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TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1885.

Whatever may be the opinion of oppos

ing parties as to the merits or demerits of the Ontario government, on one poins everybody seems agreed, namely, that the movement that they have inaugurated with respect to forestry is likely to be a valuable one. Mr. Phipps, to whose care issued his report for this year, which is, like the last, intended for gratuitous circulation among the farming community. This method of sending out information by pamphlets and lectures on the evils of deresting, is the only one which has met with success in the United States, and indeed is the only one possible of success in communities like our own, where a simple their respective properties, are the ones it is sought to influence. The work gives, in the small compass of 120 pages, (to which, by the way, it was well to limit it, as a small book will be read when a larger will not) hundreds of instances from Ontario farmers proving the absolute necessity, if we wish our farms to continue the necessity, if we wish our farms to continue the fertile, of preserving or replanting some forest near them. It gives also letters from the wood working factories of the province, such as furniture makers, car builders, agricultural implement men, and many others, giving the values and uses of various woods grown here, advising that they are becoming soarce, and suggesting remedies. There are also full instructions from leading specialists in the tree planting business, treating exhaustively of soils, methods of growing, care of plantations, etc. There is undoubtedly much valuable information; but that is not the chief merit of the work. This is found in the style of its writing, which is emistance of the work. This is found in the style of its writing, which is emisting stock, but also the whole of the new pressure of the province of the work. This is found in the style of its writing, which is emistations of the work. This is found in the style of its writing, which is emisting the presual once began, to read to the end, while the arguments advanced, and facts would read to the cader, the perusal once began, to read to the end, while the arguments advanced, and facts would read the former and that would as fair state of interest for Canada and the limits the tree of face value. For failway bonds are "shaved" sometimes, and that most unmercifully. If we are not at tank it nour recollection, the Grand Trunk once sold its bonds to the amount of the work of the work. This is found in the style of its writing, which is emission the different of the work. This is found in the style of its writing, which is emission the different of the work of the wo Ontario farmers proving the absolute while the arguments advanced, and facts much of it would be used. And, by the

The report is equally captivating with Mr. Phipps' last year's report on forestry for charm of style and illustration, while it has still greater interest to dwellers in this province, as its subject matter consists chiefly of the trees and forests of Ontario The duty so seldom performed by govern-ments in Canada of choosing competent talent for literary work has been in this instance well fulfilled by Mr. Mowat, who has chosen a thoroughly competent writer

And here, let us point out, is the great of farmers were interested in tree-planting. In that case a work written by anybody in any style, so that it contains valuable the subject, would be read by them. This is not the case. Our farmers, as a body, have been greatly injuring the country by over-clearing. But few are planting. The object in issuing a forestry interested in tree planting or not, will read if it be placed in their hands, so that the widely spread, but mistaken opinion that it is well to cut down as much forest as we should say. possible may be refuted, and farmers be leave a certain proportion of forest then farms will, as they have in all countries where the fatal experiment became barren, This book will be read, wherever it goes, for its own sake, and those who read will

A Neva Scotia "Bugabee."

The Globe gives prominence to a question asked in the Nova Saotia house of assembly on Saturday last by Mr. Fraser, one of the members. He asked the government what day they would fix for the discussion of a resolution affirming that Nova Scotia had been all but ruined by confederation and the N. P., and that it was advisable for her to "shake" the dominion, and then either set for herself again or join a union of the three maritime

tion to lie on the table of the house for a resolutions would be understood to have re lation to the claim for better terms, in reference to which a unanimous resolution was passed last year, and it might be that the information which the government hoped to be able to lay before the house at no distant day would be useful to the honerable member and others in considering the resolution. The government were in hopes that an answer would very shortly be received to the address passed last year, and he would therefore suggest, if it would not interfere with the purpose of the hon. member, that he should allow the resolution to remain on the table of the house until the members were in a position to understand what answer they were to receive. Mr. Fraser expressed himself as

satisfied with this explanation.

