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WEDNESD. MORNING, FEB. 25, 1885.

The Report of the Chinese Commission.

This report, which has been laid before the house of commons, makes a blue book of nearly 800 pages. It is not one report, in fact, but two, it having apparently been found impossible to run the views of the two commissioners into a harmonious and consistent whole.

The commissioners took evidence at San Francisco and Portland, in the United States, and at Victoria, Nanaimo, Yale and New Westminster, in British Columbia. They also condensed the information contained in a large volume of 1200 pages, giving the evidence taken on elaborate inquiry by a joint committee of the American senate and house in 1876. The report is voluminous enough, we should say, and quite as much as any of our legislators will wade through.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau's report comes first, and occupies 134 pages. He arrives at these among other conclusions—that Chinese labor is efficient; that the tendency is for certain industries to pass completely into the hands of the Chinese; that statements as to their immorality have been exaggerated; that an influx of Chinese labor lowers wages; and that Chinese immigration requires to be dealt with by parliament, but not so as to give a shock to great interests and enterprises established before any probability of interference appeared.

Mr. Justice Gray, at the close of his report of 102 pages, says that in British Columbia there are three phases of opinion on this subject:

First—That of a well-meaning but strongly prejudiced minority, whom nothing but absolute exclusion will satisfy.

Second—An intelligent minority who conceive that no legislation whatever is necessary, that as in all business transaction, the rule of supply and demand will apply and the matter will regulate itself in the ordinary course of events.

Third—Of a large majority, who think there should be a moderate restriction, based upon police, financial and sanitary principles, sustained and enforced by stringent regulations.

In the last view he concurs, and he throws out in chapter 9 of his report some suggestions to that end. These relate mostly to sanitary precautions, and such methods of administering the law as would be necessary in dealing with a strange people. He would have a Chinese consul-general at Victoria, and he would levy $10 per head on all Chinese coming in, the money to be used for paying expenses incident to the special work of seeing that the Chinese got justice, and were made to conform to the laws.

Of the 22 paragraphs of Mr. Chapleau's resume there are two—the 20th and 21st, which are specially worth quoting, for the reason that in all probability they indicate what the government policy is to be in this matter. We quote:

20. That assuming Chinese immigrants of the laboring class will persist in retaining their present characteristics of Asiatic life, where these are strikingly peculiar and distinct from western, and that the influx will continue to increase, this immigration should be dealt with by parliament, but no legislation should be such as would give a shock to great interests and enterprises established before any probability that parliament would interfere with that immigration arose. Questions of vested interests might come up, and these ought to be carefully considered before action is taken.

21. That, therefore, if restrictive legislation were considered opportune it should aim at *gradually achieved results*, and the history of the question, as well as the evidence, shows that by legislation regulating not excluding Chinese laborers every purpose can be effected which those who apprehend evils from Chinese immigration could and actually do desire.

It may be taken as a foregone conclusion that the policy of the government is to regulate Chinese immigration, but not to stop it. In all probability the powers that be have to consider, not the likes and dislikes of Canadians only, but also the relations of the mother country to China, complicated as these relations are by the Franco-Chinese war. Just at present a spirited Canadian policy might give rise to grave inconveniences outside of the dominion.

But none the less is it true that Chinese immigration is a bad thing for Canada on the whole, and that it should be stopped at the earliest possible moment. It is not regulation that is wanted, but prohibition. As for great enterprises, the execution of which may have been to some extent dependent upon Chinese labor, we know of only one—the Canadian Pacific railway. But that, be it remembered, is to be finished *this year;* in fact the contractors said almost a year ago that they had then all the Chinese laborers they could employ on the work. If it be desired that, after the railway has been finished, the Chinese are still to remain as market gardeners, laundry men, domestic servants, miners, cigarmakers, shoemakers, etc., etc., say so plainly. As we understand it, the white people of the Pacific province say no, and that most emphatically.

