-Cent Morning Newspaper

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FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1884

The Speech and the Session.

There has been no expectation of any rush of important legislation at Ottawa nouncement in the opening speech. The principal topics touched upon are connected with the Northwest, the Canadian Pacific of the new country. Another important subject, that of the franchise, is mentioned. gration, except for the farm, is to be checked, would have been gladly received by the country; but no act of parliament is necessary to make this wrong right, the dominion executive has in its hands all the power necessary to do what is wanted. A recognition of the fact that no more Chinese are wanted in this country would also have been in order, but perhaps the members from the Pacific pro vince will manage to take the sense of the house on that question ere the session be over. The public would have welcomed. too, an intimation that something to check speculation in bank stocks was in prospect, but very possibly the minister of finance may yet do the needful in this respect with an amending act of a dozen or two lines. The truth is that some of the reforms most urgently wanted come withalready possesses.

One notable exception there is with regard to railways. The government should ask for power to rule the railways, instead of letting the railways rule the public.

To say that the weight of it is multiplied by ten in the case of Mr. Chamberlain, the sole representative of radicalism in the cabonic fletting the railways rule the public.

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To say that the weight of it is multiplied by ten in the case of Mr. Chamberlain, the sole representative of radicalism in the cabonic fletting the railways rule the public. if asked for by a strong government like the present. The Canadian statesman who dares to beard the railway lion in his den, and subjugates him, will earn the gratitude of many generations.

It is not risking much to say that the great feature of this year's session will be the fighting of the N. P. battle over again in the house. Sir Richard is himself again. and, now that he is back to his seat again will most certainly make amends for his one year's absence. He has two new circumstances to work upon

the beginnings of manufacturing over production in Canada, and the expectations in some quarters entertained of free trade party success in the United States. As to the depression in Canada, it may soon turn out to have been more apparent than real; and it may be found very difficult to show that we should have increased the aggregate of employment in Canada by importing goods instead of making them at home. In the States, again, the democratic party is very 'shaky" and undecided on the free trade question. With all its majority in the house, its boldest leaders fear to strike a blow in earnest for free trade. The presidential election of next fall is what unmans them. If free trade were really popular-if protection were really disliked by the masses of the people—the election of a democratic president this year would be as easy as rolling off a log. The party would have but to declare for the abolition of tariff taxation in order to elect its man by a large majority. The trouble is, however, that among the American people the belief prevails that the tariff taxation aforesaid is paid mostly by foreign producers, and not by themselve

The course of events at Washington may greatly influence tariff discussion at Ottawa. If the democrate dare come out straight for free trade it will of course greatly strengthen the Canadian opposition for a time, that is, pending the result of the presidential election. Sir Richard will no doubt make the most of such countenance as present appearances over the border may give to him; and he will be ably seconded by Mr. Mills. The tariff debate will almost certainly be the most important feature of the session, the Canadian Pacific railway and the Northwest question coming next. On the whole rather a lively and interesting session may be expected.

The whole speculating community of Canada and it is much larger than many carried suspicion and terror to the verge suppose-is now turned toward Toronto where two cases have already been heard and where several more are to follow, all involving the relations that exist between stock brokers and their clients. The first case was that of: Carnegie against the to Germany had an interview with Em-Federal bank, the second is that of Cox v peror William at Berlin, after which he Pearson, decided in the court of assize yes had at Varzin a conference with Prince

THE TORONTO WORLD a straight one as to the relations between a straight one as to the relations between broker and client; in one that is seen to come off there is a direct issue, vis.:

Can a broker recover margins that the has put up for his client? Why seems likely to be afflicted with the St.

Petersburg conspirators, and the most stringent precautions were taken to prevent suspicious characters from passing olish enough to advance money in such cases is one of the things we never could understand; the levelheaded brokers "close out" their customer the moment he fails to come to time. It is good for the broker, and it is better for the

If the business is declared by the courts not be able to recover, and in the future they will be forced to have their margins

of special clauses in their contracts. One of the worst phases of this speculation is that pointed out yesterday, viz., that men who have lost money thereby cry out that they have been swindled in their nnocence. They are entitled to no sympathy. They are speculators and they them into loss they ought to suffer.