The Montreal Herald answered Mr. him up, and that he is not likely to live longer than a few months from now. We should say, besides, that it is something particularly to be regretted by the American not a likely man to let his own province be left out, whatever kind of a "deal" was going on. Also that Sir Hector Langevin, the minister of public works, has been most liberal and even lavish in his works.

wince. The Herald says, further : Under Canadian legislation, too, she has branched out as a manufacturing country, the advance in manufactures in Nova Scotia—in proportion to the capital and population of the province—being greater than in almost any other portion of the dominion. Her inland and shore fisheries have been properly regulated and protected, and her catch of fish has been steadily augmenting, whilst her ship-building interests have been properly safeguarded. On the whole, the province has

M.P.'s Don't Count. But, Mr. Charlton, M.P., why do you ravel on Sunday from Napanee to Ottawa f you have really conscientious scruples bout profaning the Sabbath? It was only a political meeting that you went for, and it makes it none the better that you traveled on a Grand Trunk pass, and with

Let the government issue dominion notes tens and twenties. Let these dominion greenbacks be lent to the company at what would be a fair rate of interest for Canada,

stated in their support are such as, if he be a farmer, to influence him strongly in the direction of reaction of our own employers and our own workmen want all the work they can get. The se.

curity would be good from the start, and it would be growing better every year. But would not this additional issue of evernment notes disturb values and disarrange matters generally: and would not the notes themselves be at a discount soon, as American greenbacks were during the war? We reply that no issue of ten millions, or yet of twenty millions, would suffice to do anything of the sort. The national greenbacks did depreciate in the United States, merit of the work. It is not as if the mass but that was during the panic and terror incident to a gigantic war, and after thousands of millions had

been issued. Ten millions more would be less than one-third added to the present bank note circulation alone; or, counting also the dominion ones and twos now affoat, it might perhaps be one-fourth added to the whole present circulation of bank and dominion notes together. An addition of energoust has constituted as a count of Paul Boyton with his swimming suit learning Arabs how to swimming suit learning Arabs how to swim and use torpedos to blow un British vessels. I will engage to keep of from a vessel twenty Boytons and use no firearms. I am no crank, but if the time comes to make it necessary I will make known my plan to the proper authorities. Inventor.

Toronto, March 2. been issued. Ten millions more report is to write a book which farmers, bank and dominion notes together. An addition of one-fourth or one-third only to the country's note circulation could not have any very terrible disturbing effect,

given to understand that if they do not were the dominion constituted as it was with a view to being compensated for losses were the dominion constituted as it was before the Northwest came in—that is, of the older provinces only. But observe that it is not a stationary country, but a rapidly growing country, that is to be provided for. It is quite as reasonable to say that the Northwest territories and the Lake Superior require for their development ten millions more of note circus. That they are is by no means apparent to a large number of the electors. A great

bors was all spent in the waste of war; bors was all spent in the waste of war; it all went up in fire and smoke, as we may say. But our proposed very moderate issue would be spent in perfecting a great national work — a work for the furtherance of peaceful trade and traffic, the length of time a man has been engaged in the business, the amount of capital invested, and the actual depreciation in the control of the length of time a man has been engaged in the business, the amount of capital invested, and the actual depreciation in ought not to interfere with the purpose of the hon, member if he allowed the resolulittle while. By some hon, gentlemon the the benefits of which will go down to future generations. The money advanced would go to swell the magnitude and usefulness of a permanent material guarantee

for the country's good. These ought to be sufficient reasons for taking a bold step towards rendering this dominion as independent and self-sustaining as possible in her railway enterprises. But if for no other reason, it ought to be welcomed as an important advance towards what every patriotic Canadian should wish to see achieved—the establishment of a national currency for Canada. Opportunity and occasion suit well just now; let the powers that be strike the fron while it

A Departing Hero. It will be a grief to many people, in the old continent as well as in the new, to hear that General Grant's physicians have given

adations for public works in that sick lion kicked by a jackass; and the cen sure will now strike home with redoubled force, we should say. The chief offender was General Rosecrans, Grant's forme companion in arms. After Rosecrans had been beaten at Chickamauga and had galloped to the rear, Grant took command of the army and a little later won a glorious victory at Chattanooga. For this interference Rosecrans never forgave him; and, being a member of congress from Califor nia, he recently made a set speech in the house against a bill for placing General Grant on the retired list.

The news will be sadly received in England, and probably by none more so than by the queen herself, who manifested a high regard for the great American general on the occasion of his visit to Europe. The masses of the English people, too, have always had an admiration for General Grant, and have believed him to be friendly to the old land; and in this they have not been mistaken, either. It may be remem-

there would have been millions upon millions in it for Britain's advantage had large number of proprietors, owning in fee or greenbacks to the amount of say ten she strictly prohibited the export of the million dollars, bearing no interest, and precious "black diamonds" fifty years ago, receivable for all debts, dues and demands except to the colonies and her own foreign national policy; but sending coal abroad to twos, let the new issue consist of fives, feed foreign manufactures and to supply foreign war vessels is national folly.