Both commissioners advise regulations; the people of the province demand exclusion. A main reason given for keeping the Chinese who are already there and inviting more to come in is that the Chinese form an important wealth-producing element in the country. We shall next consider the commercial or *money-making* aspect of the Chinese question.

Cockney Assurance.

As we took occasion to say recently, there may be some opinion that the entire abolition of the English corn laws was a gigantic blunder. To which let us add now that there actually are people in England, and free traders at that, who are decidedly of opinion that it was most unwise to open ports to all the world, without first having secured reciprocal privileges in foreign markets. The truth is that Cobden led all England blind in this matter. Over and over again did he declare that, if England only adopted free trade fully and unreservedly, the whole civilized world would follow suit in a few years. Never was there a more mistaken prophecy: the United States and the great nations of continental Europe to-day exact higher duties on British goods than they did forty years ago. No one familiar with the history of that time doubts that; had the British people foreseen what was to happen, they would have been in much less haste to give free trade without the certainty of getting it in return.

The Montreal Times, in imitation of the English press, thinks free trade doctrine to be as irrefutable as the multiplication table, and would send to a lunatic asylum anyone who would doubt it. For the present let this answer suffice: Within comparatively recent time protection, and in a rather extreme form, too, has been adopted by five great nations—France, Germany, Austria, Russia, and the United States of America. The small states of Holland, Belgium and Switzerland are but trifling exceptions; we may say that high protection now rules on the continent of Europe. Leaving Great Britain out, observe it is the greatest, most enlightened, the most powerful, and the most progressive nations of the earth that are now the most determined upon having a protectionist policy.

Beside this indisputable fact of the day, what we may call the cockney assurance of the Montreal Times in consigning protectionists to lunatic asylums does not look well. Outside of Great Britain the Times cannot point out a single great and enlightened nation that adheres to free trade. We say most emphatically—no, not one.

The Parliament Buildings.

The discussion in the house yesterday clearly showed that new buildings are needed, that they ought to be in Toronto, and that they ought to be commenced at the earliest possible moment. There was considerable talk and cross firing over the "abnegation of responsibility" on the part of the government in allowing a private member to bring on the discussion, and a counter charge against the opposition of striking at the government; but aside from this the opinion expressed was in favor of the project. Messrs. Morris and Clarke, the two city members, and Major Gray of West York, were beautifully cornered up and had to take a stand against their leader. Even Mr. Meredith favored, with proviso, new buildings in Toronto. Mr. Metcalfe, the conservative member for Kingston, came out straight for the buildings.

But Mr. Morris scored a point against the government when he asserted that Mr. Mowat was holding back, not because of the attitude of himself and Mr. Clarke, but because he was afraid of some of his own followers. And that is just where the hitch will come in if there is any. The vote has not yet been taken; if, when it is, Mr. Mowat brings his followers into line, there will be no reason for delay, as there are a goodly portion of the opposition ready to vote with him. Just who the spooks are Mr. Mowat "has seen" will not be known till the vote at the conclusion of the debate.

The Great Crisis.

A crisis is on hand in England, and events of great pith and moment hang upon the result of the vote on Mr. Gladstone's policy, soon to be taken in the British house of commons. It will be seen by the latest despatches that Mr. Goschen, as we indicated, is rapidly coming to the front. There are rumors of a coalition between the tories and the moderate liberals, on the basis of an energetic foreign policy and resistance to the radical attack upon property.

If such a coalition does not come now, it must come sooner or later. Socialism at home and surrender of Britain's interests abroad are enough to force it. The two in combination mean national suicide. The actual numbers and popular influence of the peace-at-any-price men have been enormously exaggerated in public estimation. Some of them—John Bright above all—have great influence, just because the people are with them on many other important questions, though not on that of surrender to foreign dictation.