A Diplomat's Paradise.

The foreign diplomats in Washington have an easy time of it: no triple alliance to bother them, no "strained relations" to keep them on the rack, no "burning questions" to play on with their diplo this session, and therefore we have not hose. Their principal business is to give been looking for any very remarkable an- each other dinners or to be dined by the secretary of state. There Prince Pumpernicket twists his mustache and chews garlic, Count Macaroni sips lacrima cristi, railway, immigration, and the settlement Baron Koffishedoff plays with caviar, Monsieur Toulourou nibbles a ragout, Sir Jehalabad Jones picks plum-pudding, and and we are told that the last session's bill Senor Don Guzman del Pompados deigns will be introduced again. It is promised, to delight in an onion, while Ling Tchoo also that the factory bill is to be re-intro-duced, this time to become law, let us hope. An intimation that assisted immi- Toronto where the foreign representatives are overworked

Radicalism in the Cabinet. It may have been a puzzle to many quote the old song about St. Patrick, with favor by all the powers which mainwhy Mr. Gladstone has allowed so pronounced a radical as Mr. Chamberlain to be one of his ministers. To a certain extent, and in certain ways, Mr. Gladstone is a radical himself, one of the greatest of terests to uphold in France has undergone the age. But it has fallen to his lot, as prime minister of England, to meet a certain phase of radicalism. And how does he meet it?

We answer, by taking radicalism into the cabinet and making it responsible There it has to "show its shapes," to define itself, and in various ways explain what it is driving at. As a member of parin the range of administration rather than liament merely, Mr. Chamberlain might or legislation. It is not so much new laws that we want as the vigorous use and exercise by the executive powers which it government, would give him pause. The responsibility of office is no light matter; One notable exception there is with regard to railways. The government should by ten in the case of Mr. Chamberlain, the Toronto directors to-day may be the share of the Toronto directors to-morrow. So far the by all odds the heaviest responsibility. He is a radical, but he is a radical in the cabinet, and therefore he has to bethink himself. No nonsense will do; in his position he cannot give himself away with claptrap; he must show good, solid constitutional

reasons for every change that he proposes. Now, let us venture this supposition. Suppose it should be Gladstone's policy to have the radicalism of the country in the cabinet instead of out of it. And suppose, further, that he has it in his head to establish this thing as a precedent, with a view to future contingencies that in the cabi net of England there shall always be a certain capable and fair representation of the radicalism of the country, to the end of compelling radicalism to assume respon-

Things more unlikely than this might be suggested. It may turn out that this is the real key to Mr. Gladstone's domestic policy. Whether it is or not, it will bear thinking over.

The Canal Question. Over the border there is much conflict of view as to whether the Erie canal should be kept up or not. Some say let it go, and let the railways do all the transportation from Buffalo eastwards. Without going into the question as to the capabilities of the three hundred odd miles of "ditch" in the state of New York, it may be pointed out that the canals of Canada stand in a very different position. They are merely short links connecting long stretches of lake and river navigation. Counting from the level of Lake Erie, fifty miles of canal in Canada open up 500 miles of lake and river navigation right through to salt water. To think of determining the canal question in Canada by the conditions affecting New York's 300 mile ditch is utter nonsense. The two cases are far apart, and the more they are considered the farther apart they will appear.

European Politics. English journals just to hand are com nenting on the extra friendly relations now existing between Germany and Russia. The change observed is coincident with the revival of aggressiveness on the part of the Russian nihilists. It is no onger a secret that the injuries recently sustained by the czar were the direct or indirect outcome of a resolute attempt to murder him, and the assassination of Lieut.-Col. Sudeikin-the most astute and energetic of the officers charged with the protection of the imperial family-by one of his most trusted agents, has naturally of panic. Soon after the first of these fresh demonstrations by the anarchists the Russian minister of war, M. De Giers--who represents that party in the bureaucracy and the army which is friendly

vent suspicious characters from passing the Russian frontier by the most frequented routes, which, we need not point out, traverse Prussian territory.

