THE TORONTO WORLD

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TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1884.

No Fusion, no Monopoly.

There are those who fear an amalgamation between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific, and we know that it very nearly came about two years ago, and was only prevented by Mr. Stephen's partners, they apparently having a better idea of the situation than he had himself. It is therefore the bounden duty of the government, now that they have the opportunity, to take every constitutional means in their power to block any chance of collusion in future between the two roads. That such collusion can sometimes come about without the sanction of parliament, specially obtained, we know from the recently effected fusion of the Great Western into the Grand Trunk, a fusion which was carried out under the authority of a forgotten clause of an obsolete act of parliament nearly five-and-twenty years old. If there is a means of imposing upon the Canadian Pacific, that it shall never at any time amalgamate with the Grand Trunk, now is the time for doing it.

Another condition that must be insisted on is the surrender of the Northwest monopoly clause.

Northwest Changes.

If a change should come from the Northwest it would be welcome, in more ways than one. First, as to the weather. The very long-continued weather office reports of high barometric pressure up there bring a chill to us every time we read of them. We have got the length of knowing, thanks to the weather office, that high pressure there means cold weather here within twenty-four or forty-eight hours afterwards. And so we blame the northwest for it, perhaps with more rashness than knowledge of the facts. For, if the latest scientific statements on the subject be correct, our cold waves are born not in the northwest but in the northeast. Far away in the polar regions, and in longitudes due north from Greenland, are developed those tremendous areas of high pressure which come down upon us here like a wolf on the fold. The cold stream goes westwards till it strikes the Rocky Mountains, then it is deflected this way, and we catch it.

It is the enormous magnitude of the polar changes that tells. The equator is the region of calms, between the two trade winds scarce a breeze stirs. But the northern polar regions are the real birthplace of the storms which convulse the Atlantic, within the line of vessels sailing between here and Europe. West India hurricanes are local, they have a most tremendous and destructive sweep within a limited space, but they never reach very far.

The cold waves from the Northwest have been so long continued that we ought by the law of compensation to look for a change. Let Vennor and Moses Oates say what they will, this law of the weather remains true, that ten or fifteen years rights the balance and makes it even. Less than that ought to do it, and probably will. A good deal less, we should say. Let us hope that that tremendous centre of high pressure, which is somewhere away north of Labrador, and not in Manitoba as is generally imagined, will get a settling down, and cease to trouble us for a few years.

If we had no cold business waves from the North west it would be all the better. We have prospects of a change there, too. There will be balmier breezes blowing next summer. We are drawing near a change in more ways than one. The force of the great polar cold wave is getting a turn the other way, and in business matters the wind will soon blow warmer from the Northwest.

Knocking Out Henry George.

In order to counteract the mischievous influence of Mr. George's teaches in England the Cobden club, as the cable announces, has authorized the publication of Mr. Giffen's Progress Among the Working Classes. This, in the opinion of Mr. Gladstone, is the best antidote to the poison of Progress and Poverty. According to the theory of Mr. George, private ownership of the soil, under which rent of land robs capital and labor of their earnings, is the cause why poverty and misery keep even pace with every step of modern progress. Mr. Giffen, on the other hand, by the fullest collation of data, shows that this theory rests on an utterly false basis of fact. He proves that within the last half century the wages of English workingmen in the various occupations have increased from 30 to 100 per cent; that their hours of labor have been reduced; that the cost of bread, sugar, tea and other necessaries of life has diminished, and that the working people of England to-day are in the enjoyment of luxuries that fifty years ago were beyond their reach. Besides all this, educational facilities have greatly advanced, sanitary conditions have vastly improved, the average of life has increased three years, and crime and pauperism have steadily diminished. The most striking proof of this material and moral progress is in the fact that the number of depositors in savings banks has increased in tenfold proportion.

These are the generalizations of Mr. Giffen from the most complete official statistics of progress in England, and they knock away the underpinning upon which Mr. George has erected his gloomy theory of Progress and Poverty. It is not true, as he and other leaders of the workingmen on both sides of the Atlantic have assumed, that the misery and wretchedness of the masses of the people have increased with the march of improvement. In spite of many drawbacks, the amelioration is steady and perceptible. In England the worst of these drawbacks is the land system, with its laws of primogeniture and entail, under which the soil is the monopoly of a privileged system. It is this system which gives Mr. George and his fellow agitators in England so plausible a support for their destructive theories and enables them to appeal so effectively to the multitude to whom its privileges are unattainable. But it will not be long until primogeniture and the laws of entail will be swept into the same limbo with protection and other hoary iniquities which the English people have shaken off in their progress. If not, more dangerous agitators than Henry George will appear among them, and the remedies of social and political abuses will be far more drastic than any that he proposes.