The crucial question which Mr. Gladstone has to answer is now before the whole country, and that pretty plainly, too. If it be England's policy to clear the way in the Soudan for the introduction of christian civilization and commerce, and to destroy root and branch the curse of human slavery, then she must establish her power there to stay, and her forces must remain in the country. But if the intention be merely to seize Khartoum, and, having seized it, then to retire and leave the country to barbarism, slavery and the false prophet, what object in the present expedition at all? Merely to revenge Gordon's death is not a sufficient object; there must be something more to justify the present expenditure of money, and the risk incurred by British soldiers, of whom the nation has so few compared with what she ought to have. The game is not worth the candle.

Before Mr. Gladstone says his last word in the debate, some of his lieutenants will probably have indicated pretty clearly what the government answer is. The inconsistency of the government, in marching an army into the Soudan for no apparent purpose than that of marching out again, is the difficult and critical part of the question now before parliament and the country. Were the Soudan invaded and conquered by a British army of a hundred thousand men, *that* would not bring Gordon back to life. But if the country is not to be held, and reclaimed from slavery and barbarism, why send an army there at all? This is the issue upon which the formal vote of the house will be taken; but the home question as well as the foreign one will have much to do with determining the result.

Because of the Globe's illogical attacks upon tory members of parliament as alleged recipients of patronage, the Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin's printing job is receiving more attention from the tory press than it would otherwise have attracted. The tu quoque is not by any means a conclusive argument, and even if it were some consideration ought to be shown for the feelings of the individual. But so long as the Globe persists in indulging in personalities it is only in human nature that its antagonists should retort upon such members of its staff as are open to retort. In a mud throwing match there are few who escape entirely clean.

The World did an injustice to Gordon Brown in saying that his income as surrogate clerk is $3000; it is down in the official returns at $2300. But even that is $2300 better than bolstering up the junior Riordon organ.

The trial of sentry Botham for killing private James Brindley at the Woolwich powder magazine recently resulted in his acquittal. In evidence it was shown that Brindley had no business at the magazine and that the night was very dark. The jury expressed its opinion that Botham had only fulfilled his duty. The moral of this incident is that dynamiters and other evil-disposed persons had better insure their lives before they venture to loiter around British powder magazines. There would be infinitely less danger with the mahdi, although, judging from his method of treating the traitor Faraz, he has decidedly peculiar ideas on the quality of gratitude.

Russia's diplomatic pretence of friendly feeling does not command acceptance in England. She is all the time pushing her troops nearer to Afghanistan, and Persia is virtually her vassal, and no longer an independent power. If Afghanistan be invaded England must fight, that is certain. But it may be Russian policy to advance just to the border, and stay there, in which case the coming war may be postponed. It looks as if Bismarck were intent upon bringing about a great war among other nations, with Germany standing comfortably aside, as a spectator merely.

Yesterday's improvement in the temperature cannot be accepted as a certain sign that the back of the winter is broken, but it may be taken as an indication that his frosty spinal column will be fractured "ere long."

The teeth of all children attending the communal schools in Brussels are examined by order of the state, and during the year 1883-83 no fewer than 1250 pupils required the services of the dentists. There is a movement in a similar direction among directors of English board schools. No greater good could be conferred on any community than such an act. Neglect of the teeth of their children is one of the worst faults in parents.

A New York philosopher has been musing on dress clothes. The claw-hammer coat and black trousers have become the conventional attire for men; in the States the ladies are gradually drifting into wearing black silk gowns; so that in the near future a full dress assembly will be sombre, black, without color. The philosopher says that these clothes and colors are worn because they are in the long run the cheapest, and because they put people on an equality better than any other garment. If full dress means fancy colored fabrics and ephemeral styles only the rich will be able to afford it. But a black suit lasts a man till it is worn out, and so of a silk dress to a woman. The tailors are trying their best to get men to adopt some new styles in color, cut and texture, but so far they have met with little success. Even the Prince of Wales tried to introduce knee breeches in full dress gatherings and failed.