Should the same course be adopted by the Austrian authorities in Galicia and by Roumania and both the Vienna and Bucharest governments may be expected If the business is declared by the courts to obey an impulse from Berlin—the to be merely gambling, then brokers will Nihilist leaders who prefer to organize asassination from the safe vantage ground of Switzerland, England, and the United kept up and to insert a lot States would be pretty effectually cut off from communication with their tools in Russia. No doubt there will be a plenty of conspirators left in that unhappy country, but it may be that hence-forward their plots would be carried out less systematically and effectively. Of this, at all events, the Czar and his advisknow the risks; and if their cupidity leads ers appear convinced, and for the sake of German co-operation in the work of extirpating or baffling Nihilism they have seemingly consented to discountenance the Panslavist party, to arrest the anti-German agitation which has gained great headway in certain provinces, and to check the activity of the Russian emissaries in the Danubian principalities.

The main obstacle to a concerted and

neasurably successful effort to draw an ron cordon around the European contiment against the advocates and instruments of political assassination is the existence of republican institutions in France. It is a striking coincidence that contemporaneously with the re-establishment of a friendly understanding between Berlin and St. Petersburg, and just after the return of the crown prince of Prussia from his visit to the king of Spain, the Comte de Paris should receive an official invitation to Madrid. It would not be easy to signify more distinctly that a movement for his elevation to the throne people, in fact "a bother to the nation," to of France would just now be regarded tain intimate relations with the present government of Spain. The inferenceseems unavoidable that Bismarck's view of the regime which it best suits German insome change since Count Von Annim was recalled and ruined for promoting a restoration of the French monarchy,

> The directors of the Western fair at London, Ont., have been turned out of office. By last year's exhibition they lost \$2000. In previous years they had done fairly well and were splendid fellows. Last year luck was against them and an ungrateful public, who worship success and despise a failure, however slight, however unavoidable, give them the cold shoulder. What is the lot of the London waiting to spring at their throats will fasten on them. Last year there were not wanting indications of a desire to introduce partyism into the proceedings, but we would warn the gentlemen interested to heed the fate of the Mail crowd who a few years ago made such a lamentable failure of an attempt to foist P. G. Close upon the city simply on party grounds.

England has 263 public analysts of food products, yet the complaint is made that n some of the largest towns and counties not a single article has been analyzed for nearly a year.

The Toronto Confiscation Company.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: Among the many schemes which

re coming before the present session of the Ontario legislature, by which cunning speculators are organizing plans and setting up jobs to profit at the public expense, the most thievish in design and outrageous in purpose is that of an alleged company which seeks incorporation (see Ontario Gazette, Dec. 22, 1883) by the name of the "Toronto Tenement Building association," with powers to expropriate lands and houses anywhere for the purposes and benefit of the company; and specially to expropriate the lands and houses on the east side of University street and on both sides of Centre street. This means wholesale confiscation. It is the old story over again of King Ahab and Naboth's vineyard. This modest company should have named itself "The Toron confiscation association," or "The associa-tion for compelling landowners to become tenants." The ordinary thief steals from the rich and carries off only moveable property, but the extraordinary thief contrives plan under the color of law to ouses and lands, and take away the homes of the poor. He solemnly and brazenly asks the government to authorize him to take hard-working laborers and mechanics by their collars and kick them out of their own homes into the public street to go God knows where. It matters not that the little lot and one story cottage is endeared

little lot and one story cottage is endeared to its owner by a thousand memories, the happy little home must be confiscated for benefit of a few heartless speculators.

The promoters of this unholy scheme claim to be doing it for the public benefit; but they may thank their lucky stars in they escape being indicted by the attorney-general or some other proper authority for organizing a conspiracy against the public general or some other proper authority for organizing a conspiracy against the public welfare. It would be interesting to know what member of the legislature would dare to introduce a bill to legalize what this company proposes to do. What constituency would he dare to face after fathering such an act. We claim to be a free people, and at the very moment when the mother country is enacting laws to make tenants their own landlords no language can be too strong to frown down and condemn the plans of designing schemers who would reduce land owners in Toronto back to the condition of tenants.