The London Advertiser thinks Wolseley

being all built in Canada, a most impor- glory waits them in the Soudan, if so they Kiss her and leave her—thy love is clay." thirty thousand Canadians volunteered to fight in the war to save the American union, and it need not be considered a strange and outlandish thing should Canadians volunteer now to fight for the

—Walter Linton of Waterloo writes that Hagyard's Yellow Oil has done great good in his family, his wife being cured of Callouse lumps that other medicines failed to remove; he also states that a neighbor was promptly relieved of rheumatism by the same remedy.

Editor World : In to-day's World I saw an account of Paul Boyton with his

Nuts for the Hotel Men. Editor World : I notice that those engaged in the liquor business seem now to we should say.

It would not have any such effect, even and are now concentrating their energies velopment ten millions more of note circulation, as to say that a youth of twenty-one years requires more cloth to make him a suit than he did when he was a boy of four-teen. Briefly and plainly—the growth of the country is the justification of the ladditional note issue suggested—the solid ground upon which the case for it must rest.

The national money issued by our neighbors was all spent in the waste of war;

the business, the amount of capital invested, and the actual depreciation in value of property resulting from the operation of a prohibitory law, would, among other matters, be taken into account.

I would suggest that if parliament decide to give compensation one of the conditions be, that the person applying for it shall not have broken the law while engaged in the business, and that he be required to establish his innocence before a judge and jury. If he be a hotelkeeper that he shall show that he has not violated the provisions of the Crooks act, which require him to close at a certain hour on Saturday evening, and require him to keep his bar closed until a certain hour on Monday morning, and that he has not sold liquor to minors, or to Indians. If he could not show that he had kept the law, it would be presumed that by selling unlawfully he had compensated himself in advance—by anticipation, so to speak, and was therefore entitled to no further consideration by the country.

And a second condition might be, that if the person receiving compensation should continue in the hotel business. and violate the person receiving compensation should continue in the hotel business, and violate the prohibitory law by selling liquor, he should be compelled to return all amounts

THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC. What They Think in England of the Buil of Excommunication.

From the Freemason, London, Eng., Feb. 14,
The Toronto World tells us, as will be

seen elsewhere, that a number of the American grand masters have already telegraphed their approval of the Quebec "Bull 1181, Imperial 124, 122; Federal 46, 451, of Excommunication." We are very sorry for the American grand masters who have pursued so hasty and undignified a course, if they have done so. But we do not believe all that we hear. The more we think over the "Quebec muddle," the worse and more hopeless it seems to us, a discredit to all professions of brotherhood, a very melancholy commentary on the outcome of contemporary freemasonry. The Toronto World admits, as our readers will notice elsewhere, as indeed it could not help doing, that the English lodges now working in Montreal are perfectly legal, and exist by virtue of a concordat made by Lord Zetland, representing the grand lodge of England, and Grand Master Wiltraveled on a Grand Trunk pass, and with that in your pocket were prepared to deal out legislative justice between your fellow to ut legislative justice between your fellow to which certain international differences were stored for good and others for a term of years only, was negotiated in 1871, during Grant's first term in the white house. And General Grant has a host of friends and admirers in Canada, as well as in his own country.

It is said that the British government and run it for a time after it has been finished. And suppose, further, that the money magaates of London, being hostile to this national enterprise of ours, refuse to accept the company's bonds, what then money magaates of London, being hostile to this national enterprise of ours, refuse to accept the company's bonds, what then money magaates of London, being hostile to this national enterprise of ours, refuse in the British government and run it for a time of years only, was negotiated in 1871, during Grant's first term in the white house. And General Grant has a host of firends and admirers in Canada, as well as in his own country.

It is said that the British government finds the question of ways and means so perplexing that

the dominion, and therefore that it can be hurt in its dignity, or menaced in its jurisdiction by the existence of admittedly good legal lodges, seems something too absurd to contemplate or realize. We deerly regret the bad animus developed and the un-masonic temper evinced; but we are thankful to remember that the course of our English grand lodge has been from the very first up to this hour tempered by dignity, animated by honesty, marked signally by true masonic principles, and dominated by common sense.

