike. Monday they pounded James Frazee at Fairville without any cause, assaulted the constables who arrested them and made an effort to mash the magistrate. Howard's hands and feet were tied and he was fastened to the seat of the buggy, before he could be taken to jail.

The suit against Thomas Davies, the Toronto brewer, who claims the right to sell beer at wholesale in any part of the dominion under one license, will be tried before Magistrate Bartlett at Windsor. It is the first case of the kind since the dominion license law went into force, and if decided against the defendants an appeal will be taken.

The colored people of Chatham have a grievance. It is this: That they are compelled to send their children from one extreme end of Chatham, past a number of first-class schools, to an inferior school at the other extreme. In some cases this involves a walk of about two miles, and for children of tender years, either in the heat of summer or the cold of winter, is out of the question. They hold that they have a right to admission in these schools, and at a public meeting Wednesday night they resolved to memorialize the proper parties.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

TORONTO, Monday, May 26, 1884.

The posted rates for sterling exchange in New York to-day were at $4.87 and $4.88.

A cable to Cox & Co. quotes Hudson Bay at £24, and Northwest Land at 46s 3d.

There is very little doing in the wholesale trade.

New York opened weak with the exception of Union Pacific and Pullman Car, these stocks scarcely selling below Saturday's close, while the coal stocks were very much depressed. Lakawanna lost over 3 per cent, and then advanced 6¼ cents.

The local stock market continues dull and featureless.

New York stocks closed strong, but irregular.

New York Central sold at 108⅞ for cash under the rule.

Chicago opened weak. At the close of the morning board the quotations were slightly better than close of Saturday, with the exception of pork and lard, which were a shade easier. At the afternoon board a further advance of ⅛c was quoted for wheat, closing steady all round.

There is nothing doing in the export trade.

New York Stocks.

CLOSING PRICES.—Canada Southern 37¾, Canadian Pacific 46¾, Denver and Rio Grande 10¾, Lakawanna 97⅞, Lake Shore 84¾, Louisville & Nashville 34⅞, New York Central 108, Michigan Central 68, Missouri Pacific 70¾, Northwest common 96¾, Northern Pacific 30, Northern Pacific pfd. 45¾, St. Paul, common 69½, St. Paul & Manitoba 87⅞, Union Pacific 41, Western Union 55⅝, Wabash Pacific 6¼, Wabash Pacific pfd. 12⅞.

Toronto Stock Exchange Transactions.

CLOSING BOARD.—Commerce 121 to 120¾; sales 20 at 121; xd 117½ to 117; sales 100 at 117¼. Federal 121 to 120½; sales 30-10 at 120½. Standard 115½ to 114¾; sales 20 at 115. Western Assurance 116½ to 115¾; sales 20 at 116. Canada Permanent 216½ to 215½; sales 8 at 215½, 4 at 50; new stock at 207.

Montreal Stock Exchange Transactions.

CLOSING BOARD.—Montreal 190 to 189¾; sales xd. 25 at 189½, 350 at 190, Toronto xd. 173¾ at 172½; sales 35 at 173. Merchants, 109 to 108¾; sales 10 at 109. Canada Pacific Ry., 47 to 45; sales 150 at 45¾, 50 at 346. Federal, 121½ to 120½; sales 100 at 120½.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Cotton firm, unchanged. Flour—Receipts 17,000 bbls, dull; sales 10,000 bbls; No. 2 $2.30 to $3.10, superfine $3 to $3.50, common $3.50 to $3.80, good $3.85 to $6.50, western extra $6.35 to $6.40, extra Ohio $3.50 to $6.00, St. Louis $3.60 to $6.25, Minnesota extra $5.75 to $6.40, double extra $6.40 to $8.35. Rye flour quiet, unchanged. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 163,000 bush, stronger; sales 1,856,000 bush future, 146,000 bush spot; exports 152,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago 95c to 95⅞c, No. 1 red and white state $1.17. No. 2 red June $1.01 to $1.02½c, July $1.03½ to $1.04¾. Rye steady. Barley nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 205,000 bush, firm; sales 1,200,000 bush. future, 203,000 bush. spot; exports 91,000 bush; No. 2 63½c to 63¾c, May 61⅞c to 63⅞, June 61⅞c to 63½c, July 63½c to 64½c. Oats—Receipts 73,000 bush., steadier; sales 495,000 bush, future, 480,000 bush. spot; mixed 36⅝c to 38c, white 43c to 45c, No 2 June 36½c to 38⅞c, July 36⅞c to 37½c. Grain in store May 24—Wheat 1,971,000 bush, corn 505,000 bush, oats 818,000 bush, rye 30,000 bush. Hay steady. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee dull, Rio 10.0½c. Sugar weak, standard A 6⅞c to 6½c, cut loaf and crushed 7⅞c to 7½c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm. Petroleum—crude 5½c to 7½c, refined 8½c to 8½c. Tallow steady at 6½c. Potatoes steady. Eggs steady at 15½c. Pork firm, old mess 17c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies unchanged, pickled shoulders 7½c to 7½c, pickled hams unchanged. Lard firm at $8.35. Butter dull at 18c to 21c. Cheese dull.