There is an ugly rumor affoat that this company have actually seduced Mayor Boswell to lend countenance and respect-ability to their scheme. The writer is un-willing to believe that so decent a man rearran, decided in the court of assize yes terday. Judgment has not yet been given in the Carnegie case. Half a dozen other suite are likely to follow. But in the two followed. The police resources of Pruesia and the German empire were forthwith fy the expropriation of private property

FINANCE AND TRADE. TORONTO, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Wheat is likely to go lower. ovisions and corn are begin igns of weakening in Chicago.

The New York stock market closed stro Chicago advices represent that corn has

Cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson Bay at £21‡, and Northwest Land at 65s.

No enquiry for Northwest Land to-day. A Paris cable quotes Rentes at 76f-721c. ess continues dull in all branches

Toronto merchants are anxiously awaiting the arrival of their spring goods, which, owing to a freight block are delayed between the Bridge and New York.

The local stock market is flat and feature ess, and Montreal exhibits little anima Toronto Stock Exchange.

MORNING SALES.—Molsons 20 at 114. Toronto 20 at 168, Commerce 10, 20, 100 at 119‡. Federal 50 at 125. Dominion 90 at 188‡. British America 20, 100, 20 at 112‡. Canada Permanent 200 (new stock) at 190.

CLOSING BOARD.—Toronto, 168 to 167‡, sales 10, 10, 20 at 168. Dominion 188‡ to 188‡; sales 50 at 188‡. Standard 110‡ to 109‡, sales 10 at 110. Ontario and Qu'Appelle 96 to 91, sales 20 at 91‡.

Montreal Stock Exchange. CLOSING BOARD.—Montreal 178\ to 178; sales 1 at 177\frac{1}{2}, 6 at 177\frac{1}{2}, 50 at 178. Merchants 109\frac{1}{2} to 10\frac{1}{2}, 63\frac{1}{2} to 178. Merchants 109\frac{1}{2} to 10\frac{1}{2}, 61\frac{1}{2} to 5\frac{1}{2}, 61\frac{1}{2} to 5\frac{1}{2}, 61\frac{1}{2} to 5\frac{1}{2}, 61\frac{1}{2} to 5\frac{1}{2}, 61\frac{1}{2} to 18\frac{1}{2}; sales 25 at 117. Richelieu, 5\frac{1}{2} to 5\frac{1}{2}; sales 25 at 5\frac{1}{2}. Montreal Gas Co., 176 to 17\frac{1}{2}, sales 100 at 17\frac{1}{2}, 200 at 17\frac{1}{2},

New York Stocks NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Stocks were steady until near 2 p.m., when Wabash common was raided down to 14 and pfd, to 27. The general market was unsettled by the raid. After 2.30 p.m. there was brisk demand for nearly all active shares and the highest prices of the day were current in many instances.

Local Markets.

The Farmers' Market.—Prices paid for wheat to-day were \$1.02 to \$1.08 for fall, \$1.10 to \$1.11 for spring; and 80c to 83c for goose. Barley sold at \$5c to 83c. Oats at 33c to 34c, and peas at 73c to 74c. About 250 loads of hay sold during the week and 30 loads of straw; prices to-day were \$5.50 to \$3 for clover, and \$10 to \$12.50 for timothy. Straw about \$7 to \$3. There was not much produce on the street. Hogs sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75, quarters of beef at .5 to \$6 for forequarters, and \$7 to \$8 for hindquarters. Carcases of mutton at 73c and lamb at 84c. Potatoes at 90c per bag. Butter, pound rolls, 22c to 23c. Eggs 28c to 30c. Turkoys 11c to 12c per lb.; geese 7c to 8c; chickens 50c to 60c; ducks 60c to 70. Apples \$2 to 39 per barrel.