Over her eyes that gazed too much They drew the lids with a gentle to About her brow and besutiful face They tied her yeil and marriage lace

And over her bosom they crossed her hands-"Come away," they they "God understands And they held their breaths as they left the With a shudder, to glance at its stillness and But he who loved her too well to dread The sweet, the stately and beautiful de

He lit his lamp and took his key. He turned it. Alone again—he and she. He and she; but she would not speak; Though he kissed in the old place the He and she; yet she would not smile. Though he called her the name she loved er

He and she; still she did not move To any passionate whispers of lo Then he said: Cold lips and breast witho breath, Is there no voice, no language of death? Dumb to the ear and still to the sense, But to heart and soul distinct, intense, See now; I will listen with soul notear What was the secret of dying, dear? Was it the infinite wonder of ali That you ever could let life's flower fall? Or was it a greater marvel to feel The perfect calm o'er the agony steal? Was the miracle greater to find how deep, Beyond all dreams sank downward that slee

Did life roll back its record, dear?
And show, as they say it does, past thin And was it the innermost heart or the bliss To find out what a wisdom true love is? Oh, perfect dead! Oh, dead most dear! I hold the breath of my soul to hear! I listen as deep as the horrible hell, As high as the heaven, and you do not tell? I would tell you, darling, if I were dead, And twere your hot tears on my brow sh

His sword on my lips to keep it unsaid. eyes, Which of all death was the chiefest surprise The very strangest and suddenest thing Of all surprises dying must bring. Ah, foolish world! Oh, most unkind dead! Though she told me, who will believe it was Who will believe what I heard her say, With the sweet, soft voice in the dec

The utmost wonder is this: "I hear And see you, and love you, and kiss you, dea And am your angel, who was your bride, And know that, tho' dead, I never have died

FINANCE AND TRADE

TORONTO, March 2. The receipts of flour at Montreal to-day were 1300 bbls. Sales 100 patent at \$4; 100 patent choice at \$6. Breadstuffs in Liverpool were easy; de

mand poor; supply good. Two brand new blackboards, handsomely set in a framework of polished ash on wheels, have just been put in the board of trade rotunda. Secretary Wills has been admiring them all day and says they can't be beat in Canada. Oil opened in New York at 83c to-day,

Oil opened in New York at 33c to-day, being 1½c higher than Saturday's close. The lowest point reached was \$2½, and the highest \$3½; it closed at \$2½ bid.

New York stocks to-day were dull with a downward tendency, but sharpened at the close. Lake Shore touched \$3½; it sold at \$7½ last week. Kansas and Texas which closed at 17 Saturday opened at 17½ and closed at 18½.

Transactions on the local stock exchange: Montreal. 10.5 at 190% 5 at 190% after Intreal, 10, 5 at 1903; 5 at 1903 after

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Morning board — Montreal 1904, 1892; Ontario 109, 107; Toronto 1794, 1784; Merchants' 1111, 111; Commerce, 1181, Dominion buyers 187#; Standard 112, 111; Hamilton 120, 1184; British America sellers 79#; Western assurance 78#, 77#; Consumers' gas 152#, 150#; Dominion telegraph, buyers 84; Northwest land 38#, 37#; Canada permanent 211, 210; Canada landed 124, 122; London and Canada xd. 129, 137

139, 137.

Afternoon board—Montreal 1912, 1903;
Ontario 109, 107; Toronto 1792, 1782;
Merchants' 1112, 111; Commerce 119,
1182; Imperial sellers 124; Federal 464,
46; Dominion buyers 188; Standard 1122,
111; Hamilton 120, 1182; British America sellers 80½; Western assurance, 79½, 78½; Consumers' gas 152½, 151; Dominion tele-graph buyers 85; Northwest land 38½, 37½.

Hontreal Stocks. 3 p.m. report-Montreal 191, 190; Ontario 109, 107; Molsons 1163; Toronto 180; Merchants 111½, 111; Commerce 119, 118½; Federal 46½, 45; Richelieu 55, 54; Passenger 119½, 118; Gas 183¾, 183; Northwest land 39s 6d, 37s 6d; C. P. R. 39½, 38.