ART!

G. BROWN,
183½ QUEEN STREET WEST.
Work on view now executed by
Whipple's Patent Air Brush.
The Wonder of the Age.
CALL AND SEE IT.
PERFECTION!
G. BROWN 183½ QUEEN STREET WEST.

PURE ICE.
SPRING WATER ICE
For Domestic Purposes can be procured from the undersigned. Send orders in early.
Grenadier Ice Co'y.
Office, 56 Wellington street east.
Telephone Communication.

SOLID
PROGRESS!
It will be a source of pleasure to all friends and policy holders of the
Ætna Life Ins. Co.
to note the progressive character of the business of this solid institution, throughout the Dominion, as indicated by its returns, made upon oath of its officers, to the Superintendent of Insurance at Ottawa.

The following table gives its Annual Income for premiums, and its amount of Insurance carried in Canada the past six years, according to the Government Report:

Year.	Premiums Received.	Insurance in Force.
1877.....	$279,702	$ 8,211,316
1878.....	284,165	8,760,189
1879.....	307,847	9,289,325
1880.....	347,257	10,324,888
1881.....	403,597	11,370,008
1882.....	505,924	13,093,994
1883	$576,993	$14,366,449

From the above it will be seen that the Ætna's income for Premiums has considerably more than doubled during the past six years. To no other company doing business in Canada, except one, has so large an amount of premiums been paid during the same time, and that one has come far short of doubling its premium Income since 1877.

Policies issued in Canada the past year. 1437.
Insuring the sum of.....$2,258,875

WESTERN CANADA BRANCH:
York Chambers, Cor. of Toronto and Court Streets, Toronto.
WM. H. ORR - - Manager

COX & CO.
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, 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.
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26 TORONTO STREET.

"HEADQUARTERS"
FOR BARGAINS.
TORONTO SHOE COMPANY
Corner King and Jarvis.
Boys' and Youths' Tie and Buckle Shoes,
All Sizes, worth $1.25 for 50c.
Boys' Lacrosse Shoes 65c. Men's do. 90c.
The Great and Only ONE-PRICE CASH Establishment in Toronto.

COAL & WOOD
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF WOOD
For the next ten days, previous to commencing to get in my summer's Coal, I will sell delivered at the following Reduced Rates:

Best Dry Hard Wood,	Beech and Maple, long, at	$5.50	per cord
2nd class do.	do. do.	4.50	do.
Best do.	do. do. cut & split	6.50	do.
Pine Slabs, long	. . . . at	4.00	do.

Orders left at Offices, corner Bathurst and Front streets, 51 King street east, Yonge street wharf, and 532 Queen street west, will receive prompt attention.

P. BURNS.
Telephone Communication between all offices.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.
Coal and Wood Merchants
HAVE REMOVED
Their Head Offices to the Commodious Premises,
20 KING STREET WEST.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'Y.
LAND REGULATIONS.
The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from $2.50 PER ACRE upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation.
A rebate for cultivation of from $1.25 to $3.50 per acre, according to price paid for land, allowed on certain conditions. The Company also offer lands without conditions. Settlement or Cultivation.
The Reserved Sections along the Main Line, i. e., the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.
Terms of Payment—Purchasers may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance.
Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance a time of purchase, if payment is made in full.
Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.
For Prices and Conditions of Sale and all information with respect to the purchase of Land apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Montreal, December 1884. SECRETARY

Baby Carriages
We are showing the Finest, Most Select and Cheapest Line of Baby Carriages ever offered to the Ladies of Toronto. Come and see our Immense Assortment.
NOTE OUR PRICES:

Little Dot,	Willow body,	$3 25
Little Emily,	do	4 00
Little Dorritt,	do	5 00
Little Harry,	do	4 25
Little Eva,	do	7 50
The Beatrice,	Slat body	10 00
The Princess,	do	11 00
The Empress	do	14 50
The Eugene,	Willow body,	14 50
The Belle,	do	14 00
The Ida,	do	16 00
The Boston,	do	17 50
The Toronto,	do	18 50
The Favorite,	do	20 00

H. A. COLLINS,
THE HOUSE FURNISHER, 246
90 YONGE ST.

NOTICE.
Having leased the shop lately occupied by Mr. James Thomas Teevin on Magill street, am prepared to carry on as usual
Horse-Shoeing, Carriage Work & General Blacksmithing.
246
JOHN TEEVIN
NO. 38 AND 40 MAGILL STREET.

NOTICE.
C. H. DUNNING
BUTCHER,
359 YONGE STREET.
The noted place for Corned Beef, Sugar Cured Hams, Pickled Tongues, etc., etc.
On and after Monday, the 19th inst., the store will be closed at 7 p.m., (Saturdays excepted).
Telephone Communication.

J. R. BAILEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COAL
32 KING ST. EAST.

WILLIAM BERRY,
Odorless Excavator & Contractor,
NO. 151 LUMLEY STREET.
Office, 6 Victoria street, Toronto.
Night soil removed from all parts of the city at reasonable rates.