Feminine Fashions.

Proud as are the populations of European origin, whether located in Europe or elsewhere, of their pre-eminence in civilization, their pride does not prove that they are in everything more advanced than some of the nations of Asia, or than the civilized peoples that have passed away. Strange though it may seem to some, every advance brings with it a retrogression. When a nation has by its energy, perseverance, and force either of muscle or of brain, pushed itself into power and prominence it imposes upon weaker or more plastic peoples its own peculiarities—it makes them partakers of its advance, but also imbues them with its own archaism nd indefensible or unmeaning customs. Thus the European dress, itself in many portions a survival from a barbaric age, is by European predominance gradually spreading among Oriental nations whose national costume is more artistic and more suitable to the requirements of their climate. The artist's eye loves these Oriental costumes and delights to depict Circassian, Persian, Turk, Arab and Hindoo. Take away the abominable veil that Mohammed imposed upon his female followers and then gaze on the fair forms of the females of the east, ye feminine arbitrators of modern society, and long for freedom from fashion that ye may revel in colors and shapes as varied and as inviting.

The modern dress of a fashionable feminine of the Aryan race is perfectly indescribable. Skirt after skirt is slung over the hips, to sway about the legs, hindering woman's advance both literally and figuratively, and causing the entire form to resemble that of some grotesque idol, feminine at top, but shapeless and limbless below. The supposition that a human form is cased in these stacks of skirts derives support from the occasional apparition of a pair of toes from beneath them, but in too many cases the feet are not applied to the ground in human fashion. Naturalists describe man as a plantigrade biped mammal; that is, a two-legged creature which walks on the soles of its feet and suckles its young. The description must be altered to include a fashionable woman. She is digitigrade, like a cat, keeping her heels in the air by means of a high-heeled boot; moreover, she tries to escape from being a mammal except by proxy. As she is only intended to be seen when clothed, she has no scruple in wearing a corset or straitwaistcoat laced tightly around her vital organs, pressing her lungs into her abdomen, preventing her from taking a full breath of air, endangering her life when likely to become a mother, and so deforming the ribs that a female skeleton can be distinguished from a male skeleton at a distance of forty feet by the deformation. A fashionable woman must not leave her body to the surgeons, for she will not look well as a skeleton.

The corset, however, plays an important part in that game of hide and seek for which woman's dress is designed. It permits the fair wearer to so cut down the upper portions of her covering that they would fall away to the waist were it not for its aid, and she avails herself of this permission upon all those occasions on which she can secure to herself the glances of invited friends of the other sex. In revenge for this curtailment she lengthens out the back of the skirt into a long train that sweeps the floor, and is more or less gracefully kept from twisting up by a succession of little kicks.

When will a better fashion come into fashion? Saxon ladies wore skirts, but not the shapeless heavy piles we now see. Greek and Roman ladies wore skirts, but such skirts as neither hampered the motions nor concealed the form they covered. The ladies of those ancient civilizations were not afraid to allow it to be seen that their form was human, but they would have been scandalized by the attire of a ball-room. If skirts must be kept, because we inherit skirts, let them be as light as possible consistently with warmth; let them be entire robes, slung from the shoulder, instead of from the hips, and let them be so made that the uppermost one can be removed when indoors. Let them be sufficiently short to permit the feet to have free play, and sufficiently ample not to interfere with the motion of the joints of thigh or knee. Perhaps, on second thought, it will not do to advise woman to eschew low dresses. Accidents of various kinds, as well as unhealthy employments, kill off the male sex; and low dresses, which permit the heated bodies of their wearers to cool off quickly, do something toward equalizing the numbers of the sexes.

An Open Letter to Mr. Blake,—No. 3.

To the Hon. E. Blake, M. P.

SIR: In my last letter I made two statements which it is of importance to keep in view, one that the country was under the rule of the Roman priesthood, the other that the Romanists really had no politics, but always attached themselves to the ruling powers of the state for the purpose of building up their own organization, and if they could not control the state for their own ends, that they then became troublesome and disloyal. Inasmuch as we know that the dominion government and the government of Ontario are in reality ruled by the Romanists, we shall not have much difficulty in admitting the first statement. We find this singular state of things to exist That the dominion government is supported by the Romanists while the Ontario government, which is opposed to the course pursued by Sir John A. Macdonald, is supported by the Romanists. Here is certainly a very plain inconsistency. It shows that politics pure and simple can have nothing to do in this matter. With one hand the Romanist supports Sir John Macdonald, with the other hand he is doing his best to pull him down.