Local Produce Markets.
FARMERS' MARKET.—The market was very dull to-day, receipts being small and very dull to-day, receipts being small and prices almost nominal. Wheat is nominally unchanged; at 78c to 80c for spring and fall, and at 64c to 66c for goose. Barley would bring 69c to 72c and oats 38c to 39c. Peas unchanged at 57c to 60c, and rye at 59c to 60c. Hay in limited supply, receipts being only half a dezen loads, which sold at \$10 to \$15 a ton. Straw nominal at \$7.50 to \$8.50 . Hogs are nominally unchanged, at \$5.75 to \$6. Beef \$4.50 to \$6 for forequarters, and \$6.50 to \$8 for hind-quarters. Mutton, carcase, \$6 to \$7.25. Lamb, \$7 to \$8.50.

St. Lawrence Market.—The receipts at this market very small and prices unchanged. We quote: Beef, roast, lle to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 11c to 12c; untton, legs and chops, 19c to 12c; inferior cuts, 7c to 8c; lamb, per pound, 12c to 13c; forequarters, 7c to 8c; veal, best joints, 10c to 13c; cutlets, 15c to 16c; inferior cuts 7c to 8c; pork, chops and roasts, 9c te 10c; butter, pound rolls, 20c to 23c; large rolls, 15c to 17c; cook, ing, 14c to 15c; lard, 11c to 12c; cheese, 14c to 15c; bacon 10c to 12c; cheese, 14c to 15c; bacon 10c to 12c; cheese, per pair, 60c to 75c; geese, 85c to \$1; ducks, 80c to \$1; potatoes, per bag, 40c to 45c; cabbages, per doz., 40c to 50c; onions, per bushel, 75c to 80c; apples, per barrel \$1.50 to \$2.25; beets, per bag, 50c to 55c; carrots, per bag 30c to 35c; turnips, per bag, 25c to 30c. St. LAWRENCE MARKET.—The receipt

New York Markets. New York, March 2.—Cotton dull and inchanged. Flour-Receipts 26,000 bbls. weak; sates 12,000 bbls.; unchanged. Rve flour and cornmeal firm and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 23,000 bush.; spot dull and nominal; options unsettled, closing barely steady; sales 4,240,000 bush. future, 39,000 bush. spot; exports 18,000 bush.; No.2. spring 88c, No.2 red 89c to 89t cash, 87tc March, 89tc May, No. 1 red state 95tc; No. 1 white 88c. Rye unchanged. Barley firm; two rowed state 61c. Malt dull. Corn—Receipts 168,000 bush.; spot te to and options to to go higher closing firm; sales 1,064,000 bush. future, 189,000 bush. spot; exports 140,000 bush. bush.; No. 250 to 51c for cash, 50 c March, 49 to May. Oats—Receipts 115,000 bush.; active; sales 485,000 bush. future, 192,000 bush. spot; No. 2 37 c to 38c cash. and hops unchanged. Conce heavy; fair Rio 9c. Sugar, molasses, rice petroleum, tallow and potatees unchanged. Eggs weaker; state 24th to 25c. Pork, beef, out meats and middles unchanged. Lard lower; \$7,25. Butter and cheese unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Grain and provision ists ruled heavy and lower to-day. Flour closets, which we will do free of cost and clean them monthly at a mere nominal charge by contract. S. W. MARCHMENT & CO. Cotal lower; cash 37%c to 78½c, No. 2 spring 74c to 76½c, Corn lower; cash 37%c to 38½c, March closed at 2½c to 4½c, Cotal lower; cash 37%c to 38½c, March closed at 2½c, Samples of No. 2 28c to 29c. Rye easier; No. 2 62½c. Barley easy; No. 2 63c. Pork steady; cash \$12.3½ to \$12.45, May \$12.65 to \$12.6½. Lard lower; cash \$6.85, May \$6.97½ to \$7.2 Lard lower; cash \$6.85, May \$6.97½ to \$7. Exceeding the second of the second o

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produces more than four times the effect of a blister; takes the place of all liniments, and is the safest application ever used, as it is impossible to produce a scar or blemish with it. It is a powerful, active, reliable and safe remedy that can be manipulated at will for severe or mild effect. 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 luce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Price \$1.50. Sold by druggists, or sent, charges paid by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Sol Importers and Proprietors, 21 Front Street West Toronto, Ont. None genuing without it has our signature on the label

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woman, not traordinary a simply rich. to church on bring up the They were vorce. In she exception of l the average, the great ma The capital eyes, one wo

glad to see he had "someth husband for the ary important Sitting down the fire. "John," she Margaret, the "So am I,"

good returns and the commade at the commade at the commade at the commade and the commade and the commade at the commande at

The ported, ago. Si moved other. Mrs. B. searning revenue when weigh and the in the foresee them o