St. Lawrence Market.—There was very little activity in the market this morning. Prices at butchers' stalls are generally firm. Following are the prices paid at the wagons: Beef, roast, 10c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 12c; mutton, legs and chops, 10c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c; lamb, per pound, 8c to 12c; veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c; pork, chops and roasts, 9c to 10c; venison, carcase, \$5 to \$6: do, haunches \$9 to \$10. to 19c; cooking, 15c to 16c; lard, 12c to 14c; cheese, 14c to 16c; bacon, 10c to 14c; eggs, 25c to 26c; turkeys, 75c to \$1.50; chickens, per pair, 40c to 45c; geese, each, 50c to 75c; ducks, 60c to 55c; partridge, brace, 50c to 60c; potatoes, per bag, 85c to 90; cabbage, per doz., 50c to 85c; onions, per peck, 20c; carcols, per peck, 15c; to 20c, beans, per peck, 20c; beets, per peck, 20c; beats, 9c Local Markets.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 18,000 bris, dull, sales 13,000 bris, No.2 \$2 to \$2.90, superfine \$2.65 to \$3.35, common \$3.20 to \$3.75, good \$3.80 to \$3.50, western extra \$6.25 to \$6.50, extra olio \$7. Rye four steady at \$3.30 to \$3.75. to \$7. Rye four steady at \$3.30 to \$3.75. Cornmeal steady and anchanged. Wheat—Receipts 66,000 bush, opened, unsettled and color bush, future 266,000 bush, spot 49,000 bush, steady, sales 1,482,000 bush, future 266,000 bush, spot 1000 bush, steady, sales 1,482,000 bush, future 154,000 bush, spot 1000 bush, steady, sales 1,53,000 bush future 154,000 bush, steady, sales 1,53,000 bush future 26,000 bush future 26,000 bush steady, sales 1,50,000 bush steady, sales 1,50,000 bush steady sales 1,50,000 bush future 20,000 bush steady, sales 1,50,000 bush future 154,000 bush future 154,000 bush future 20,000 bush spot; no 62 c. February 60 cto 62 c. Receipts 13,000 bush steady, sales 1,50,000 bush future 154,000 bush steady, sales 1,50,000 bush future 154,000 bush steady, sales 1,50,000 bush steady sales 1,50,000 bush future 154,000 bush steady, sales 1,50,000 bush steady sales 1,50,000 bush future 154,000 bush steady, sales 1,50,000 bush steady 60 cto 62 c. February 60 cto 62 c. Sale 1,50,000 bush steady 60 cto 62 c. February 60 cto 62 c. Sale 1,50,000 bush steady 60 cto 62

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—There was another severe break in wheat to-day, which proved staggering to bull interest. May dropped rapidly to 26½c, the lowest point reached. February fell to 89½c. Corn weakened in sympathy. Pork declined 37½c, lard 27½c. At 12.30 p.m. some markets showed a shade more strength. changed. Wheat weak: January 89½c to 903 February 89½c to 91c, March 90½c to 92c. Con weak; sales, cash 51½c to 52c, January 81½c to 53. February 52c to 53½c, March 52½c to 53½c. Oats dull at 32½c, January aud February 31½c to 32½c, March 32½c. Rye dull a 57½c. Pork unsettled at 514.50 to \$14.60 to \$14.60. St.660 to \$8.65, February \$8.57½ to \$3.77½bulk meats and shoulders \$6.30, short rib 37.70. short clear \$7.95. Whisky steady and unchanged. Receipts —Flour 18,000 bbls, wheat 50.000 bush, corn 199,000 bush, oats 116,000 bush, cye 8900 bush, barley 41,000 bush. Shipments —Flour 29,000 bbls wheat 16.500 bbls shipments

neavy damages for injury to passengers, because it is their business to carry them safely So it is every man's business to carry his fam ily safely through the period of their depend ence, and to trifle with interests so sacred, by putting them to unnecessary hazard, it is to incur a very grave responsibility. When a man does his best there still remain risks enough; but woe unto him who neglects a asonable precaution against dangers that are well known.