Manitoba has decided to establish an agricultural college at Brandon. Very good. But Major Bell has been sent to England for officials to run the new institution. We shall not be accused of nativism if we say that Canada ought to be able to supply such a want. Agricultural teaching is, or ought to be, no longer a foreign art in this country. We tried the importation of agricultural instructors at Guelph some years ago without happy results. During the ten years which have elapsed we must have turned out of the Guelph institution some graduates worthy of an opportunity to teach in kindred institutions. If we have not, import by all means. But if we have not, what about the efficiency of the teaching at the Guelph agricultural college? The World's impression is that Major Bell need not have gone to England for the Brandon staff.

The Guelphs in War.

Edior World: I beg leave to express thanks to Old Minkskin from Muskoka for for his able letter to the "Dook" of Cambridge. There is a great amount of truth in it. Why not send the able-bodied members of the Guelph family to the front in all England's wars. Let it not be said of them any longer that they are royal paupers living on the fat of the land doing nothing for their living. Their royal knibs, Wales, Connaught and others of the family, can wear the uniform of their regiments at drawing room parties, but when it comes to real danger they are afraid of their skins. I'm afraid that bravery and heroism has departed from the royal family, has given place to weakness and imbecility. In former days their predecessors were not afraid to face the music. OLD BUCKSKIN FROM MONTANA.

Water Waste Cry.

Editor World: The waterworks department have mounted their high horse and have had several watertakers brought up before the cadi and fined for allowing the water to run from their taps during the recent severe cold weather.

It is quite possible that some watertakers have allowed their taps to pass more water than was necessary to prevent the water from freezing in the pipes. But that the water famine was caused exclusively by the running of the water from the taps must be received with a good many grains of salt; and that so much additional coal was consumed to keep up the water supply in the reservoir, owing to the "waste," is "too thin" and won't wash.

The waterworks department should have been prepared for this emergency, and have kept their machinery in better order; and they are highly reprehensible for not so doing.

The ratepayers of Toronto have great cause of complaint against the management of the waterworks of the city, from the commencement, all through, up to the present, for the unpardonable waste of money, running up into the millions of dollars. An immense amount of money was wasted in the construction of the filtering basin, which was a total failure! Money has been wasted, and still is wasted by obtaining the water from Lake Ontario, when the supply can be had by gravitation from the lakes to the north, in the meantime, and ultimately from Lake Simcoe. Money has been wasted by placing the pumping engines in their present position, instead of a point west of the exhibition grounds, with pipes extending out into the lake so that the supply of water might be had free from contamination with sewerage matter. Money has been wasted by placing the reservoir in its present comparatively low position. Water is now pumped up one hill and runs down another to reach the reservoir. The reservoir should have been built on the highest ground on Wells hill, so as to afford an abundance of pressure for all points of the city east and west.

After all this astounding waste of the people's hard cash, paid in taxes, the water works department have had the audacity to prosecute certain parties, and threaten to continue their prosecutions, because in very severe cold weather a little water is allowed to run from the taps to prevent the water from freezing and so bursting the pipes.

As it is, my masters, there is an abundance of water from the present supply, continually pouring over Niagara falls, and will keep Lake Ontario full of water long after you are in your graves and forgotten.

A. JOHNSON.

A Good Guarantee.

—H. B. Cochran, druggist, Lancaster, Pa., writes that he has guaranteed over 300 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia, bilious attacks and liver and kidney troubles. In no cases has it disappointed those who used it. In Canada it gives the same general satisfaction. 246

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Feb. 25.

Transactions on the local stock exchange to-day: Western assurance, 23 at 77½, 20 at 78; Consumers' Gas, 4 at 150½; Canada Permanent, 15 at 210½; Farmers' Loan and Savings, 22 at 110, 30 new stock at 103; London and Canada L. and A., 70 at 143, 150 at 142¾, 100 at 143¾; Standard bank, 30 at 112.