There must be some reason for this condition of things, and the reason is simply this that they find it to their advantage to do this: They find that Sir J. Macdonald is largely dependent on French Roman votes, and is, therefore, obliged in order to secure those votes to do the bidding of the Roman bishops, otherwise they will meddle in the elections, and they will make the ignorant priest-ridden French and Irish vote as they tell them. So it comes to pass that in the dominion government the Romanists are called conservatives. In the case of Ontario this is all turned upside down. In this dominion government they have a representative, Mr. Fraser a Romanist, and he appears to be able to control Mr. Mowat, consequently Dr. Lynch sees his way to push the fortunes of Romanism in Ontario by getting hold of the Ontario government. Again he orders these priest-ridden people to vote directly opposite to what they were told a little ago; now he says you must support Mr. Mowat. We have got Mr. Fraser in the government; he will rule that weak little Mr. Mowat, and we will have these heretics just where they ought to be—under our feet. Then the old man sighs, "and thinks what glorious times they would have if they could only bring things back to 300 years ago, and perhaps do a little of the stake and burning. This is the way in which the Romanists carry on their affairs. I repeat, they have no politics, they are simply ruled by the priesthood, and they are so degraded by compulsory confession, by having put their consciences into the hands of another, that they have no manliness left in them and they are simply compelled to do as the priests tell them, and the priests are puppets in the hands of the bishops as it is the aim of the Roman hierarchy to reduce the second order to insignificance. But they have succeeded in what they attempted, they have by intrigue placed themselves in a position to rule this Canada of ours, and if the church of England and the other religious bodies do not join, and at once, in overturning this state of things this country in a short time will be a second Ireland. I will point out now the position which they occupy in contradistinction to other religious bodies in the country.

First of all they have been allowed to retain large amounts of ecclesiastical property in the province of Quebec, which was given to them by the French king and guaranteed to them at the conquest. The property of the church of England and the church of Scotland was taken away, although it was the gift of own sovereign. And this state of things was brought about by the votes of the Romanists. The late Bishop Strachan appealed at the time to Mr. Morin, the leader of the French Romanists, for his assistance in order to prevent the secularization of church property, but he voted for the bill. He was warned at the time to look to his own house; but Rome is and has always been the secret deadly enemy of the English catholic church, and would lose no opportunity to do her harm. But retribution is coming. The bankruptcy of the province of Quebec will cause the Romanist to plunder their own house, and the wheel of providence will grind with an even justice.

I reserve further matter for Letter No. 4.

January 22, 1884. VIATOR.

A Case for Manager White.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Would you kindly inform me through your columns how my treatment by Mr. F. A. Thompson, conductor on Toronto, Grey and Bruce railroad, will square with the rights that are supposed to belong to the traveling public and the laws that govern railway travel in Canada. The following is a brief statement:

I bought a ticket in Owen Sound for the carnival at Montreal, good till the 11th inst., inclusive. I came as far as Markdale on Saturday evening's train (9th), and remained over Sunday and took the first train on Monday for Owen Sound, and the above-mentioned conductor made me pay full fare from Markdale to Owen Sound and would not accept my ticket. Now, the bill advertising this excursion states distinctly, "tickets good to return on any train up to and including the 11th inst." Again I bought a ticket from Owen Sound to Toronto, and had occasion to remain in Markdale over night, taking the first train in the morning for Toronto, and the same conductor made me pay full fare ($2.90) from Markdale to Toronto, when I had paid full fare from Owen Sound to Toronto the day before, and because I remained over night the ticket was valueless. Do the laws that govern railways allow such proceedings? By inserting this you will very much oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Owen Sound, Feb 15, 1884.

[Lay your case before Mr. White, the manager.—ED. W.]

Woman's Suffrage.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: One would think by reading in the daily papers the articles written on the above subject that even the editors wanted a woman to rule over them. It appears to me that these very women that are making such a noise about woman's suffrage have been most of them disobedient wives, not being subject to a husband's rule or government. There are in our midst to-day henpecked men or husbands that are wholly and solely under woman's control. Such women when their husband's die want to step into the pants. For my part I would make such wear the man's apparel. No woman that has a full developed feminine character wishes to rule or have her say in the masculine office. If the people give way to such, and let woman rule, they will see to their own horror the steps they have taken. I say in conclusion Heaven pity the nation that is ruled by woman. W. R.