When one goes on board a steamboat and ees the fire-buckets and axes, the life-boats and life-preservers, and then reflects how seldom there is any occasion to use them, it seems like a waste of money-a provision agains danger out of all proportion to the danger Thousands of passengers are carried every year and not one of them uses a life-preserver, the life-boats rot at the davits; but who would wish to travel on a steamboat that neglected to provide such things? The truth is, when such things are needed it is a matter of life or death and the people realize that it is better to pro-vide them ten thousand times where they may prove unnecessary, than to be without them once when they need them.

But no large company of persons journe through the world long before some of the eel the need of life insurance. Every year the shadows of death fall upon the homes and hearts of more or less. It is only reasonable precaution for all to insure. The cost of insuring is not so great that it deserves to be compared with the sad result to the families of those who die uninsured.

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Grand Trunk Reflway.

Trains Leave Toronto as Under;
EASTERN STANDARD TIME. (a) For Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, and Boston, 7.15 a.m... Fast express, 9 a.m., (b) 7.50 p.m... 5.30 p.m... Local for Cobourge and intermediate stations (a) 1 p.m.—Mixed for Kingston and inter

GOING WEST.

(a) 7.55 a.m.—Local for all points west to Detroit...(c) 12.15 p.m.—Express for Port Huron, Detroit, Chicago and beyond...(a) 4.00 p.m.—Local for London, Goderich, Georgian Bay branch, with through car to points north of Guelph...(b) 6.25 p.m.—Mixed, for Stratford and intermediate points...(d) 11.00 p.m.—Express for Port Huron, Detroit, all points in Michigan, Chicago and the west.

ARRIVE FROM THE EAST.

6.40 p.m.—Mixed from Kingston...10.30 p.m. GOING WEST.

6.40 p.m.—Mixed, from Kingston ... 10.30 p.m.—Express from Montreal ... 9.10 a.m.—Local, rom Cobourg ... 11.30 a.m.—Fast Express ... 10.—Express from Montreal. ARRIVE FROM THE WEST.

A.M.—Express from Detroit...11.90 a.m.—Accommodation from Stratford...7.05 p.m.—Express from Chicago, Detroit,&c....11.00 p.m.—Passenger from London....7.50 a.m.—Mixed from Stratford. Great Western Division

(a) 7.35 a.m.—For Niagara Falls, Buffalo and local stations between Niagara Falls and Windsor....(a) 9.16 a.m.—For Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and points West...(b) 1.10 p.m.—For Detroit, Chicago and points West...(a) 3.55 p.m.—For Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York and local stations between Hamiton and London...(a) 6.30 p.m.—Local stations between Toronto and Niagara Falls...(a) 11 p.m.—For Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago and all points East and West. ARRIVE.

p.m.—Express from London and intermediate stations,

(a) Daily except Sundays, (b) Daily, Sundays included. (c) On Sundays leaves Toronto at 12.50 p.m., via the Great Western Division. (d) Runs through to Detroit daily, except Sundays, with Pullman attached... SUBURBAN TRAINS leave Toronto at 6.45, 10.35 a.m., and 2.05, 5.20 and 6.55 p.m. Returning—Leave Mimico 8.15 and 11.15 a.m., and 2.40, 5.55 and 7.30 p.m., calling at Queen's Wharf, Parkdale, High Park and the Humber, both going and returning... Trains leaving Toronto for Hamilton at 12.50, and arriving from Hamilton at 4.05 p.m., will run on Sundays, but will not stop at intermediate stations.

Credit Valley Railway. Trains Leave Toronto, Union Depot, as follows:

St. Louis Express, 710 a.m., for all stations on main line and branches, and for Detroit, Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City... Pacific Express, 1.00 p.m., for Galt, Woodstock, Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Detroit, Chicago, and all points west and northwest... Local Express, 4.50 p.m., for all points on main line, Orangeville and Elora branches.

ville and Elora branches.

ARRIVE.