In London Hudson's Bay has fallen slightly, being sold to-day at £20.15.s.; Northwest Land sold at 37s 6d.

Toronto Stocks.

Morning Board — Montreal 190, 189; Ontario 109, 107½; Molsons sellers 114; Toronto 179, 178¼; Merchants' buyers 110; Commerce, 118¾, 118½; Imperial 125, 123; Federal 46¾, 46½; Dominion buyers 187; Standard 112½, 112; Hamilton 120, 118½; British America sellers 82; Western assurance 79, 78; Consumers' gas buyers, 150½; Dominion telegraph 82½; Northwest land 39, 37; Canada Permanent buyers 210; Freehold buyers 162½; Western Canada, buyers 189; Union, sellers 132; Canada landed credit 124, 122; B. & L. association buyers 107; Imperial S. & L. buyers 109½; Farmers' L. & S. 111, 110½; London and Canada L. & A. 148½, 142½; National investment 108, 106; Peoples' loan buyers 103; Manitoba loan sellers 110; Huron & Erie buyers 157; Dom. savings and loan buyers 111; Ontario Loan & Deb. Co. buyers 124; Hamilton Provident buyers 118; British Canadian Loan & In. Co. sellers 103.

Afternoon board—Montreal buyers 189¾; Ontario 109, 107½; Molsons, sellers 114; Toronto 179½, 178¼; Merchants' buyers 110; Commerce 118¾, 118½; Imperial 125, 123; Federal 47¼, 46¾; Dominion, buyers 187; Standard 112½, 112; Hamilton, 120, 118½; British America sellers 83; Western assurance 79½, 77¾; Consumers' gas, buyers 150½; Dominion telegraph, buyers 83; Noxon Bros. man. co., sellers 100; Northwest land company 38½, 37; Lon. & Can. L. & A. 144, 143½.

Montreal Stocks.

Closing prices—Montreal 190¼ and 190; Ontario, offered 108; Molsons 120 and 113; Toronto, 180 and 178½; Merchants, 111½ and 110½; Commerce, 119 and 118½; Northwest Land, 38s 6d and 37s 6s; C. P. R 40¼ and 39; Montreal Telegraph 117 and 116½, sales I at 117½; Richelieu 55 and 54½; Passenger 119½ and 118½; Gas 183½ and 182½; Dundas Cotton offered 30.

Local Produce Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts were large to day and prices unchanged. About 2000 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 80c to 82c for spring, and fall, and 67c to 68c for goose. Barley unchanged, with sales of 1500 bushels at 60c to 72c. Oats firmer, with sales of 300 bushels at 37c to 38c. Peas unchanged 57c to 60c for 200 bushels. Rye firm, with buyers at 59c. Hay plentiful and steady; seventy-five loads sold at $7.50 to $11 for timothy. Straw steady, with sales of a dozen loads at $7.50 to $8.50 a ton. Hogs unchanged at $5 90 to $6.25. Beef, $4.50 to $6 for forequarters, and $6.50 to $8 for hindquarters. Mutton, carcase, $6 to $7.25. Lamb, $7 to $8 50.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—This market remains quiet and prices unchenged. We quote: Beef, roast, 11c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 11c to 12c; mutton, legs and chops, 10c 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 to 10c; butter, pound rolls, 20c to 23c; cooking, 15c to 17c; cooking, 14c to 16c; lard, 10c to 12c; cheese, 14c to 15c; bacon 10c to 12c; eggs, 20c to 25c; turkeys, $1 to $2; spring chickens, 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.

Foreign Grain Markets.