Licensed Grocers.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: As your paper is noted for fair play to all classes of citizens I would like you to insert the following. An evening paper gave the licensed grocers a gratuious insult which they as a class do not deserve, especially from it; but it seems that the old sneak-a-boo spirit is not dead yet. I do not think the licensed grocers deserve the name of a lot of whiskyheads which this self-styled champion of people's rights call them. They can compare favorably with the mudslingers of the paper in question, or any other class of citizens, and that paper should remember that Toronto is a civilized place and language that might pass current among cow boys will not be allowed here.

A FRIEND OF THE L. G.

The Truth About Enemies.

We have fewer enemies than we imagine, many are too indolent to care at all about us, and if the stream of censure is running against us, the world is too careless to oppose it. If we could hear what is said of us in our absence we should torment ourselves without real cause, for we should seldom hear the real sentiments of the speaker; many things are said in mere wantonness, and many more from the desire of being brilliant.

A Minstrel's Joke.

Backus, the great minstrel, had an enormous mouth. One summer he and his fellow minstrel, Birch, parted, Birch to go fishing and Backus to go to Chicago. When Birch, one day, had fished for a short time, there came a tremendous yank at his hook. Using all his might he pulled to the surface a fish of surprising proportions, and with the largest mouth he had ever seen in any member of the finny tribe. "Great Gollywhoppus, Backus," cried the burn-cork angler, in amazement, drooping his tackle and jumping to his feet, "I thought you were in Chicago."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Monday, Feb. 18.

The butter market continues dull in town. Advices from England are very discouraging in the medium grades.

The Montreal fish market is glutted with fresh haddock.

Eggs are being forwarded to Montreal from Vermont, and a lot of twenty-five cases from Chicago arrived in this city to-day. The present high prices cannot be much longer maintained.

The annual report of the Richlieu & Ontario Navigation company shows that the net profits for the year was $107,287.36, out of which the directors appropriated $6000 on account of account of the extra improvements of last year and $5000 for bad and doubtful debts, leaving a balance of $96,287.36. Out of this amount two dividends of three per cent. each, amounting to $95,340, have been declared, the latter of which will be payable on Feb. 19, and a balance of $947.36 has been added to the reserve fund. The tariff has been revised and the control of the expenses made as effective as possible.

The Montreal Gazette predicts that May wheat will reach a $1.10 in the near future.

A cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson Bay at £23¾, and Northwest Land at 58s. 9d.

The New York stock market was heavy and closed dull all round.

Chicago closed weaker all round.

Federal has an upward tendency and sold at 136.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

MORNING SALES.—Toronto 20 at 175. Commerce 13-8-10-8 at 121. Imperial 10 at 130. Federal 30-10-10-10-20 at 136, 10-30-20-10-10-10-110 at 135¾. British America 10 at 111. Canada permanent 4 at 216¾. Building and Loan Association 125-47 at 104.

CLOSING BOARD.—Imperial 130¼ to 130¾; sales 10 at 130¼, 11 at 130¾. Federal 136 to 135¾; sales 1 at 136, 10 at 135¾, 10-40-10-10 at 136¼. Standard 112¾ to 111¼; sales 20 at 111¾. Dominion Telegraph 88 to 86; sales 2 to 86¼ reported. Northwest Land 61¼ to 61; sales 50 at 61¼. Canadian Pacific bonds: sales $1000 at 98. Freehold, sales 3 at 106.

Montreal Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD.—Montreal 185 to 184; sales 10 at 184¼. Ontario 101½ to 10r; sales 10 at 101. Merchants' 112¼ to 112; sales 90 at 112¼. Commerce 121 to 120; sales 89 at 121. Canadian Pacific railway, 55¼ to 55¼; sales 25 at 55¼, 25 at 56. 50 at 55¼. Federal 136 to 134¼; sales 35 at 135¼, 25 at 135¼, 20 at 135. Montreal Gas Co. 188½ to 188; sales 350 at 188.

New York Stocks.

CLOSING PRICES.—Canada Southern 54¼; Central Pacific 62¼; Canada Pacific 55¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 126¼; Delaware and Hudson 112; Denver and Rio Grande 20¼; Erie 26¼; Illinois Central 133; Jersey Central 87½; Lake Shore 102¾; West Shore bonds 53; Michigan Central 93; New York Central 116¾; Northern Pacific 24¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 46¼; Ontario and Western 11¼; Pacific Mail 46¾; Rock Island 124; Western Union telegraph 76¼; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba 94¼; Union Pacific 82¼.