ARRIVE.

a.m.—Express from all stations on main line and branches... 10.30 a.m.—Express from Orangeville and intermediate stations ... 3.40 p.m.—Atlantic Express from Chicago and all points west and stations on main line ... 6.35 p.m—Montreal Express—All stations on main line and branches. Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Trains Leave Union Depot as follows: 7.30 A.M. MAIL.—4.25 P.M. EXPRESS or Orangeville, Mount Forest, Harriston, ceswater and Owen Sound. Express conecting with Owen Sound Steamship Line for Il ports in Georgian Bay, Lake Superior and the Canadian Northwest. Trains depart from nion Depot...8.10 a.m.—A mixed train eaves Parkdale for Owen Sound direct. ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

10.45 a.m.—Express from Owen Sound and intermediate stations....9.10 p.m.—Mail from Owen Sound and intermediate stations....5.10 p.m.—Mixed—Arrives at Parkdale.

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Hard & Soft Coal AND ALL KINDS OF

WOOD. CUT AND UNCUT, at LOWEST RATES Wood Cut and Split by Steam. Coal delivered in bags if required.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED. Orders promptly delivered.

OFFICES: 10 King Street East. Cor. Adelaide & Victoria Sts. 96 Teraulay Street.

69 YONGE ST.

KING-TON POAD

TIME TABLE,

On and after Monday, November 19th, 1883 8.30 a.m. 1.00 p.m. 2.50 " 9.45 " On Saturday SUNDAY SERVICE.

The Company reserve the right to cancel or alter the above without notice.

10.45 a.m. 2.45 p.m. 5.30 "

PARKDALE

THE WORLD is to be had at roltors. Oucen street ter-minus, ever morning at 6 a. m.

ROCKFORD WATCHES BUY A COPY.

Garabling Second Pigeon If Quirk of Warwick, the Boyd of Wo race for \$200 Harry Giln yesterday, exp him. To his Hurst had left

A dozen frie row with Sulli to the rescue of pion thought ovalor. J. E. Alden began riding his health. 10,000 miles. Massachusetts Port Perry trotting meet

Toronto trotti not clash, but 24 and 25 can Perry if they ! In response to fers to box Har liarly favorable he is willing to rounds, the win the house, bet low Beker \$50, A pigeon-sho Tuesday at I Wilson and Sta Messrs. Chambe Mr. Wilson kill Mr. Chambers I Messrs. Wilson A rather sin passed by the M

can take part h Bamugarten has the club and Mr London, Jan been issued again mitting baccara with high stakes eminent counsel prosecution is illusensation. The will be affected h

effect that far Hochelaga and

The Sec To-day's races Olive .... Lady Pert ..... Danning Horse

The 300-yard ra grounds, Edinbu produced two of formances ever Harry Hutchings, scratch, won his proseconds, and in time," or 30 second which beats all proquarters of a secondy, the American Start in the Hutchings' well-knet should run the seconds.

seconds.
At the same tim handicap was won start), W. Watt (1 by a foot, and G. C was third; time 12 The fractional ti yet, but the inter less wipe out all said that Hutchin that even better may be expected f quarter in "even

A great job-bu The barber is a an acquaintance. A very fleshy per nated as limb fat-ic When the whisky is justified in blow Now I lame r man when he tum

"I feel for you," sympathisingly, as h a well-filled purse." If a certain arti woman is a basque, cle worn by a little "I am monarch the victor in a wres now sitting on the "Swearing is a ve adopted, I sec." " much," "Bill, where is the cow ate it." "Why I was going to, but ."

We have a very board. At the table held up a ginger-si soaked with water t and quickly remarke soft snap." We have An Englishwe From the New Yor Give me a ticket

ado, please," said a woman to M. E. Cla agent for the West Garden. The lady's Byrnes, who arrived day on the steamer she was the first pure ticket over the We only opened its office day. The lady was ing \$5 of the fare re first purchaser. From the Lond At the inverness p

an elderly Highland bella Macrae, or St with assaulting a littl not guilty, and the e the latter had used the prisoner, while sh spoke of the little gir witch. Toward the isement was caused producing a gh, which she bei creagh, which she bell so-called witch. The off the image, and su believed that her of