Beerbohm — Floating cargoes—Wheat very slow, maize nil. Cargoes on passage Wheat very dull; maize steady. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize dull. English and French country markets quiet. Imports into U.K. past week—Wheat 235,000 to 240,000 qrs., maize 190,000 to 195,000 qrs., flour 210,000 to 215,000 bbls. Liverpool—Spot wheat and maize quiet. No. 1 Cal. 6s. 11d., No. 2 6s 8d.; both 1d cheaper; red winter 5s 10d. maize 4s 5½d; all unchanged. Paris—Wheat and flour quiet.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 13,000 bbls., dull; sales 14,000 bbls.; unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 26,000 bush.; spot declined 1c to 1¼c; options 1¼c to 2c; closing heavy; sales 8,608,000 bush. futures, 380,000 bush. spot; exports 100,000 bush.; No. 2 spring 90c, No. 2 red 90⅞c to 91⅛c cash, 88⅞c March, 91⅛c May, No. 1 red state 95c, No. 1 white 90c. Rye firm. Barley steady; two-rowed state 61c to 62c. Malt dull. Corn—Receipts 77,000 bush.; spot ⅛c to ⅜c; options ⅛c to ⅜c lower, closing weak; sales 736,000 bush. future, 267,000 bush. spot; exports 89,000 bush.; No. 2 52c to 52⅛c for cash, 49⅜c March, 49⅛c May. Oats—Receipts 34,000 bush., firm; sales 225,000 bush. future, 84,000 bush. spot; No. 2 38⅝c to 39c for cash, 38⅝c Feb., 36⅛c May, mixed western 38c to 39c, white state 39c to 41c. Hay, hops, coffee, sugar, molasses and rice unchanged. Petroleum—Crude, 6⅝c to 7⅝c; refined 8c. Tallow, potatoes and eggs unchanged. Pork dull, mess $13.75 to $14. Beef quiet. Cut meats easier; pickled bellies 6⅛c to 6⅜c; middles steady, long clear 7c. Lard active at $7.25. Butter and cheese quiet nd unchanged.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The break in wheat to-day was caused mainly by the prospect receipts and small export movement, war rumors, and a report that France had decided to impose a heavy duty on American wheat also contributed. May declined 3⅛c from yesterday's prices during the day. Flour weak and unchanged. Wheat active, lower; February closed at 76c to 76⅛c, March 76⅞c, May 81⅜c, No. 2 spring 76c to 76⅝c. Corn easy; cash 37½c to 38c, February closed at 37⅝c, March 37⅝c, May 41c to 41⅛c. Oats steady; cash 27½c to 28⅛c, February 27⅜c, May 30⅝c to 30⅞c. Rye firm; No. 2 61c. Barley steady; No. 2 at 63c to 65c. Pork active; cash $12.60 to $12 65; February closed at $12.67½ to $12.70, May $12 90 to $12 92½. Lard easier; cash $6.87½ to $6 90, February and March $6.90, May $7.05 to $7.07½. Whisky unchanged. Receipts—Flour 53,000 bbls, wheat 117,000 bush, corn 417,000 bush, oats 176,000 bush., rye 6000 bush., barley 79,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 40,000 bbls., wheat 40,000 bush., corn 280,000 bush., oats 147,000 bush., rye 2000 bush., barley 58,000 bush. Afternoon board—Wheat closed at 81c; pork declined 7½c.

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Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years. W. H. MOORE."

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

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WHITE ROSE FOR YOUR COMPLEXION.

$100 REWARD $100

For any preparation that will equal WHITE ROSE to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Soften the Skin, and Beautify the Complexion. Every bottle guaranteed to be as represented or money refunded. Sent to any address free on receipt of price, 90c. and $1.00 per bottle; stamps taken.

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TROY, N. Y., January 4, 1885.

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in saying that I have used your "WHITE ROSE" for my Complexion some time past, and find it superior to anything I have ever used for the same purpose. It softens the skin and imparts a fresh and delicate bloom to the face and hands unattainable by the use of any other preparation. Sincerely yours, ELLA LOMANS.