Local Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts of grain on the street to-day were limited and prices steady. About 300 bushels of wheat offered and sold at $1.02 to $1.07 for fall, and 82c to 84c for goose; spring nominal at $1.06 to $1.13. Barley steady, with sales of 300 bushels at 62c to 68c. One load of oats sold at 37c, and a load of peas at 73c. Rye nominal at 62c. Hay in limited supply and steady, with sales of fifteen loads at $6.50 to $9 for clover, and at $10 to $12 for timothy. Straw sold at $7.50 a ton for two loads. Hogs steady at $8.10 to $8.36; quarters of beef at $5.50 to $6.50 for forequarters, and $6.50 to $8.50 for hindquarters. Carcases of mutton at 6½c to 8c; and lamb at 8c to 9½c. Poultry firm; turkeys 13c to 15c per lb; geese 9c to 11c; chickens 60c to 85c; ducks 83c to $1.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—This market was quite to-day, and prices unchanged as follows: Beef—roast, 10c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 12c. Mutton—Legs and chops, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts, 7c to 10c; lamb per lb, 11c to 13c; veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Pork—Chops and roast, 10c to 12c. Butter—Pound rolls, 22c to 23c; large rolls, 18c to 19c; cooking, 15c to 16c. Lard, 12c to 14c; cheese, 14c to 16c; bacon, 10c to 14c; eggs, 38c to 40c; turkeys, $1 to $2.50; chickens per pair, 60c to 80c; geese, each, 75c to $1: ducks, 80c to $1; potatoes per bag, 85c to 90c; cabbages per doz., 60c to $1; onions, peck, 25c to 30c; parsnips, peck, 20c to 25c; beets, peck, 25c to 30; carrots, peck, 15c to 20c; beans, bush. $1.45 to $1.50; turnips, bag, 45c to 50c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Cotton steady, unchanged. Flour—Receipts 13009 brls. firm; sales 16,000 brls. No. 2 $2.25 to $2.85, superfine $2.75 to $3.35, common $3.35 to $3.70, good $3.75 to $6.50, western extra $6.25 to $6.50, extra Ohio $3.45 to $6, St. Louis $3.45 to $6.25, Minnesota extra $5.75 to $6.75 double extra $6.80 to $6.85. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal firm at $3.00 to $3.30. Wheat—Receipts 8000 bush. firm; sales 3,392,000 bush future and 207,000 bush spot; exports 135,000 bush; No. 2 spring $1.06. No. 2 red $1.13¾. No. 1 red state $1.21 to $1.21½. No. 1 white state $1.21½. No. 2 red February $1.08¾ to $1.08½. March $1.09 to $1.09½. April $1.11½ to $1.12½. Rye stronger. Barley steady. Malt nominal. Corn—Receipts 97,000 bush, weak, sales 1,072,000 bush future, 106,000 bush spot; exports 107,000 bush; No. 2 February 63c to 63½c, March 63½c to 63¾c, April 64½c to 65¼c. Oats—Receipts 42,000 bush, weak; sales 395,000 bush future, 80,000 bush spot: mixed 41½c to 45c, white 45 to 48c. No. 2 March 41½c to 41¾c, April 42½c to 42¾c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops firm. Coffee firm, Rio 12½c. to 12¾. Sugar steady; standard A 7⅛c to 7⅛c, cut loaf and crushed 8c to 8¼c. Molasses steady. Rice firm. Petroleum—Crude 7½c to 8½c, refined 8½c. Tallow steady at 7 7-16c to 7½c. Potatoes steady at $1.25 to $1.50. Eggs dull at 28c. Pork dull; mess $18. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats stronger; pickled bellies 9½c to 9¾; pickled shoulders 8½c, to 9c. pickled hams 12½c to 13c, middles nominal, long clear 10c. Lard steady at $10.05. Butter steady at 18c to 30c. Cheese firm at 12c to 15c.

Ontario Legislative Assembly.

NOTICE.

FRIDAY, the FIRST OF FEBRUARY next, will be the last day for receiving Petitions for Private Bills.

FRIDAY, the EIGHTH of FEBRUARY next. will be the last day for introducing Private Bills to the House.

THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST of FEBRUARY next, will be the last day for presenting Reports of Committees relative to Private Bills.