To The Hartland Chemical Co. 245

THE DOMINION ORGAN & PIANO CO.,

At 64 King Street West,

Are again on hand with New Stock in ORGANS and PIANOS. They were kept quite busy yesterday unpacking and arranging, and to-day they have a fine display. 246

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OUR AMERICAN (FAMILY SAFETY) & SUNLIGHT COAL OILS AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

To numerous enquiries for our Annual Calendar, we would state that we have just completed addressing and mailing a copy to each of our customers throughout the Dominion. They will find this year's one finely engraved and enlarged.

McCOLL BROS. & CO. Toronto, January 17th, 1885. 46

THE ÆTNA LIFE.

A Successful Year's Business.

The business of the Ætna for the past year has been very successful. Its Insurance in Force has been materially increased, and its Assets now closely touch $30,000,000, of which about $6,000,000 is surplus, giving it exceptional strength. Its Interest income is now nearly enough to pay Death Losses and running expenses combined—a position few companies have attained. During the year it paid to holders of matured Endowments, and for Death Claims, $2,124,023.56, divided among the States and Canada as follows:

Alabama	$ 45,423 87	Mississippi	$ 29,251 00
Arkansas	6,945 67	Missouri	34,868 30
California	28,475 00	N. Hampsh'e	35,990 34
Canada	266,038 46	New Jersey	43,434 66
Connect.	201,439 28	New York	277,337 82
Illinois	150,047 76	N. Carolina	68,441 59
Indiana	35,979 98	Ohio	78,358 06
Iowa	14,634 78	Pennsylv'a	175,205 46
Kentucky	60,744 00	Rhode Isl'nd	17,010 00
Louisiana	22,190 00	Tennessee	67,821 00
Maine	30,195 00	Texas	26,166 00
Maryland	57,540 00	Vermont	25,786 00
Massach'ts	168,676 30	Virginia	26,060 00
Michigan	35,661 00	W. Virginia	19,012 00
Minnesota	9,366 00	Wisconsin	100,469 00

Ten others..... $33,435.

The Ætna enters upon the new year with brilliant prospects. With an improvement in all departments of its business, including increased dividends to its insured, the year 1885 must add another to its long series of years of successful experience.

Toronto Office: Cor. Court and Toronto streets.

WM. H. ORR, Manager.

INSURE IN THE Confederation Life Associa'n

Has made greater progress than any Canadian Company in similar time.

R. S. BAIRD, City Agent. J. K. MACDONALD, Man'g. Director.

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.

LOWNSBROUGH & CO. Exchange & Stock Brokers, 32 KING STREET EAST. Deal in Exchange on New York and London, American Currency, Gold and Silver, etc. Buy and Sell on Commission Canadian and American Stocks. 246

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. Daily cable quotations received. 26 TORONTO STREET.

TOTAL LIFE INSURANCE In Force in Canada, $124,000,000, Equal to $25 on every man, woman and child. Amount held by CANADA LIFE $32,252,126.

ASSURERS JOINING NOW will share in THE PROFITS to be divided this year. 246

J. D. HENDERSON, Agent.

THE ACCIDENT Insurance Company OF NORTH AMERICA.

Head Office - - - Montreal.

The most popular and most liberal Company in Canada. The only Company in America whose whole Capital is devoted to Accident insurance only. The first company to waive charge for Ocean Permits.

MEDLAND & JONES, General Agents, Equity Chambers, corner Victoria and Adelaide streets, Toronto. 36

Standard Life Assurance Co., ESTABLISHED 1825.

Insure now and you will share in the DIVISION OF PROFITS On 15th November Next.

C. GREVILLE HARSTON, Gen. Agent, 9 Toronto st., Toronto. W. M. RAMSAY, Manager, Montreal. 13

Life Insurance.

Business of all Companies in Canada Last Year:

Premiums received	$3,337,296
New insurances issued	$21,573,900
Total business in force	$124,195,875

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

Premiums received	$10,948,486
New insurances issued	$52,735,564
Total business in force	$197,746,043

Toronto Branch Office, Mail Build'g.

DAVID BURKE, General Manager.