CHARLES T. GILLMOR,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
3rd January, 1884.

34TH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE ÆTNA LIFE INS. CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, January 1, 1883, at cost.....$26,756,069 56

RECEIPTS.

Premiums in 1883..$2,721,289 28
Interest &c.....1,767,098 17 — 4,488,387 45

$31,244,457 01

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death claims.....$1,254,872 70
Matured endowments.....705,549 00
Dividends and returns to policy holders.....827,406 46
Re-insurance $2665 10, commissions $272,734 52.....275,399 62
Agency exp., med. examinations and all other expenses.....191,586 70
Dividend on stock earned in stock dep.....87,500 00
Taxes.....81,518 19
Profit and loss.....5,636 59

$3,429,469 26
Balance, December 31, 1883 at cost.....$27,814,987 75

ASSETS.

Real estate $447,200 79, U. S. bonds $952,675 00.....$1,499,875 79
Cash on hand and in banks.....1,743,784 21
Railroad and other stocks and bonds.....1,343,514 13
Bank stocks.....1,025,478 04
State, county, city and town bonds 5,423,111 31
Mortgages on real estate worth $45,500,000.....13,959,006 21
Loans on collaterals.....554,093 31
Loans on personal security.....20,724 69
Loans on existing policies.....2,343,786 78
Balance due from agents.....1,613 28

Assets Dec. 31, 1883, at cost.....$27,814,987 75
Interest due and accrued, Dec. 31, 1883.....$383,931 14
Premiums under collection.....70,371 09
Quarterly and semi-an. premiums.....131,045 70
Market value of securities over cost 680,220 31

$1,265,568 24
Gross assets, Jan. 1, 1883.....$29,080,555 99

LIABILITIES.

Losses and claims not yet due.....$372,497 00
Dividends to policy holders not due 55,685 38
Premiums paid in advance.....3,029 30
Reserve for re-insurance.....23,861,332 40
Loading on deferred premiums.....40,283 35

$24,332,827 43

SURPLUS AS REGARDS POLICY HOLDERS:

By Connecticut and Massachusetts standard.....$4,747,728 56
By standard of New York and Canada.....6,200,000 00
Policies in force Jan. 1, 1884, 60,354 insuring.....$85,040,335 44
Policies issued in 1883, 5,497 insuring.....$10,032,433 00

Western Canada Branch Office:—York Chambers, corner Toronto and Court streets.
WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.

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Buys and sells on commission Stocks, Bonds and Debentures. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

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Buy and sell on commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in on the
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Chicago Board of Trade
in grain and Provisions.
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(LATE GALE & CO.)
The Shirts superior to all others in Canada are our Celebrated
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Superior in Fit, Quality and Workmanship.
Every Shirt Guaranteed. Order a sample
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Odorless Excavator & Contractor,
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Night soil removed from all parts of the city at reasonable rates.

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T. J. FRAME & CO.
120 KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO.

TORONTO SHOE COMPANY
King & Jarvis. 1884 King & Jarvis.
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FOR
OVERSHOES, FELTS AND RUBBERS.
Long and Short GERMAN FELT BOOTS at Factory Prices.
The Best Men's Boots for $2.00 in Canada.
Ladies' and Gents' AMERICAN FANCY SLIPPERS, best in city and PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

W. WINDELER,
THE WELL KNOWN
PRACTICAL BOOT AND SHOE MAKER
Is prepared to supply Ladies and Gents with all kinds of Boots and Shoes, STRICTLY HIS OWN MAKE.
Having a long experience is a guarantee that all goods purchased from him are A No. 1. You will do well to examine his fine stock of Boots & Shoes, as his stock is complete and prices very low.
W. WINDELER,
285 QUEEN ST. WEST, OPP. BEVERLEY.

BUTLER PITTSTON COAL
BEST QUALITY.
COAL AND WOOD--LOWEST PRICES.
OFFICES—Dominion Bank Building, Cor. Yonge and King Streets, 413 Yonge St., 536 Queen St W.; Yard, Cor. Esplanade and Princess Sts.; Yard, Niagara and Douro; Yard, Fuel Association Esplanade St., near Berkely.
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Miners and Shippers, Wholesalers and Retailers

WOOD!
Great Reduction in Price Direct from Cars for ONE WEEK.
BEST BEECH AND MAPLE (DRY)
Delivered to any part of the City.
ORDERS LEFT AT OFFICES.
Corner Front and Bathurst sts., 51 King Street East, | Yonge street Wharf and 532 Queen street West,
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